

SYNTHETIC AND STRUCTURAL STUDIES OF  
MONOTHIOACID COMPLEXES OF RUTHENIUM

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### DECLARATION

Except where specific reference is made to other sources, the work presented in this thesis is the original work of the author. It has not been submitted, in whole or in part, for any other degree. Certain of the results presented have already been published.

In memory of my parents

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

My thanks are due to many people who have helped in the planning and execution of the work presented in this thesis.

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## ABSTRACT

Chapter 1 reviews the known monothioacid compounds of transition metals and some  $d^0$  and  $d^{10}$  metals.

Chapter 2 deals with the reactions of mer- $\text{RuCl}_3(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  and  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_3$  with sodium and ammonium monothiobenzoate to give  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$  compounds. The reactions of the products with some monodentate Lewis bases are discussed together with the X-ray structure analysis of the unexpected product  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMePh})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$ .

Chapter 3 describes the reactions of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  with bidentate nitrogen-donor Lewis bases,  $\text{L}_2$  ( $\text{L}_2 = \text{en, bipy or phen}$ ) to give  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$  compounds, and the X-ray structure analysis of two isomers of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$ .

Chapter 4 describes the reactions of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  with bidentate phosphorus-donor Lewis bases,  $\text{Q}_2$  ( $\text{Q}_2 = \text{mediphos or etdiphos}$ ), and the X-ray structure analysis of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})$ .

Chapter 5 deals with the reactions of  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PR}_3)_3$  or 4 compounds ( $\text{PR}_3 = \text{PMe}_2\text{Ph, PMePh}_2, \text{P(OMe)}_2\text{Ph or P(OMe)Ph}_2$ ) with monothiobenzoate ion to give  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$  or 3 compounds. The isolation of intermediates in the formation of mer- $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$ , namely  $[\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4][\text{BPh}_4]$  and fac- $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$ , is discussed.

Appendix 1 describes X-ray structure determinations carried out on  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$  and  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})] \cdot 2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , and discusses the formation of these anions from  $[\text{RuCl}_2(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]_2$ .

# C O N T E N T S

Page

<u>CHAPTER 1</u>	<u>MONOTHIOACID COMPLEXES OF TRANSITION METALS AND SOME OTHER METALS</u>	1
1(i)	Monothiocarboxylates $\text{RCOS}^-$	2
(a)	Binary compounds	3
(b)	Compounds containing other ligands	7
1(ii)	O-alkyl monothiocarbonates (monothioxanthates) $\text{ROCOS}^-$	13
(a)	Binary compounds	14
(b)	Compounds containing other ligands	15
1(iii)	N, N-dialkylmonothiocarbamates $\text{R}_2\text{NCOS}^-$	16
(a)	Binary compounds	18
(b)	Compounds containing other ligands	23
1(iv)	Dialkylmonothiophosphinates $\text{R}_2\text{POS}^-$	30
(a)	Binary compounds	30
(b)	Compounds containing other ligands	33
1(v)	Summary	35
<u>CHAPTER 2</u>	<u>REACTIONS OF <math>\text{mer-RuCl}_3(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3</math> and <math>\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_3</math> WITH AMMONIUM AND SODIUM MONOTHIobenzoate AND THE REACTIONS OF THE PRODUCTS WITH SOME MONODENTATE LEWIS BASE</u>	
2(i)	Introduction	37
2(ii)	Results and Discussion	
(a)	Reactions of $\text{mer-RuCl}_3(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$ and $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ with ammonium and sodium monothiobenzoate	37
(b)	Reactions of $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$ compounds with monodentate Lewis bases	40

# C O N T E N T S (Contd.)

	Page
(c) The reaction of $\text{mer-RuCl}_3(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$ with ammonium monothiobenzoate in acetone	43
2(iii) The determination of the crystal structure of $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$	48
2(iv) Discussion of the structure	51
Experimental	53
Tables	
Schemes	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 15%;"><u>CHAPTER 3</u></div> <div style="width: 85%;"> <u>REACTION OF <math>\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2</math> WITH VARIOUS BIDEN-</u>  <u>TATE NITROGEN-DONOR LEWIS BASES, AND X-RAY ANALYSES</u>  <u>OF THE STRUCTURES OF SOME OF THE PRODUCTS</u> </div> </div>	
3(i) Introduction	58
3(ii) The reaction of $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$ with ethylenediamine	58
3(iii) The reaction of $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$ with 2,2'-bipyridyl and 1,10-phenanthroline	60
3(iv) Determination of the crystal structures of <u>cis, cis-</u> and <u>cis, trans-</u> $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$	62
(a) Form A: <u>cis, cis-</u> $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$	63
(b) Form B: <u>cis, trans-</u> $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$	65
3(v) Discussion	67
3(vi) Formation of <u>cis, cis-</u> and <u>cis, trans-</u> $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$	68
Experimental	70
Tables	

# C O N T E N T S (Contd.)

Page

CHAPTER 4      REACTION OF  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  WITH BIDENTATE  
PHOSPHORUS-DONOR LEWIS BASES, AND THE X-RAY ANALYSIS  
OF THE STRUCTURE OF ONE OF THE PRODUCTS

4(i)	Introduction	71
4(ii)	Results and Discussion	
(a)	Reaction of $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$ with $\text{Ph}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{PPh}_2$	71
(b)	Reaction of $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$ with $\text{Ph}_2\text{P}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{PPh}_2$ and reaction of the product with CO	73
4(iii)	Determination of the crystal structure of $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos}) \cdot \text{MeOH}$	77
4(iv)	Discussion of the structure	80
	Experimental	81
	Tables	
	Scheme	

CHAPTER 5      REACTION OF  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PR}_3)_3$  or  $4$  COMPOUNDS WITH  
AMMONIUM MONOTHIobenzoate

5(i)	Introduction	83
5(ii)	Results and discussion	
(a)	$\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4$	84
(b)	$\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMePh}_2)_4$	88
(c)	$\text{RuCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{OMe})_2\text{Ph})_4$	91
(d)	$\text{RuCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{OMe})\text{Ph}_2)_3$	93
5(iii)	Conclusions	94
	Experimental	96
	Tables	

# C O N T E N T S (Contd.)

Page

## Schemes

<u>APPENDIX 1</u>	<u>THE STRUCTURES OF <math>[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]</math></u> <u>AND <math>[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})].2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2</math></u>	
A(i)	Introduction	98
A(ii)	Solution of the Structure of $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$	99
A(III)	Solution of the Structure of $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})].2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$	100
A(iv)	Results and Discussion	103
	Experimental	105
	Tables	
	Schemes	
<u>APPENDIX 2</u>	<u>ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TEXT</u>	107
<u>REFERENCES</u>		108

## FIGURES

After page

2.1	Molecular structure of $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$	51
2.2	Crystal packing of $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$	51
3.1	$^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectra of $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{L}_2)$ , 2,2'-bipyridyl and 1,10-phenanthroline	61
3.2	Molecular structure and crystal packing of <u>cis,cis</u> - $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$	67
3.3	Molecular structure and crystal packing of <u>cis,trans</u> - $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$	67
4.1	$^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum of $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})$	73
4.2	$^{31}\text{P}$ - $\{^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum of $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})$	74
5.1	$^{31}\text{P}$ - $\{^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum of <u>fac</u> - $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$ with computer-simulated spectrum	86
5.2	$^{31}\text{P}$ - $\{^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum of $[\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4][\text{BPH}_4]$ with computer-simulated spectrum	87
A.1	Molecular structure and numbering scheme of $[\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]^-$ and $[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})]^-$ anions	103
A.2	Molecular structure and number scheme of $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]^+$ cation	103
* 4.3	Molecular structure and crystal packing of $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})$	80

# TABLES

After Page

2.1	Mull i.r. data for various monothiobenzoate complexes of ruthenium(II)	57
2.2	$^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. data in $\text{CDCl}_3$ for some ruthenium(II) monothiobenzoate complexes	57
2.3	$^{31}\text{P}$ - $\{^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. data in $\text{CDCl}_3$ for some ruthenium(II) monothiobenzoate complexes	57
2.4	Atomic thermal and positional parameters for $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$	57
2.5	Interatomic distances for $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$	57
2.6	Interatomic angles for $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$	57
2.7	Structure factors for $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$	57
3.1	$^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. data in $\text{CDCl}_3$ for some monothiobenzoate complexes of ruthenium(II) with bidentate nitrogen-donor Lewis bases	70
3.2	$^{31}\text{P}$ - $\{^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. data in $\text{CDCl}_3$ for some monothiobenzoate complexes of ruthenium(II) with bidentate nitrogen-donor Lewis bases	70
3.3	Interatomic distances and angles for <u>cis,cis</u> - and <u>cis,trans</u> - $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$	70
3.4	Atomic positional and thermal parameters for <u>cis,cis</u> - $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$	70
3.5	Atomic positional and thermal parameters for <u>cis,trans</u> - $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$	70
3.6	Structure factors for <u>cis,cis</u> - and <u>cis,trans</u> - $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$	70

# TABLES

After Page

4.1	$^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. data in $\text{CDCl}_3$ for a ruthenium(II) monothio- benzoate complex with a bidentate phosphorus-donor Lewis base	82
4.2	$^{31}\text{P}$ - $\{^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. data in $\text{CDCl}_3$ for some monothiobenzoate complexes of ruthenium(II) with bidentate phosphorus- donor Lewis bases.	82
4.3	Structure factors for $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})\cdot\text{MeOH}$	82
4.4	Atomic positional and thermal parameters for $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{etdiphos})\cdot\text{MeOH}$	82
4.5	Interatomic distances and angles for $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{etdiphos})\cdot\text{MeOH}$	82
5.1	Mull i.r. spectra of some monothiobenzoate complexes of ruthenium(II) with $\text{PR}_3$ groups	95
5.2	$^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. data in $\text{CDCl}_3$ for some monothiobenzoate com- plexes of ruthenium(II) with $\text{PR}_3$ groups	95
5.3	$^{31}\text{P}$ - $\{^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. data in $\text{CDCl}_3$ for some monothiobenzoate complexes of ruthenium(II) with $\text{PR}_3$ groups	95
A.1	Structure factors for $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$ and $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})]\cdot 2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$	106
A.2	Atomic positional and thermal parameters for $[\text{PhPPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$ and $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})]\cdot 2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$	106
A.3	Interatomic distances and angles for $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$ and $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}(\text{CO})]\cdot 2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$	106
A.4	Carbonyl i.r. modes for various carbonylchlorometallate anions	106



## SCHEMES

After page

2.1	Proposed mechanism of inversion of optical isomers of $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$	57
2.2	Proposed fragmentation pattern for $\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2$	57
2.3	Proposed mechanism of formation of $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$	57
4.1	Proposed mechanism of reaction of $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$ with $\text{Ph}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{PPh}_2$	82
5.1	Proposed mechanism of formation of $\text{Ru}(\text{S-S})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$ compounds from $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PR}_3)_3$ or 4	95
5.2	Summary of the reactions of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4$ with monothiobenzoate ion	95
5.3	Proposed mechanism of formation of <i>mer</i> - $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PR}_3)_3$	95
A.1	Formation of $[\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]^-$ and $[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})]^{2-}$	106

## CHAPTER 1

### MONOTHIOACID COMPLEXES OF TRANSITION METALS AND SOME OTHER METALS

Over the last fifteen years, a good deal of work has been published on metal complexes containing dioxo<sup>1</sup>- and dithioacid<sup>2</sup> ligands. More recently, some attention has been given to the use of monothioacids as ligands. A monothioacid may be regarded as being derived from the corresponding dioxoacid by substituting a sulphur atom for one of the functional oxygen atoms. This increases the number of different modes of coordination available when the acid acts as a ligand, and widens the scope for isomerism in its compounds. The different donor and acceptor properties of oxygen and sulphur, illustrated in the coordination chemistry of the dioxo- and dithioacids, will also be important in determining the behaviour of monothioacid ligands in metal complexes.

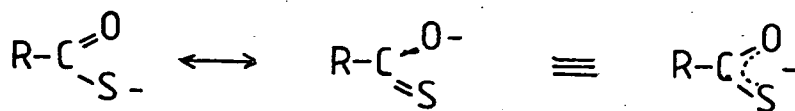
Most of the work which will be presented in the later chapters deals with the behaviour of the monothiobenzoate ion in ruthenium(II) complexes, and the results so far published on monothiocarboxylate complexes will be reviewed in detail, together with a briefer account of the behaviour of other monothioacid ligands. Four types of monothioacid have been studied as coordinating ligands in transition metal complexes:

(i)	monothiocarboxylates	$\text{RCOS}^-$
(ii)	monothioxanthates	$\text{ROCOS}^-$
(iii)	monothiocarbamates	$\text{R}_2\text{NCOS}^-$
and (iv)	monothiophosphinates	$\text{R}_2\text{POS}^-$

Each type of ligand will be dealt with separately, since varying amounts of data are available on each type.

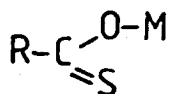
(i) Monothiocarboxylates  $\text{RCOS}^-$

The structure of a monothiocarboxylate ion can be represented as a resonance hybrid of two canonical forms:

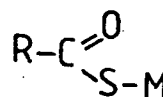


In a metal complex, a number of different modes of coordination are possible:

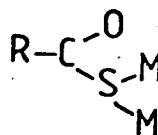
A unidentate



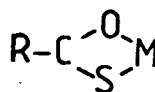
or



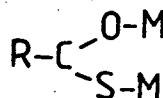
B unidentate  
(bridging through S)



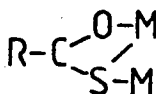
C bidentate  
(chelated)



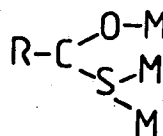
D bidentate  
(bridging)



E bidentate  
(doubly bonded S)



or



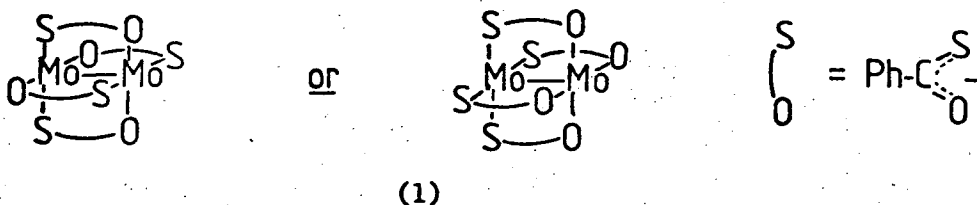
Neither of the bidentate modes with a doubly bonded sulphur atom has been reported, although they are fairly common among monothiocarbamates and monothiophosphinates, but all the other modes of coordination have been characterised.

(a) Binary Compounds

Monothiobenzoate and monothioacetate are the two most studied monothiocarboxylate ligands, and binary compounds of monothiobenzoate are known for Cr(III)<sup>3,4</sup>, Mo(II)<sup>5</sup>, Co(II)<sup>6</sup>, Ni(II)<sup>4,7,8,9,10</sup>, Pd(II)<sup>11,12</sup>, Pt(II)<sup>12</sup>, Cu(I)<sup>4</sup>, Ag(I)<sup>4</sup>, Zn(II)<sup>4</sup>, Cd(II)<sup>4</sup>, Hg(II)<sup>4</sup> and Pb<sup>8</sup>. A similar monothioacetate is known for Ni(II)<sup>10</sup> only, and the analogous Ni(II) monothiopropionate has also been reported<sup>10</sup>. In general, the benzoates were prepared by adding sodium monothiobenzoate to an aqueous solution containing the appropriate metal ion, although the Ni(II) complex was prepared in ethanol, and the Pd(II) and Pt(II) complexes from PdCl<sub>2</sub><sup>11</sup> or [Pd(MeCO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>3</sub><sup>12</sup> and Na<sub>2</sub>PtCl<sub>4</sub><sup>11</sup> respectively. In characterising the monothiobenzoate complexes, Savant, Gopalakrishnan and Patel<sup>4</sup> analysed the characteristic stretching modes in the i.r. spectra of the compounds. They found that  $\nu_{(CO)}$  and  $\nu_{(CS)}$  are both sensitive to the mode of coordination and they assigned structures to a series of metal monothiobenzoates by comparing these frequencies with those in the spectrum of the completely ionic sodium salt. For the sodium salt,  $\nu_{(CO)}$  is observed at 1500 cm<sup>-1</sup> and  $\nu_{(CS)}$  at 960 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Each of the five expected bonding modes shows characteristic shifts in  $\nu_{(CO)}$  and  $\nu_{(CS)}$  viz. the bidentate modes (C and D on page 2) show little change, or a slight lowering in frequency of both  $\nu_{(CO)}$  and  $\nu_{(CS)}$ . In practice, distinctions between bridging and chelated monothiobenzoate groups made on the basis of i.r. evidence are not reliable. The two unidentate modes bonded through sulphur (A and B) show a raising of  $\nu_{(CO)}$  and a lowering of  $\nu_{(CS)}$

relative to the values for sodium monothiobenzoate, due to the increased double-bond nature of the C-O bond and the increased single-bond, or mercaptide, nature of the C-S bond. In the case of unidentate bonding through oxygen, the same kind of reasoning leads to a lowering of  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  and a raising of  $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$ . On this basis, structures have been proposed for several of the metal monothiobenzoates by Savant *et al.*<sup>4</sup>. Of those discussed, only  $[\text{Cr}(\text{PhCOS})_3]$  was shown to be monomeric in solution;  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  at  $1465 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$  at  $982 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  indicate that coordination is stronger through the oxygen atom, although it seems unlikely that the sulphur is completely uncoordinated, as the magnetic moment of 3.72 indicates octahedral coordination about the Cr(III).

The Mo(II) species  $[\text{Mo}(\text{PhCOS})_2]_2$ , made by reacting Mo(II) acetate with ammonium monothiobenzoate<sup>5</sup>, has been shown to be dimeric from analysis of its mass spectrum, and in the i.r. spectrum  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  at  $1465 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$  at  $960 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  are consistent with a bidentate bridging structure (1).

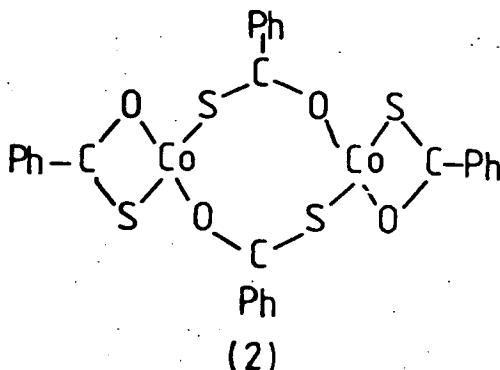


This is analogous to the structure of  $[\text{Ni}_2(\text{PhCOS})_4 \cdot \text{EtOH}]$  discussed later<sup>9</sup>, and indeed to the molybdenum acetate structure itself.

In  $[\text{Cu}(\text{PhCOS})]$  and  $[\text{Ag}(\text{PhCOS})]$ <sup>4</sup>,  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  at  $1570 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1612, 1583 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  respectively and  $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$  at  $935, 910 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $924, 910 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  indicate strong sulphur coordination with the oxygen possibly completely uncoordinated. On the basis of molecular weight measurements, oligomeric or polymeric units are clearly present in solution and further study is needed to determine whether these structures are, for instance, chains or clusters.

In  $[\text{Zn}(\text{PhCOS})_2]$  and  $[\text{Cd}(\text{PhCOS})_2]$ ,  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  is observed at  $1545 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1590 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  respectively and  $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$  at  $955, 928 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $930 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , indicating that while coordination is undoubtedly stronger through sulphur, the monothiobenzoate group is probably still bidentate. However, it is again clear that these complexes are not monomeric, and structures cannot be unambiguously assigned. In  $[\text{Hg}(\text{PhCOS})_2]$ ,  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  at  $1630 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$  at  $912 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  suggest that coordination is entirely through sulphur, and a polymeric structure of mercury atoms bridged by sulphurs is proposed, but cannot be confirmed on i.r. data alone.

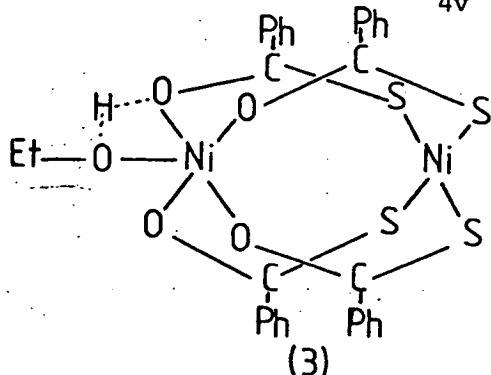
The monothiobenzoate complex of Co(II) shows a number of interesting features<sup>11</sup>. The complex is formulated as a dimer,  $[\text{Co}_2(\text{PhCOS})_4]$ , and electronic spectra indicate pseudo-tetrahedral coordination around each metal, suggesting structure (2), although other forms of bridging cannot be ruled out.



Magnetic susceptibility data show magnetic coupling of the two Co(II) centres. Here, the monothiobenzoate is behaving like some dioxocarboxylate ligands in its ability to promote magnetic coupling<sup>14,15,16</sup> and like some dioxo-, monothio- and dithiophosphinates in its mode of bridging<sup>17</sup>. Co(III) monothiobenzoate complexes proved unobtainable as reaction mixtures containing Co(III) yielded dibenzoyl disulphide, the oxidation product of monothiobenzoic acid, and Co(II) species. This contrasts with the behaviour of dithiocarboxylates which give only Co(III) octahedral complexes<sup>13</sup>, and no Co(II) species.

The binary monothiobenzoate of Ni(II) has been reported by several workers<sup>4,7,8,9,10</sup>. Together with the monothioacetate and

monothiopropionate<sup>10</sup> complexes it is formulated as a dimer  $[\text{Ni}_2(\text{RCOS})_4 \cdot \text{EtOH}]$  with a structure (3) which has been confirmed by X-ray crystallography<sup>9</sup>. The structure determination revealed a molecule containing one nickel atom coordinated to four sulphurs, with local  $D_{4h}$  symmetry, and one nickel coordinated to five oxygens, with local  $C_{4v}$  symmetry.



The observed magnetic moment of the dimer, 2.40 per nickel, is attributed to two unpaired electrons on the  $\text{NiO}_5$  unit, which is subject to a relatively weak ligand field, while the square-planar  $\text{NiS}_4$  unit produces a strong ligand field and ensures spin-pairing at this end of the dimer<sup>10</sup>. Analogous bridged, dimeric structures are postulated for  $[\text{Ni}_2(\text{MeCOS})_4 \cdot \text{EtOH}]$  and  $[\text{Ni}_2(\text{EtCOS})_4 \cdot \text{EtOH}]$ <sup>10</sup>. The i.r. spectra of the three complexes are consistent with this bridged coordination, with  $\nu(\text{CO})$  at  $1508 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $1540 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1580 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for the  $\text{PhCOS}^-$ ,  $\text{MeCOS}^-$  and  $\text{EtCOS}^-$  complexes respectively, compared with values of  $1690\text{--}1700 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for the free acids, and  $\nu(\text{CS})$  at  $958 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for the  $\text{PhCOS}^-$  complex, compared with  $960 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  in the sodium salt. However, these values would be equally consistent with symmetrical chelation of the ligands, as was proposed for " $\text{Ni}(\text{PhCOS})_2$ " by Savant *et al.*<sup>4</sup>, and this illustrates the unreliability of i.r. spectra as a test for bridged versus chelated coordination. Hieber and Brück<sup>7</sup> reported that the solubility of " $\text{Ni}(\text{PhCOS})_2$ " in water was increased by adding excess monothiobenzoate ion, and they attributed this to the formation of  $[\text{Ni}(\text{PhCOS})_4]^{2-}$  ions in solution. However the species has not been isolated or further characterised.

Oro *et al.* reported in 1972<sup>11</sup> the preparation of  $[\text{Pd}(\text{PhCOS})_2]$  from  $\text{PdCl}_2$  in aqueous solution. More recent workers<sup>12</sup> have used

$[\text{Pd}(\text{MeCO}_2)_2]_3$  as starting material and have similarly prepared  $[\text{Pt}(\text{PhCOS})_2]$  from  $\text{Na}_2\text{PtCl}_4$ . The molecular weight of the Pd(II) complex is concentration dependent, varying between 1100 (trimeric) and 1700, and the formulation  $[\text{Pd}(\text{PhCOS})_2]_n$ , with  $n \geq 3$ , is suggested. The i.r. spectrum ( $\nu_{(\text{CO})} = 1675 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $\nu_{(\text{CS})} = 880 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) indicates that the polymer is sulphur-bridged, with the oxygen uncoordinated (cf.  $[\text{Hg}(\text{PhCOS})_2]_4$ , discussed earlier.)  $[\text{Pt}(\text{PhCOS})_2]$  is too insoluble for molecular weight studies, and the i.r. spectrum ( $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  at 1660, 1595 and  $1575 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$  at 920 and  $880 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) may indicate that more than one mode of monothiobenzoate bonding is present, although all modes clearly involve strong Pt - S and weak Pt - O coordination. The structure cannot be fully characterised, but it is probably made up of  $[\text{Pt}(\text{PhCOS})_2]_n$  oligomers or polymers.

Finally, a lead complex of monothiobenzoic acid is used<sup>8</sup> as a plasticising agent for natural rubber. It is prepared in aqueous solution, but no structural details are available.

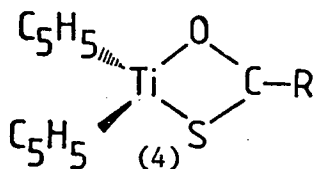
#### (b) Compounds Containing Other Ligands

Complexes which fall under this heading have been prepared by workers in two main areas: firstly, those who have examined the coordination properties of monothioacid ligands and the behaviour of monothioacid complexes in the presence of, principally, Lewis bases. Secondly, there are those who have used monothiocarboxylates as pseudo-halides in studying, for example, oxidative addition reactions.

Thus, a series of Ti(III) compounds with the general formula  $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\text{Ti}(\text{RCOS})]$  has been synthesised<sup>18</sup> where  $\text{R} = \text{H}, \text{Me}, \text{Pr}, \text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}$  or Ph. These complexes were prepared in air-free aqueous solutions and are oxidised in air to give Ti(IV) products containing a Ti-O-Ti linkage, and free monothioacid. Molecular weight measurements indicate that the

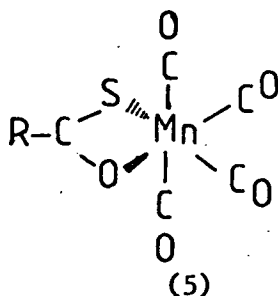


complexes are monomeric, and magnetic measurements show one unpaired electron per titanium. A band occurring in the i.r. spectra of all the complexes at  $1390\text{--}1435\text{ cm}^{-1}$  is attributed to a stretching mode of the  $\text{-COS}^-$  group described by Nyquist and Potts<sup>19</sup> as "analogous to the asymmetric stretch of carboxyl groups" and assigned to bands in the region  $1520\text{--}1530\text{ cm}^{-1}$  in the free acids. The lowering of this frequency in the complexes, and conductivity evidence of covalent bonding, lead to the proposal of a general structure (4) for these complexes, analogous to the structure proposed for  $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\text{Ti}(\text{RCO}_2)]$  species<sup>20</sup>.

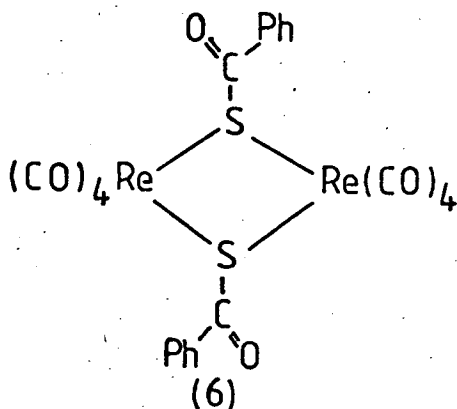


Since various cyclopentadienyl ring modes obscure the regions of the i.r. spectrum where  $\nu(\text{CO})$  and  $\nu(\text{CS})$  might be predicted according to Savant *et al.*<sup>4</sup>, interpretation on that basis would be difficult.

$\text{Mn(I)}^{21}$  and  $\text{Re(I)}^{22}$  complexes of monothiobenzoic and (in the case of  $\text{Mn(I)}$ ) monothioacetic acid have been prepared from the appropriate metal carbonyl halides in THF solvent. For example,  $\text{Mn(CO)}_5\text{Br}$  with  $\text{RCOSH}$  ( $\text{R} = \text{Ph, Me}$ ) yields  $[\text{Mn(CO)}_4(\text{RCOS})]$ . In the i.r. spectra  $\nu(\text{CO})(\text{acid})$  is observed at  $1660\text{ cm}^{-1}$  ( $\text{R} = \text{Ph}$ ) and  $1683\text{ cm}^{-1}$  ( $\text{R} = \text{Me}$ ) as against  $1690\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1712\text{ cm}^{-1}$  in the free acids, and it is argued that this suggests coordination through oxygen as well as sulphur, although values lower than this have been found in several cases where there is no oxygen coordination<sup>4,10,12</sup>. The four carbonyl stretching modes observed in each case can be interpreted as the  $3\text{A}' + \text{A}''$  modes arising from a molecule of  $\text{C}_s$  symmetry and structure (5) is proposed for both species.



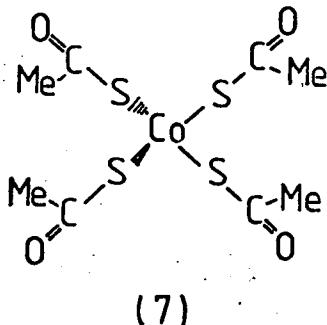
In contrast,  $\text{Re}(\text{CO})_5\text{Cl}$  reacts with  $\text{PhCOSH}$  to give a product which is characterised as a dimer (6).



In the i.r. spectrum  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}(\text{acid})$  is observed at  $1685 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , very close to the value for the free acid, and  $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$  is at  $880 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , much lower than in the sodium salt. This suggests that the monothiobenzoate is unidentate, bridging through the sulphur (cf.  $[\text{M}(\text{PhCOS})_2]$ ,  $\text{M} = \text{Hg}^4, \text{Pd}^{12}$ , discussed earlier). This type of complex is well known with mercaptide-sulphur bridges<sup>23,24,25</sup>, suggesting high mercaptide character in the sulphur of the monothiobenzoate ion. However,  $\text{Re}(\text{CO})_5\text{Cl}$  reacts with  $\text{MeCOSH}$  in THF to give a dimeric solvent adduct  $[\text{Re}(\text{CO}_3(\text{THF})\text{Cl})_2]$ . The acid adduct  $[(\text{MeCOSH})\text{Re}(\text{CO})_3\text{Cl}]$  is suggested as a possible intermediate, but no monothioacetate complex of rhenium has been characterised.

The monothioacetate ion has been used as a pseudo-halide in the substitution reactions of  $[\text{AsPh}_4]_2[\text{MCl}_4]^{26}$  ( $\text{M} = \text{Co}(\text{II})$  or  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$ ) and in each case the  $[\text{M}(\text{MeCOS})_4]^{2-}$  ion was obtained.  $[\text{Co}(\text{MeCOS})_4]^{2-}$ , which has been prepared previously<sup>27</sup> but was characterised as the double salt  $(\text{MeCOS})_2\text{Co} \cdot 2 \text{MeCOSNH}_4$ , gives an i.r. spectrum in which  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$

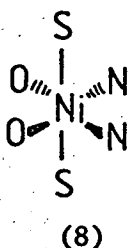
is observed at  $1615\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and ligand field splitting parameters calculated from electronic spectra are consistent with tetrahedrally coordinated Co(II). The structure (7) is proposed, with the monothioacetate unidentate through sulphur. The Zn(II) ion  $[\text{Zn}(\text{MeCOS})_4]^{2-}$



was also prepared and is assigned a tetrahedral structure by analogy with the tetrachlorozincate ion<sup>28</sup>, presumably with monodentate sulphur-coordinated ligands. Attempts to synthesise the trifluoromonothioacetate analogues of these anions produced only Co(II) and Zn(II) sulphides, and the reaction of  $[\text{NiCl}_4]^{2-}$  with MeCOSH resulted in a brown oil which could not be characterised (but see reference 6).

The reactions of Ni(II)<sup>10,12,29</sup>, Pd(II)<sup>11,12</sup> and Pt(II)<sup>12</sup> monothiobenzoates and (in the case of Ni(II)) monothioacetate with a range of nitrogen and phosphorus Lewis bases, and the structures<sup>30,31</sup> of the products, have received a good deal of attention.  $[\text{Ni}_2(\text{PhCOS})_4 \cdot \text{EtOH}]$  has been reacted with a wide range of unidentate and bidentate nitrogen donors including py<sup>29</sup>,  $\alpha$ -,  $\beta$ - and  $\gamma$ -picoline<sup>29</sup>, 4-picolinaldehyde<sup>29</sup>, quinoline<sup>29</sup>, bipy<sup>12</sup> and phen<sup>12</sup> to give a series of monomeric, paramagnetic, octahedral complexes of general formula  $[\text{Ni}(\text{PhCOS})_2\text{L}_2]$  where L = unidentate base or  $\text{L}_2$  = bidentate base. The monothiobenzoate group is coordinated as a bidentate chelate in these complexes, and in the case of the unidentate base adducts,  $[\text{Ni}(\text{PhCOS})_2]_2$  can be recovered on heating<sup>29</sup>. The ligand field splitting parameter  $10Dq$  increases on adduct formation, parallel to the electron-donor capacity of the base used<sup>29</sup>. A similar series of reactions of  $[\text{Ni}_2(\text{PhCOS})_4 \cdot \text{EtOH}]$  with phosphorus-donor Lewis

acids yields a series of adducts which are strikingly different.  $[\text{Ni}(\text{PhCOS})_2\text{Q}_2]$  where  $\text{Q} = \text{PPh}_3, \text{PMePh}_2, \text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$  or  $\text{Q}_2 = \text{mediphos, etdiphos}$  have all been prepared and characterised<sup>12</sup>. These monomeric products are diamagnetic and are believed to be square-planar in coordination, with the monothiobenzoate acting as a unidentate ligand through sulphur. Presumably the more basic phosphine ligands, with their  $\pi$ -acceptor capacity, are more readily able to rupture the Ni-O bonds in the starting material and are high enough in the spectrochemical series to force the Ni(II) to adopt a low-spin square-planar configuration. Similar results have been obtained for  $[\text{Ni}_2(\text{MeCOS})_4 \cdot \text{EtOH}]$  and its Lewis base adducts<sup>10,12</sup>. An X-ray structure determination for  $[\text{Ni}(\text{MeCOS})_2(\text{py})_2]$ <sup>30</sup> confirms that it is monomeric and octahedral with bidentate, chelated monothioacetate groups. The environment of the nickel is as shown in figure (8), with trans-sulphurs, cis-oxygens and cis-nitrogens. Whether this is a general pattern

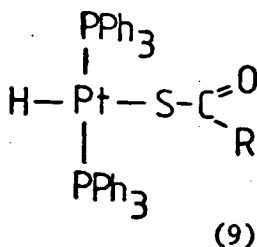


in the coordination of these nitrogen-base adducts remains to be seen, although clearly some arrangement with cis-nitrogens must occur in the bidentate base adducts.

The pyridine adduct of  $[\text{Pd}(\text{PhCOS})_2]_n$  has been known for some time<sup>11</sup> and is formulated as a monomer  $[\text{Pd}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{py})_2]$ . This work has recently been extended to include  $[\text{Pt}(\text{PhCOS})_2]_n$  and a wider range of bases, and a series of complexes  $[\text{M}(\text{PhCOS})_2\text{L}_2]$  has been produced, where  $\text{M} = \text{Pd}$  or  $\text{Pt}$  and  $\text{L} = \text{py}, \text{PPh}_3, \text{PMePh}_2, \text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}, \text{AsPh}_3$  and  $\text{SbPh}_3$ . The complexes

are all monomeric and with no scope for octahedral geometry even pyridine gives square-planar coordination with the monothiobenzoate groups unidentate through sulphur (i.r. evidence). Hydrogen-1- and  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. studies indicate that a trans geometry is preferred, and an X-ray crystal structure analysis of  $[\text{Pd}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2]^{31}$  confirms this, with the molecule lying on a crystallographic centre of symmetry.

The oxidative addition of  $\text{PhCOSH}$  and  $\text{MeCOSH}$  to the  $\text{Pt(0)}$  species  $\text{Pt}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$  has been studied<sup>32</sup>, and a stable product  $[\text{PtH}(\text{RCOS})(\text{PPh}_3)_2]$  was obtained with  $\text{R} = \text{Ph}$  or  $\text{Me}$ . In the i.r. spectra,  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  appears at  $1595\text{ cm}^{-1}$  ( $\text{R} = \text{Ph}$ ) and  $1625\text{ cm}^{-1}$  ( $\text{R} = \text{Me}$ ), consistent with unidentate coordination through sulphur and the structure (9) is proposed for both complexes. The  $\nu_{(\text{Pt-H})}$  vibration

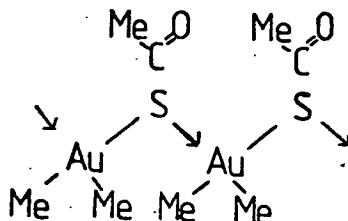


is found in the spectra of the two complexes at  $2125\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $2140\text{ cm}^{-1}$  respectively, values lower than expected for  $\text{Pt(II)}$  hydrides and this is attributed to the fairly high trans influence of the sulphur-donor ligands, which is also reflected in the  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. chemical shifts of the hydride protons.

One monothioacetate complex of  $\text{Ru(II)}$  has been briefly reported<sup>33</sup>.  $[\text{Ru}(\text{MeCOS})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2]$  was obtained by reacting  $[\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_3]$  with sodium monothioacetate, but no structural or spectroscopic details are available. Presumably the complex is octahedral, with bidentate, chelated monothioacetate groups. Recently a monothioformate  $\text{Ru(II)}$  complex characterised as  $[\text{Ru}(\text{HCOS})(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4][\text{PF}_6]$  has been reported<sup>34</sup>. It is formed by the insertion of  $\text{COS}$  into the  $\text{Ru-H}$  bond of  $[\text{RuH}(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_5][\text{PF}_6]$ , and the

coordination of the  $\text{HCOS}^-$  ligand is presumably bidentate, chelated.

The only known gold complex of a monothiocarboxylate is  $[\text{Me}_2\text{Au}(\text{MeCOS})]$ , prepared from  $\text{Me}_3\text{Au}(\text{OEt})_2$  and monothioacetic acid<sup>35</sup>. This is formulated as a sulphur-bridged polymer (10).

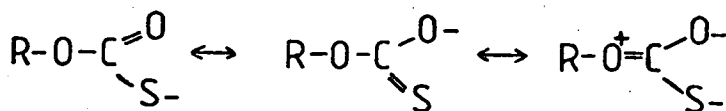


(10)

In the i.r. spectrum,  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  is observed at  $1700, 1710 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , close to the value for the free acid, and bands at  $1266$  and  $958 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  are assigned as  $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$ . The complex is very insoluble and explodes on heating.

(ii) O-alkyl Monothiocarbonates (monothioxanthates)  $\text{ROCOS}^-$

Much less work has been published on monothioxanthates than on the other classes of monothioacid, and much of that which has appeared has been concerned with the analysis of i.r. spectra of alkali-metal salts and simple binary complexes. The monothioxanthate ion can be represented as a hybrid of three canonical forms:



Normal coordinate analysis of the i.r. spectra of alkali metal salts of  $\text{MeOCOS}^-$ <sup>36,37</sup> and  $\text{EtOCOS}^-$ <sup>37</sup> indicates that in the uncoordinated ion the C-O bond has high double-bond character while the C-S bond is almost

mercaptide in nature. The importance of the polar  $O^+ \equiv C$  bond is not clear.

(a) Binary Compounds

Binary compounds of monothioxanthate ligands are known for Cu(I)<sup>38,39</sup>, Ag(I)<sup>38</sup>, Hg(II)<sup>40</sup>, Tl(I)<sup>38,39</sup> and Pb(II)<sup>38</sup>. In general, these complexes were obtained by preparing the ligand in situ from carbonyl sulphide gas and the appropriate alkoxide ion in solution. In most cases the solvent used was water<sup>38,39</sup> or ethanol<sup>40</sup>, but attempts to prepare Fe(II) or (III), Ni(II), Co(II) or (III), Zn(II) and Cd(II) binary complexes in aqueous solution failed, with the reaction leading to decomposition and expulsion of COS.

$[Cu(ROCOS)]$ , where R = Me<sup>39</sup>, Et<sup>38,39</sup> or Bu<sup>39</sup> and  $[Ag(ROCOS)]$  where R = Et<sup>38</sup> are all known. The Cu(I) complexes are prepared from Cu(II) chloride, and this reduction is attributed<sup>38</sup> to the formation of  $(ROC(O)S)_2$ , the oxidation product of monothioxanthate ions. Analogous disulphide oxidation products account for the reducing power of monothioacid ligands in general (see, for example, reference 10).

$[Cu(EtOCOS)]$  is formulated as a tetramer<sup>38</sup> from molecular weight measurements, and bidentate coordination of the ligand, with possible bridging through sulphur is suggested. Murphy and Winter<sup>38</sup> assigned bands around  $1590\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1050\text{ cm}^{-1}$  as  $\nu_{(CO)}$  and  $\nu_{(CS)}$  in the potassium salts of a series of monothioxanthates, and they give values for  $[Cu(EtOCOS)]$  of  $\nu_{(CO)} = 1665\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $\nu_{(CS)} = 1020\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Khwaja and Magee<sup>39</sup>, however, follow earlier workers<sup>43,44</sup> in assigning a band at  $700\text{ cm}^{-1}$  as  $\nu_{(CS)}$ , and give values of  $\nu_{(CO)} = 1660-1680\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $\nu_{(CS)} = 685-690\text{ cm}^{-1}$  for three  $[Cu(ROCOS)]$  complexes (R = Me, Et or Bu). The shift of  $\nu_{(CO)}$  to higher frequency on complex formation suggests that the oxygen may be uncoordinated, or only weakly bound to the metal. The tetramers of

$[\text{Cu}(\text{EtOCOS})]_4$  are probably held together by bridging sulphur atoms, with the role of the oxygen still unclear.  $[\text{Ag}(\text{EtOCOS})]$  proved too insoluble for molecular weight measurements<sup>38</sup>, but by analogy with other  $\text{Ag}(\text{I})$  monothioacid complexes<sup>4,45</sup> it is almost certainly oligomeric or polymeric in nature; the i.r. spectrum is consistent with sulphur-bridged coordination.

$[\text{Hg}(\text{ROCOS})_2]$ ,  $\text{R} = \text{Me}$  or  $\text{Et}$ , was reported in 1937<sup>40</sup>, prepared from  $\text{HgO}$  and  $\text{RCO}_2\text{H}$  in carbon disulphide as solvent. The complex was hydrolysed in water, and  $\text{HgS}$  was recovered. No spectroscopic or molecular weight data are available.

$[\text{Tl}(\text{EtOCOS})]$  has been prepared by insertion of  $\text{COS}$  into  $[\text{Tl}(\text{EtO})]^{42}$  in ethanol, but the complex tends to decompose readily and recent attempts to obtain  $[\text{Tl}(\text{ArOCOS})]$  where  $\text{Ar} = \text{aryl}$ <sup>41</sup>, have apparently been unsuccessful due to rapid decomposition of the product. The i.r. spectrum suggests that coordination, while possibly bidentate, is stronger through sulphur.

$[\text{Pb}(\text{EtOCOS})_2]$  has been isolated<sup>37</sup> from aqueous solution, but decomposes on storage in organic solvents. The i.r. spectrum, which shows  $\nu(\text{CO})$  at  $1620 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , suggests little, if any, coordination through oxygen, but no further structural information is available.

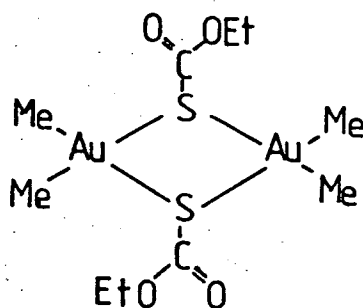
#### (b) Compounds with Other Ligands

The  $\text{Ru}(\text{II})$  species  $[\text{Ru}(\text{ROCOS})(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4][\text{PF}_6]$ ,  $\text{R} = \text{Me}$  or  $\text{Et}$ , were isolated<sup>34</sup> by prolonged treatment of  $[\text{RuH}(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_5][\text{PF}_6]$  with  $\text{COS}$  in methanol and ethanol solution respectively. Both species are presumably octahedral, with the monothioxanthate bidentate and chelated, and the i.r. spectrum is consistent with this.



The bis-pyridine adduct  $[\text{Ni}(\text{EtOCOS})_2(\text{py})_2]$  has been prepared and characterised<sup>38</sup>, although the binary species  $[\text{Ni}(\text{EtOCOS})_2]$  is apparently unobtainable. The i.r. spectrum suggests that the acid is coordinated through oxygen as well as sulphur. This is borne out by magnetic susceptibility measurements indicating a magnetic moment of 3.20 per nickel, and by the green colour, both suggesting strongly that the complex is octahedral, with the monothioxanthate acting as a bidentate chelate. The complex seems to be analogous to the green, paramagnetic, octahedral species discussed earlier<sup>10,12,29,30</sup>.

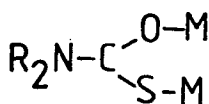
The Au(III) species  $[\text{Me}_2\text{Au}(\text{EtOCOS})]$  has been reported<sup>35</sup>, prepared from  $[\text{Me}_2\text{AuBr}]_2$  and  $\text{KEtOCOS}$ , and is formulated as a sulphur-bridged dimer (11), on the basis of i.r. evidence.



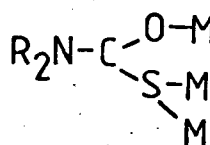
(11)

(iii) N,N-dialkylmonothiocarbamates  $\text{R}_2\text{NCOS}^-$

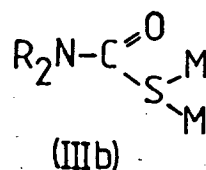
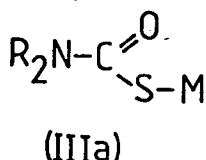
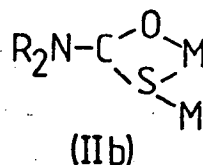
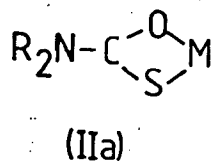
The N,N-dialkylmonothiocarbamates are the most widely studied of the monothioacids used as ligands. Unlike dithiocarbamates, which have a marked capacity to stabilise metals in high oxidation states and tend to form simple chelated complexes<sup>2,47</sup>, monothiocarbamates generally coordinate with metals in low oxidation states and exhibit a wide range of bonding modes<sup>48</sup>:



(Ia)

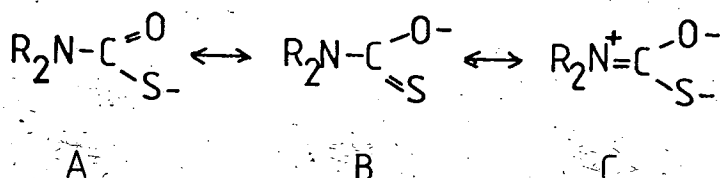


(Ib)



All of these modes of bonding have been proposed, and all but (Ia) and (IIIb) have been confirmed by X-ray structural analysis (see below for discussion of examples and references).

Like the monothioxanthate ion, the monothiocarbamate ion can be represented as a hybrid of three canonical forms:



Some workers<sup>49,50</sup> have suggested, on the basis of ligand dimensions arrived at in X-ray structure determinations on monothiocarbamate complexes, that resonance form A is more important for monothio- than for dithiocarbamates, i.e. the sulphur has a high mercaptide character with the ligand exhibiting short C-O distances (1.21 - 1.25 Å) and longer C-S (1.75 - 1.78 Å) and C-N (1.36 - 1.37 Å) than in comparable dithiocarbamate complexes. However, in the case of a chelated ligand where no bridging is present<sup>49</sup>, this tendency is apparently less pronounced, with C-O (1.283(7) Å), C-S (1.735(6) Å) and C-N (1.342(7) Å) distances suggesting that canonical forms B and C are still important. A degree of double-bond character in the C-N bond is also suggested by i.r. spectra, with a stretching mode assigned as a mixture of  $\nu_{\text{(CO)}}$

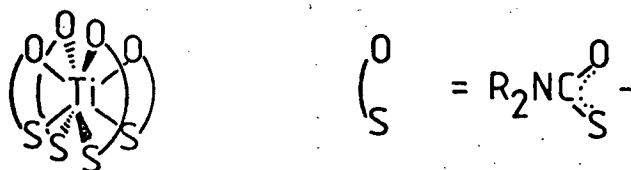
and  $\nu_{(\text{CN})}$  appearing characteristically between  $1510 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ <sup>49</sup> and  $1660 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ <sup>51</sup>. Several workers have argued that high values within this range for  $\nu_{(\text{CO})(\text{CN})}$  indicate uncoordinated oxygen, but structural work<sup>49</sup> and a recent review of i.r. data<sup>48</sup> have shown that this can be misleading.

(a) Binary Compounds

Binary monothiocarbamate complexes are known for  $\text{Ti(IV)}$ <sup>52</sup>,  $\text{Mo(II)}$ <sup>54</sup>,  $\text{Fe(II)}$ <sup>55</sup> and  $\text{Fe(III)}$ <sup>54,55,97</sup>,  $\text{Co(II)}$ <sup>49</sup>,  $\text{Ni(II)}$ <sup>56,57,58,59,60,98</sup>,  $\text{Cu(I)}$ <sup>61,62,63,64</sup>,  $\text{Ag(I)}$ <sup>45,63,64</sup>,  $\text{Zn(II)}$ <sup>65</sup>,  $\text{Cd(II)}$ <sup>65</sup>,  $\text{Hg(II)}$ <sup>65</sup> and  $\text{Tl(I)}$ <sup>42</sup>.

In general the monothiocarbamate ligands are prepared as their secondary ammonium salts  $[\text{R}_2\text{NH}_2][\text{R}_2\text{NCOS}]$  by treating the appropriate secondary amine with carbonyl sulphide, often in situ without isolating the salt.

The eight-coordinate  $\text{Ti(IV)}$  species  $[\text{Ti}(\text{Et}_2\text{NCOS})_4]$  has been prepared<sup>52</sup> and its structure determined by X-ray crystallography. It was prepared by insertion of COS into the Ti-N bonds of  $[\text{Ti}(\text{Et}_2\text{N})_4]$ , and exhibits slightly distorted dodecahedral coordination (12). This represents an interesting departure from the pattern of coordination

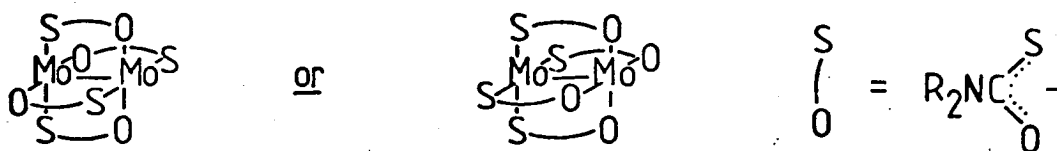


(12)

predicted by Orgel's Rule, which states<sup>66</sup> that the eight coordinated atoms in a dodecahedral complex fall into two sets, an elongated tetrahedron (the A sites) and a flattened tetrahedron (the B sites). In a  $d^0$  system, such as  $\text{Ti(IV)}$ , the stronger  $\pi$ -donors are expected to occupy the B sites, to achieve the most favourable interaction with the d

orbitals on the titanium. However, the oxygen and sulphur atoms in this example do not sort in this way, although the Ti-O and Ti-S bonds are significantly shorter at the B sites than at the A sites. The observed coordination may be due to weak interligand interactions between neighbouring sulphurs.

The Mo(II) complex  $[\text{Mo}_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NCOS})_4]$  is known<sup>54</sup>, and is formulated as a dimer on the basis of its mass spectrum, with a proposed structure (13) of the molybdenum acetate type (cf.  $[\text{Mo}_2(\text{PhCOS})_4]^5$ ). This is the only case so far where bidentate bridging by a monothiocarbamate ligand



is proposed, without additional bridging through the sulphur. Attempts to obtain Mo(III) and Mo(IV) complexes, analogous to known dithiocarbamate species, have been unsuccessful, illustrating the inability of the strongly reducing monothioacid ligands to form stable complexes with metals in high oxidation states.

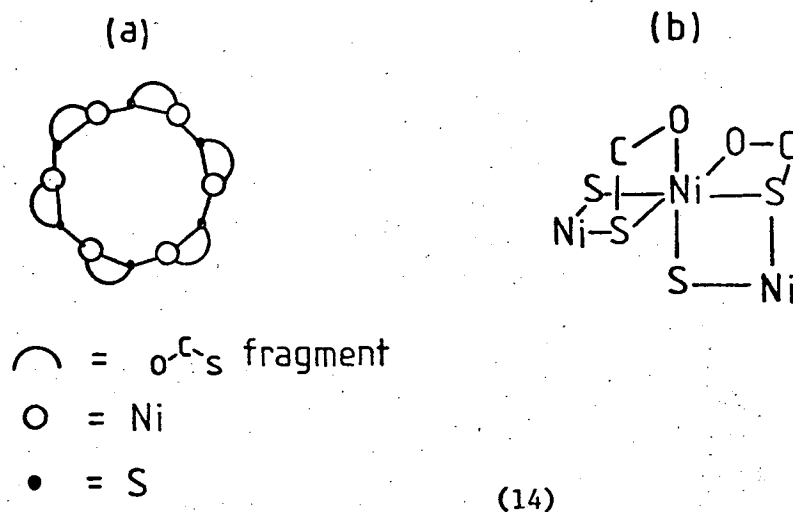
$[\text{Fe}(\text{Me}_2\text{NCOS})_2]^{55}$  and  $[\text{Fe}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})_3]$ ,  $\text{R} = \text{Me}^{54,55,97}$ ,  $\text{Et}^{97}$  or  $n\text{-Pr}^{97}$ , or  $\text{R}_2 = \text{C}_4\text{H}_8^{54,97}$  or  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}^{54,97}$  have all been reported. The Fe(II) species is formulated as  $[\text{Fe}(\text{Me}_2\text{NCOS})_2]_n^{55}$ , and an oligomeric or polymeric structure, involving bidentate coordination with bridging through the sulphur, seems most likely. The complex is air-sensitive and readily converts to  $[\text{Fe}(\text{Me}_2\text{NCOS})_3]$ . It was initially synthesised from the Fe(0) compound  $\text{Fe}_2(\text{CO})_9$  using  $(\text{Me}_2\text{NCOS})_2$  which was reduced

by the Fe(0)/Fe(II) oxidation couple to form the ligand. Alternatively, treatment of  $\text{FeCl}_2$  with a stoichiometric amount of  $[\text{Me}_2\text{NH}_2][\text{Me}_2\text{NCOS}]$  yielded the same species.  $[\text{Fe}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})_2]$ ,  $\text{R} = \text{C}_4\text{H}_8$  or  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}$ , has been reported as a transient species produced on treating  $\text{FeCl}_2$  with  $\text{R}_2\text{NCOS}^-$ , but no structural data are available. The Fe(III) complexes were obtained by treating  $\text{FeCl}_3$  with the appropriate monothiocarbamate salt<sup>54,55,97</sup>.  $[\text{Fe}(\text{Me}_2\text{NCOS})_3]$  can also be obtained from  $[\text{Fe}(\text{Me}_2\text{NCOS})_2]_n$  in the presence of sulphur or selenium, and on thermolysis at  $220^\circ\text{C}$ , the process is reversed and the Fe(II) species is recovered in 80% yield<sup>55</sup> together with the formation of  $(\text{Me}_2\text{NCOS})_2$ . Here the monothiocarbamate ligand is acting as a reducing agent in contrast to the use of the disulphide as an oxidising agent in the preparation of the Fe(II) species.  $[\text{Fe}(\text{Me}_2\text{NCOS})_3]$  is formulated as a monomer from its mass spectrum and from molecular-weight measurements. It is a high-spin complex ( $\mu_{\text{eff.}} = 6.11^{55}$  or ca  $5.4^{54}$ ) unlike the Fe(II) dithiocarbamates, which lie at the cross-over point between high- and low-spin states<sup>68</sup>. This suggests that the monothiocarbamates have lower ligand-field strengths than the dithiocarbamates. However, in a recent variable-temperature magnetic study of all the known Fe(III) monothiocarbamates<sup>97</sup>, all but  $[\text{Fe}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NCOS})_3]$ , which is high-spin at all temperatures between 77K and 330K, exhibited a spin equilibrium analogous to that found in the dithiocarbamates. Apparently both mono- and dithiocarbamates of Fe(III) exhibit much faster interconversion of spin states than other Fe(III) complexes. Bidentate, chelated coordination of the monothiocarbamate ligands is proposed for all the Fe(III) complexes on the basis of i.r. spectra.

Co(II) species formulated as polymers  $[\text{Co}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})_2]_n$  are reported<sup>49</sup> to be readily formed, in contrast with the behaviour of Co(II) with dithiocarbamates and indeed with dithioacids in general (see earlier discussion on  $[\text{Co}(\text{PhCOS})_2]_2$ ). No full details of the preparation or

characterisation of  $[\text{Co}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})_2]_n$  species are available, however.

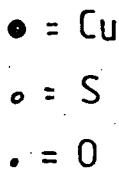
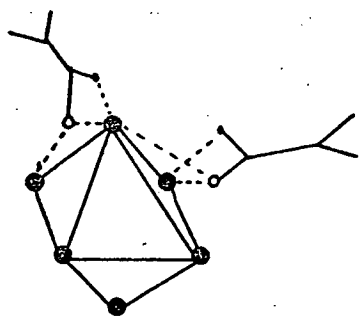
Ni(II) complexes with monothiocarbamate ligands have been widely studied. Complexes of empirical formula  $[\text{Ni}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})_2]$  are known for  $\text{R} = \text{Me}^{56,58}$ ,  $\text{Et}^{56,58}$ ,  $n\text{-Pr}^{56,57,58,59,70}$  or  $n\text{-Bu}^{56,58,59,60}$  and where  $\text{R}_2 = \text{C}_4\text{H}_8^{56,58,59}$  or  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}^{56,58,59}$ . A cyclic, oligomeric structure has been proposed<sup>56</sup> for all of the known complexes, and X-ray structure determinations for  $[\text{Ni}(\text{Pr}_2\text{NCOS})_2]_6^{70}$  and  $[\text{Ni}(\text{Bu}_2\text{NCOS})_2]_6^{60}$  have confirmed that they are hexamers (14a) with bidentate ligands bridging through sulphur to give a cis-octahedral configuration about the nickel atoms (14b). Magnetic measurements<sup>56,59</sup> indicate that the complex is paramagnetic,



as expected for octahedral Ni(II), and the molecular weight approaches that of a hexamer in concentrated solutions, with breakdown of the cyclic units on dilution. A recent study<sup>98</sup> of the behaviour of  $[\text{Ni}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})]_n$ ,  $\text{R} = \text{Pr}$  or  $\text{Bu}$ , in very dilute benzene solutions reveals, from molecular-weight studies and absorption spectra, that under these conditions an equilibrium exists between a low-spin, square-planar monomer and a high-spin dimer, probably containing five-coordinate Ni(II). The difference between the structures found for  $[\text{Ni}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})_2]_6$  and that found for  $[\text{Ni}(\text{PhCOS})_2 \cdot 0.5 \text{ EtOH}]_2^9$ , which exhibits no bridging via sulphur illustrates the higher mercaptide nature of the sulphur in the monothiocarbamates.

$[\text{Pd}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})_2]_n$ , where  $\text{R}_2 = \text{C}_4\text{H}_8$  or  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}$ , is reported<sup>48</sup> as the product when  $[\text{PdCl}(\text{C-N})]_2$ , where  $\text{C-N} = \text{benzylideneaniline-2-C,N}$  or  $\text{N,N-dimethylbenzylamine-2-C,N}$ , or  $\text{K}_2[\text{PdCl}_4]$ , is reacted with the appropriate monothiocarbamate salt. The i.r. spectra suggest that there may be both monodentate sulphur-bonded ligands and bidentate ligands in these complexes (cf.  $[\text{Pt}(\text{PhCOS})_2]_n$ <sup>12</sup> discussed earlier) but the complexes were too insoluble for further characterisation.

The coinage metal complexes  $[\text{Cu}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})]$  and  $[\text{Ag}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})]$  have been prepared where  $\text{R} = \text{Me}, \text{Et}, \text{n-Pr}, \text{n-Bu}, \text{i-Bu}$  and  $\text{iso-amyl}$ <sup>64</sup>. The  $\text{Cu(I)}$  complexes are prepared from  $\text{Cu(II)}$  sulphate, illustrating again the reducing power of monothioacid ligands. All these complexes are formulated as hexamers and this has been confirmed in the solid state for  $[\text{Cu}(\text{Pr}_2\text{NCOS})]_6$ <sup>62</sup> and  $[\text{Ag}(\text{Pr}_2\text{NCOS})]_6$ <sup>45</sup> by X-ray analysis. In both structures, the metal atoms form an almost regular octahedron, with a ligand positioned above the centre of each of six faces, each ligand bound to three metal atoms (15).



(15).

Two opposite faces have no ligand associated with them. In these structures, unlike the  $[\text{Ni}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})]_6$  hexamers, the ligands are not chelated and this seems to be a function of metal-atom size, with the large atoms of the coinage metals forcing the monothiocarbamate to assume an entirely bridging mode of coordination. The mixed-metal complexes of formula  $[\text{CuAg}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})\text{Et}_2\text{NCOS}]_3$  where  $\text{R} = \text{Me}$  or  $\text{Et}$ ,

have recently been prepared<sup>63</sup> from  $[\text{Cu}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})]_6$  and  $[\text{Ag}(\text{Et}_2\text{NCOS})]_6$ . Both complexes are said to have a ligand-bridged hexameric cluster structure similar to that of the  $[\text{M}(\text{Pr}_2\text{NCOS})]_6$  complexes. Molecular-weight measurements indicate that  $[\text{CuAg}(\text{Et}_2\text{NCOS})_2]_3$  is trimeric in methylene chloride solution, while the average degree of association for  $[\text{CuAg}(\text{Me}_2\text{NCOS})(\text{Et}_2\text{NCOS})]_3$  was measured as 2.2.

The complexes  $[\text{M}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})_2]$  have been reported<sup>65</sup> where  $\text{M} = \text{Zn}$ ,  $\text{Cd}$  or  $\text{Hg}$  and  $\text{R}_2 = \text{C}_4\text{H}_8$  or  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}$ . The solubility of these species varies with  $\text{R}$ , and the molecular weights measured in solution are concentration-dependent, though the effect is not so pronounced as for the  $\text{Ni}(\text{II})$  complexes<sup>56</sup>. On the basis of i.r. spectra, it is proposed that the  $\text{Zn}(\text{II})$  and  $\text{Cd}(\text{II})$  complexes involve bidentate, bridging ligands which may be chelated, while in  $[\text{Hg}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NCOS})]_n$  the monothiocarbamate is bound only through sulphur, possibly bridging adjacent metal centres (cf.  $[\text{Hg}(\text{PhCOS})_2]$ <sup>4</sup> discussed earlier).

$[\text{Tl}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})]$  complexes are known<sup>42</sup> where  $\text{R} = \text{Et}$  or  $\text{R}_2 = \text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}$ . Both are apparently dimeric in solution and probably polymeric in the solid state. The i.r. spectra are consistent with some kind of bidentate bridging structure, but no further data are available.

#### (b) Compounds Containing Other Ligands

The  $\text{V}(\text{IV})$  and  $\text{V}(\text{III})$  complexes  $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\text{V}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NCOS})] \text{BF}_4$  and  $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\text{V}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NCOS})]$  have been studied electrochemically<sup>71</sup>. The  $\text{V}(\text{IV})$  complex was prepared from  $[(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)_2\text{VCl}_2]$  and  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NCOS}^-$ , and structure (16) is proposed. The neutral  $\text{V}(\text{III})$  species was produced by electrochemical reduction of the cation, and is apparently quite stable in the absence of oxygen. The same tetrahedral structure is





The Mn(I) complex  $[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_3(\text{Me}_2\text{NCOS})]_2$  has been prepared<sup>72</sup> from  $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5\text{Br}$  and  $[\text{Me}_3\text{Sn}(\text{Me}_2\text{NCOS})]$ <sup>73</sup>. The reaction takes place at room temperature in ether, and the use of  $[\text{Me}_3\text{Sn}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})]$  species as starting materials giving access to monothiocarbamate-carbonyl species under mild conditions is advocated. The Mn(I) complex is formulated as a dimer (17) on the basis of the carbonyl stretching modes observed in the i.r. spectrum.

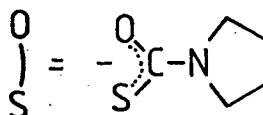
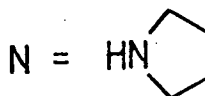
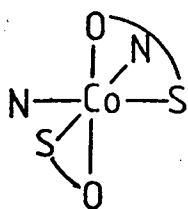


The i.r. spectrum is consistent with the bidentate, chelated coordination that would be expected in a monomeric, octahedral complex and the complex

is high-spin ( $\mu_{\text{eff}} = 5.34$  at ambient temperature). The reaction of  $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2\text{Cl}]$  with  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NCOS}^-$  yielded the complex  $[(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NCOS})]^{54}$ . Coordination of the monothiocarbamate is thought to be unidentate through sulphur, although in the dithiocarbamate analogues<sup>98</sup> the carbamate ligand forms a chelate ring, with the expulsion of a molecule of carbon monoxide. That this does not happen in the monothiocarbamate case is a reflection of the poorer donor properties of oxygen as against sulphur, and may also be a function of the smaller chelate bite of the ligand compared with dithiocarbamates.

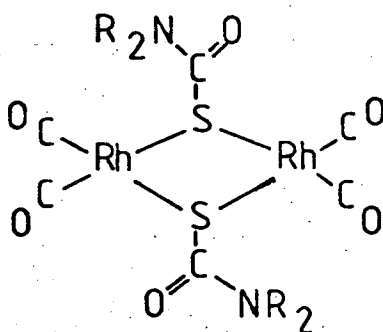
The cationic Ru(II) complex  $[\text{Ru}(\text{Me}_2\text{NCOS})(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4]^+$  has been prepared<sup>34</sup> by reaction of  $[\text{RuH}(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_5][\text{PF}_6]$  with carbonyl sulphide in a mixture of ethanol and dimethylamine, and the monothioformate species  $[\text{Ru}(\text{HCOS})(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4]^+$  also reacts with dimethylamine to give the monothiocarbamate complex. The monothioacid ligand is presumably coordinated as a bidentate chelate to give octahedral Ru(II).

The first monothiocarbamate complex to be unambiguously assigned a structure containing simple chelated acid ligands was  $[\text{Co}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NCOS})_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NH})_2]^{49}$ . The X-ray structure of this complex reveals octahedral coordination about the metal, with the Co-O and Co-S bonds intact (cf.  $[\text{Zn}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{NCOS})_2(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{NH})_2]^{50}$ ) with stereochemistry as shown in diagram (18).



Most complexes of Co(II) with S-donor ligands are tetrahedral, but in this case both the donor atoms of the acid have remained coordinated, although the long Co-S (2.584(2)Å) and Co-O (2.157(4)Å) distances show that the acid ligand is fairly weakly bound, consistent with the low affinity of octahedral Co(II) for sulphur ligands and with the poor donor ability of oxygen.

When the yellow solution prepared by treating hydrated  $\text{RhCl}_3$  with carbon monoxide in ethanol was treated with carbonyl sulphide in the presence of a secondary amine, red crystalline products of formula  $[\text{Rh}(\text{CO})_2(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})]$  were obtained<sup>51</sup>, where  $\text{R} = \text{Et}$  or  $\text{R}_2 = \text{C}_4\text{H}_8$  or  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}$ . The compounds were diamagnetic and were dimeric in chloroform solution. The proposed structure (19) is analogous to the chloride-bridged dimer



(19)

$[\text{Rh}(\text{CO})_2\text{Cl}]_2$ <sup>75</sup> and it is assigned on the basis of the carbonyl stretches in the i.r. spectrum, while the monothiocarbamate modes are consistent with unidentate sulphur coordination. When the complexes were treated with excess secondary amine, crystalline products were recovered and in the case of  $[\text{Rh}(\text{CO})_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NCOS})]/\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NH}$  this product has been characterised as  $[\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NH}_2][\text{Rh}(\text{CO})_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NCOS})_2]$  with a square-planar anion containing cis-carbonyls and acid groups unidentate through sulphur. Treatment of  $[\text{Rh}(\text{CO})_2(\text{Et}_2\text{NCOS})]$  with triphenylphosphine yields  $[\text{Rh}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{Et}_2\text{NCOS})]$  which is assigned a square-planar

structure with trans-phosphines, by analogy with a series of Pd(II) complexes<sup>58</sup> discussed later. The complex  $[\text{Rh}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{NCOS})]$  has also been made, by reacting  $[\text{RhCl}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)_2]$  with  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{NCOS}^-$ <sup>48</sup> and it too is assigned a trans stereochemistry.

Several series of octahedral Ni(II) complexes of the form  $[\text{Ni}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})_2(\text{amine})_2]$  are known. Complexes of the type  $[\text{Ni}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})_2(\text{py})_2]$  where  $\text{R} = \text{Me}$ <sup>56</sup>,  $\text{Et}$ <sup>56</sup>,  $\text{n-Pr}$ <sup>56,57,98</sup>,  $\text{n-Bu}$ <sup>56,98</sup> or  $\text{R}_2 = \text{C}_4\text{H}_8$ <sup>56,58</sup>,  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}$ <sup>56</sup>, are prepared by treating  $[\text{Ni}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})_2]_n$ <sup>56</sup> with pyridine. On heating, these complexes lose pyridine quantitatively to yield the parent  $[\text{Ni}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})_2]_n$ <sup>56</sup>. Magnetic measurements, i.r. and electronic spectra indicate that these adducts are paramagnetic, octahedral Ni(II) species, monomeric in solution, with the monothiocarbamate coordinated as a chelate through both oxygen and sulphur. It seems that the base breaks down the bridging interactions which bind the cyclic  $[\text{Ni}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})_2]_n$  oligomers together, but does not rupture the Ni-O bonds (cf.  $[\text{Ni}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{py})_2]$ <sup>29</sup>. In a wider study of the reaction of  $[\text{Ni}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})_2]_n$  with amines<sup>76</sup>, where  $[\text{Ni}(\text{Me}_2\text{NCOS})_2]_n$  and  $[\text{Ni}(\text{Pr}_2\text{NCOS})_2]_6$  were reacted with a range of primary and secondary amines, it was concluded from electronic spectra that secondary amines unhindered at the  $\alpha$ -carbon gave trans-octahedral adducts, while  $\alpha$ -hindered secondary amines gave diamagnetic species which may be planar with the monothiocarbamate unidentate, or may be pseudo-octahedral with a very weak ligand field allowing spin pairing in the ground state. Primary amines, however hindered, gave the characteristic green octahedral species identified as bis-amine adducts with bidentate monothiocarbamates. Straight-chain primary amines, however, gave blue octahedral complexes which may be tetrakis-amine adducts with the monothiocarbamates unidentate. A more recent study carried out using very dilute solutions<sup>98</sup> has shown that the addition of unidentate amines to  $[\text{Ni}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})_2]_n$  is stepwise with

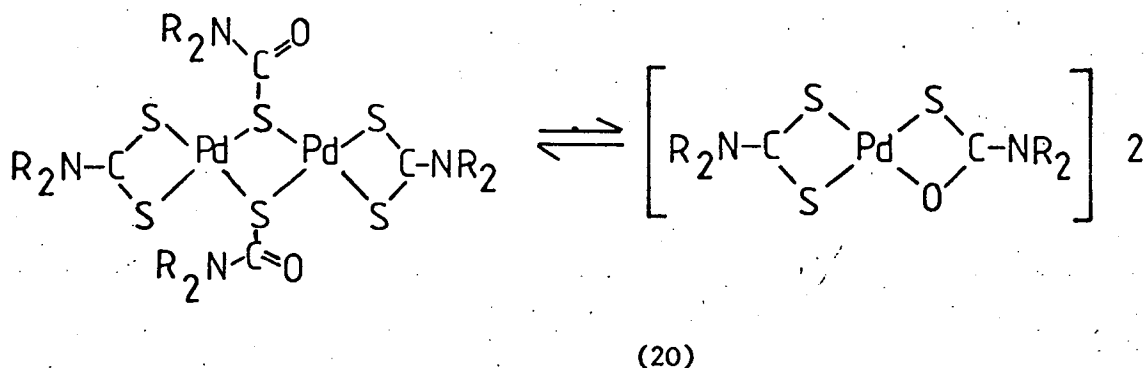
initial formation of a five-coordinate paramagnetic species. Measurements of the enthalpy of base addition suggest that in these complexes the Ni(II) is a stronger Lewis acid centre than in the analogous dithiocarbamate systems, and this may account for the greater tendency to polymerise. In the reaction of  $[(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Ni}(\text{PBu}_3)(\text{SH})]$  with alkyl cyanates  $\text{RNCO}$ , where  $\text{R} = \text{Me}, \text{Et}, \text{Ph}$  or  $\text{cyclo-C}_6\text{H}_{11}$ , the species  $[(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)\text{Ni}(\text{PBu}_3)(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})]$  is produced<sup>77</sup>. This is analogous to reactions with alkyl thiocyanates ( $\text{RNCS}$ ) to give dithiocarbamates. The acid ligands are apparently unidentate through sulphur, giving four-coordinate Ni(II), but no further data are available.

The complex  $[\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NH}_2]_2[\text{M}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NCOS})_4]$ , where  $\text{M} = \text{Pd}$  or  $\text{Pt}$ , can be isolated<sup>58</sup> from reaction mixtures containing  $\text{PdCl}_2$  or  $\text{H}_4(\text{PtCl}_6)$ , carbonyl sulphide and pyrrolidine. The most likely stereochemistry in each case is square-planar with the monothiocarbamate ligands unidentate through sulphur, and the low  $\nu(\text{CO})(\text{CN})$  values reported may be attributable to hydrogen-bonding of the uncoordinated oxygen to the secondary ammonium ion.

The trans isomers of  $[\text{Pd}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2]$  are known<sup>58</sup>, where  $\text{R} = \text{Me}, \text{Et}$  or  $\text{Bu}$ ;  $\text{R}_2 = \text{C}_4\text{H}_8$  or  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}$ , and cis- $[\text{M}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NCOS})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2]$  is known<sup>54</sup> where  $\text{M} = \text{Pd}$  or  $\text{Pt}$ . The trans complexes were prepared by adding triphenylphosphine to a reaction mixture containing  $\text{PdCl}_2$ , carbonyl sulphide and the appropriate secondary amine. The dimethylphenylphosphine adduct  $[\text{Pd}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2]$  was made in a similar way and its hydrogen-1-n.m.r. spectrum confirms the trans stereochemistry assigned to the series. In all the complexes, the monothiocarbamate is unidentate through sulphur. The cis complexes were prepared<sup>54</sup> from cis- $[\text{MCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2]$  and  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NCOS}^-$ , and they exhibit the same type of acid coordination.

A series of Pd(II) monomers involving bidentate chelated

monothiocarbamate ligands has been prepared<sup>96</sup>, and the complexes, of formula  $[\text{Pd}(\text{az})(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})]$ , where  $\text{az} = \text{azobenzene-2-C,N}$  and  $\text{R} = \text{Me}$  or  $\text{R}_2 = \text{C}_4\text{H}_8, \text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}$ , are monomeric in solution. The same workers have prepared<sup>96</sup> mixed mono- and dithiocarbamate  $\text{Pd}(\text{II})$  complexes formulated as dimers in the solid state:  $[\text{Pd}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})(\text{R}'_2\text{NCS}_2)]_2$ , where  $\text{R} = \text{Ph}, \text{Me}$  or  $\text{R}_2 = \text{C}_4\text{H}_8, \text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}$  and  $\text{R}' = \text{Et}, \text{Bu}$  or  $\text{Ph}$ . The dimers contain unidentate monothiocarbamate ligands bridging through sulphur, and bidentate dithiocarbamate. In solution, dissociation into monomers is proposed (20) on the basis of n.m.r. studies.



Tertiary phosphine adducts of  $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ <sup>63,78</sup> and  $\text{Ag}(\text{I})$ <sup>63</sup> monothiocarbamates have been prepared by treating  $[\text{M}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})]_6$ ,  $\text{R} = \text{Me}, \text{Et}$ , with triphenylphosphine or methyldiphenylphosphine. In the case of the  $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$  species, formed from  $[\text{Cu}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})]_6$ , the products were characterised as  $[\text{Cu}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})_2(\text{PR}'\text{Ph}_2)_3 \text{ or } 4]$  where  $\text{R}' = \text{Me}$  or  $\text{Ph}$ . All the species dissociate in solution and, in the presence of excess tertiary phosphine, the coordinatively saturated  $[\text{Cu}_2(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})_2(\text{PR}'\text{Ph}_2)_4]$  predominates. When  $[\text{CuAg}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})(\text{Et}_2\text{NCOS})]_3$ ,  $\text{R} = \text{Me}$  or  $\text{Et}$ , was treated with the phosphines<sup>63</sup>,  $[\text{CuAg}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})(\text{Et}_2\text{NCOS})(\text{PR}'\text{Ph}_2)_3 \text{ or } 4]$  was formed and in solution this exists as a mixture of mixed-metal complexes, some with bridging monothiocarbamate ligands. The addition of excess phosphine produced  $[\text{Cu}_2(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})_4(\text{PR}'\text{Ph}_2)_2]$  and  $[\text{Ag}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})(\text{PR}'\text{Ph}_2)_2]$  species.

The Au(I) complexes  $[\text{Au}(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})(\text{PPh}_3)]$  are known<sup>48</sup> where R = Me, Ph or  $\text{R}_2 = \text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}$ , and the i.r. spectra are consistent with unidentate coordination through sulphur, as in the analogous dithiocarbamates.

$[\text{Zn}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{NCOS})_2(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{NH})_2]$  was first prepared by Krankovits et al.<sup>58</sup> and its structure has been determined by X-ray crystallography<sup>50</sup>. Unlike the Co(II)<sup>49</sup> and Ni(II)<sup>76</sup> monothiocarbamate adducts with secondary amines, the Zn(II) complex exhibits no metal-oxygen coordination, but is tetrahedrally coordinated to two amines and two unidentate monothiocarbamates, bound through sulphur. Short Zn-S distances (2.314(3)Å and 2.294(3)Å) indicate strong coordination of the ligand (cf. Co(II) case<sup>49</sup>) and the sulphur has fairly high mercaptide character (C-S = 1.75(1)Å). The low value of  $\nu_{(\text{CO})(\text{CN})}$  in the i.r. spectrum (1450, 1550  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) can be accounted for by hydrogen-bonding of the uncoordinated oxygen to the amine nitrogen.

#### (iv) Dialkylmonothiophosphinates $\text{R}_2\text{POS}^-$

Metal complexes of dialkylmonothiophosphinates have not been very widely studied; for example, no monothiophosphinate complexes are known for the platinum metals, although the complexes of one or two metals, notably Co(II), Zn(II) and Cd(II) have been studied in detail.

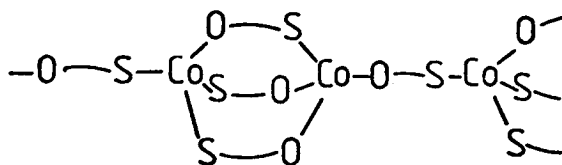
##### (a) Binary Compounds

Binary complexes with monothiophosphinate ligands are known for Mn(II)<sup>79</sup>, Co(II)<sup>17,80,81,82,83</sup>, Ni(II)<sup>84,85</sup>, Cu(II)<sup>86</sup>, Ag(I)<sup>86</sup>, Zn(II)<sup>17,80,81,82,87,88</sup>, Cd(II)<sup>17,80,85</sup>, In(III)<sup>17,80</sup> and Pb(II)<sup>80,86</sup>.

The reaction of manganese (II) acetate with  $\text{R}_2\text{POSH}$ , where R = Et or

Ph, leads to the formation of polymers<sup>79</sup>, presumably of formula  $[\text{Mn}(\text{R}_2\text{POS})_2]_n$  with molecular weights ranging from 1850 to 7800, and a degree of association between 6 and 16. No details about coordination or bonding are available.

The Co(II) complexes  $[\text{Co}(\text{R}_2\text{POS})_2]$ , where  $\text{R} = \text{Et}$ <sup>17,80,81,82,83</sup>,  $n\text{-Bu}$ <sup>82,83</sup> or  $\text{Ph}$ <sup>82,83</sup>, are known and their behaviour in solution<sup>17,80,81</sup> and their structures<sup>82</sup> have been studied in detail. These complexes all exhibit concentration-dependent association when dissolved in non-coordinating solvents, and solutions of  $[\text{Co}(\text{Et}_2\text{POS})_2]$  have high viscosities<sup>17,80,81</sup>, corresponding to high molecular weights, even at low concentrations. Flow studies in benzene indicate the presence of discrete clusters held together by strong bonds, and stable monothio-phosphate bridges are postulated. Electronic spectra indicate that the Co(II) ions are tetrahedrally coordinated, and an X-ray structure analysis of  $[\text{Co}(\text{Ph}_2\text{POS})_2]$ <sup>82</sup> confirms this, revealing a polymeric structure (21) in the solid state which is analogous to the linkage



(21)

found in polymeric  $[\text{Zn}(\text{R}_2\text{PO}_2)_2]_n$  species<sup>89</sup>, and containing alternate  $\text{CoO}_3\text{S}$  and  $\text{CoS}_3\text{O}$  tetrahedra. In coordinating solvents, the polymeric structure is broken down; for example  $[\text{Co}(\text{Et}_2\text{POS})_2]_n$  dissolves in pyridine<sup>80</sup> to give the monomeric, octahedral species  $[\text{Co}(\text{Et}_2\text{POS}_2(\text{py})_4)]$  with unidentate monothio-phosphate ligands.



$[\text{Ni}(\text{R}_2\text{POS})_2]$  species are known with  $\text{R} = \text{Me}^{84}$  or  $\text{Ph}^{85}$ , and the vibrational spectra for  $[\text{Ni}(\text{Me}_2\text{POS})_2]$  are apparently best accounted for by postulating a polymeric chain structure, but no further details are available.

$[\text{Cu}(\text{Et}_2\text{POS})_2]$  and  $[\text{Ag}(\text{Et}_2\text{POS})]$  have also been prepared<sup>86</sup> and studied by vibrational spectroscopy. Examination of P-O and P-S modes suggests in both cases a polymeric chain structure containing linked  $\text{MO}_2\text{S}_2$  units ( $\text{M} = \text{Cu}$  or  $\text{Ag}$ ).

The  $\text{Zn(II)}$  and  $\text{Cd(II)}$  complexes  $[\text{M}(\text{R}_2\text{POS})_2]$ , where  $\text{M} = \text{Zn}$  or  $\text{Cd}$ ,  $\text{R} = \text{Et}^{17,80,81,82}$ ,  $n\text{-Bu}^{82}$ ,  $t\text{-Bu}^{87}$  or  $\text{Ph}^{82,85}$ , are all known, and some  $[\text{Zn}(\text{R}_2\text{POS})_2]$  species are active antioxidants for hydrocarbons<sup>88</sup>. The complexes exhibit associative behaviour in non-coordinating solvents similar to that discussed earlier for the  $\text{Co(II)}$  complexes, and X-ray studies<sup>82</sup> on fibres and powders of  $[\text{Zn}(\text{Bu}_2\text{POS})_2]$  reveal a polymer with the same backbone structure as  $[\text{Co}(\text{Ph}_2\text{POS})_2]_n$  (21).

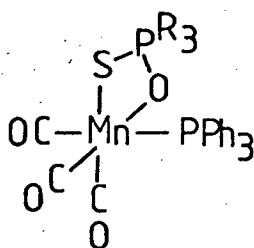
The  $\text{In(III)}$  complex  $[\text{In}(\text{Et}_2\text{POS})_3]$  exists as an octahedral monomer in solution<sup>17,80</sup>, regardless of the coordinating ability of the solvent. This observation leads to the suggestion<sup>17</sup> that the degree of association observed in monothiophosphinate complexes is largely a matter of steric factors, arising from the geometry around the metal. In an octahedral complex the strain in a chelate ring is minimised, while in a tetrahedral complex, where the strain in a four-membered chelate ring is increased due to the greater bond angle at the metal, the formation of ligand bridges is preferred.

$[\text{Pb}(\text{Et}_2\text{POS})_2]^{80,86}$  exhibits the familiar associative behaviour in solution<sup>80</sup> and a polymeric chain structure made up of linked  $\text{PbO}_2\text{S}_2$  units has been proposed on the basis of vibrational spectra<sup>86</sup> (cf.  $\text{Cu(II)}$  and  $\text{Ag(I)}$  complexes).

(b) Compounds containing other ligands

Various Mo(V) and (VI) and W(VI) species have been reacted with  $\text{Ph}_2\text{POSH}$ <sup>90,91</sup> to give a range of monomeric products in which the monothio-phosphinate ligands are bidentate:  $[\text{MoO}_2\text{Cl}(\text{Ph}_2\text{POS})]^{91}$ ,  $[\text{MoOCl}(\text{Ph}_2\text{POS})]^{90}$ ,  $[\text{WO}_2(\text{Ph}_2\text{POS})_2]^{91}$ ,  $[\text{WOC}_3(\text{Ph}_2\text{POS})]^{91}$ , and a chloride-bridged dimer which is formed on heating  $[\text{MoO}_2\text{Cl}(\text{PhCOS})]$ . In one Mo(VI) complex,  $[\text{MoOCl}_3(\text{Ph}_2\text{POS})]^{90}$ , the monothio-phosphinate is unidentate through sulphur. The complexes were characterised on the basis of e.s.r. parameters.

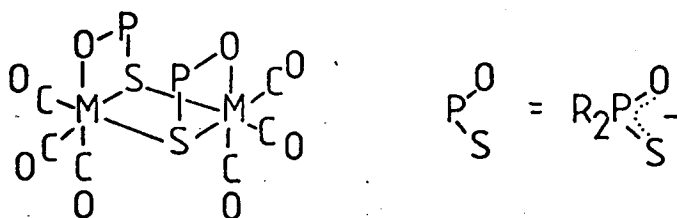
$\text{M}(\text{CO})_5\text{Br}$ , where  $\text{M} = \text{Mn}$  or  $\text{Re}$ , has been treated with monothio-phosphinic acids  $\text{R}_2\text{POSH}$ ,  $\text{R} = \text{Et}$  or  $\text{Ph}$ , to give the monomeric  $[\text{M}(\text{CO})_4(\text{R}_2\text{POS})]^{92,94}$  or the dimeric  $[\text{M}(\text{CO})_3(\text{R}_2\text{POS})]_2^{93,94}$ . The monomers are octahedral<sup>92</sup> with the monothio-phosphinate bound as a bidentate chelate, and  $[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_4(\text{R}_2\text{POS})]$  reacts with triphenylphosphine to give a product which is assigned the structure (22).



(22)

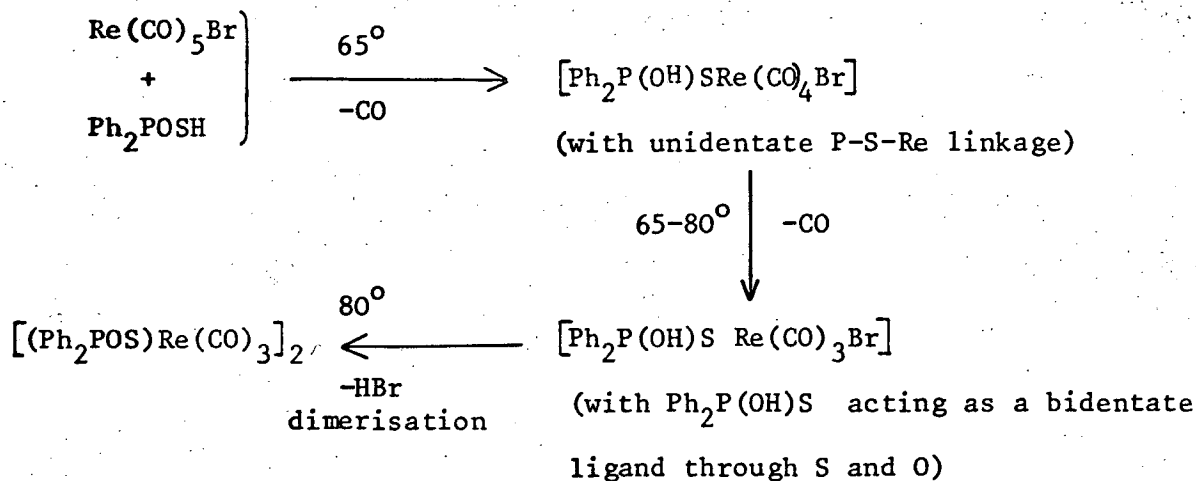
Here, the phosphine has displaced a molecule of carbon monoxide rather than attack the  $\text{Mn}-\text{O}$  bond to give  $[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_4(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{R}_2\text{POS})]$  with a unidentate acid ligand, illustrating the stability of monothio-phosphinate chelate rings in octahedral systems. In the  $[\text{M}(\text{CO})_3(\text{R}_2\text{POS})]_2$  dimers, the monothio-phosphinate ligands are again bidentate (i.r. evidence) and although detailed structural assignments are not available, it

seems reasonable to postulate structures (23) analogous to



(23)

those proposed for  $[\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_3(\text{R}_2\text{NCOS})]_2$  dimers, with bridging through sulphur.  $[\text{Re}(\text{CO})_3(\text{R}_2\text{POS})]_2$  reacts with triphenylphosphine to give the monomer  $[\text{Re}(\text{CO})_3(\text{PPh}_3)(\text{R}_2\text{POS})]^{93}$ , and an excess of triphenylphosphine leads to the formation of  $[\text{Re}(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{R}_2\text{POS})]$  with bidentate monothiophosphinate, and  $[\text{Re}(\text{CO})_3(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{R}_2\text{POS})]$  with the acid ligand unidentate. The formation of  $[\text{Re}(\text{CO})_3(\text{Ph}_2\text{POS})]_2$  dimers has been carefully studied<sup>94</sup>, with the isolation of intermediates, and the proposed mechanism is outlined as follows:



The coordination in the intermediates was elucidated from i.r. spectra and by isolating O-methylated products.

The reaction of zinc(II) carbonate with monothiophosphinic acids<sup>95</sup>

yielded basic compounds of formula  $[\text{Zn}_4\text{O}(\text{R}_2\text{POS})_6]$  with  $\text{R} = \text{Et}, \text{n-Bu}$  or  $\text{Ph}$ . An X-ray structure analysis of the n-butyl species revealed a central oxygen atom surrounded by a tetrahedron of zinc ions, with the edges of the tetrahedron bridged by bidentate monothio phosphinate ligands. The coordination around each  $\text{Zn(II)}$  centre could not be unambiguously determined due to the possibility of disorder in the structure.

#### (v) Summary

In general, the monothioacid ligands which have been studied to date show some fairly consistent patterns of behaviour. They do not share the tendency of dithioacid ligands, especially dithiocarbamates, to stabilise metals in high oxidation states<sup>2</sup>, partly due to the reduction in the electron-donating power of the ligands on substituting oxygen for sulphur<sup>54</sup>, and also due to the reducing power of the monothioacids, which are readily oxidised to form stable disulphides.

Bidentate monothioacids tend to form oligomeric or polymeric metal complexes by acting as bidentate bridges<sup>9,39,54,82</sup>, by forming chelates which bridge via sulphur<sup>60,72</sup> or even by bridging three metal atoms<sup>45,62</sup> without chelation. The ability of monothioacids to form chelate rings seems to be largely a matter of the size<sup>62</sup> and coordination geometry<sup>17</sup> of the metal ion, with chelation most likely for the smaller metal ions and for octahedral or square-planar systems. Simple chelated monothioacid ligands are most often found in monomeric systems, notably those of  $\text{Co(II)}$ <sup>6</sup> and  $\text{Ni(II)}$ <sup>12,29,38,56</sup>, where disruption by moderately strong Lewis bases of the bridging structure in an oligomeric binary compound has left the metal-oxygen bonds intact and an octahedral geometry results in systems which might be expected

to prefer tetrahedral or square-planar coordination with sulphur donors. However, monothioacids generally come lower in the spectrochemical series than the corresponding dithioacids, and form high-spin complexes not only with Ni(II) and Co(II) but also with Fe(II)<sup>55</sup> and Fe(III)<sup>54,55</sup>. Chelation is also found in cases where the oxygen donor is required to complete the coordination shell of, for example, ruthenium(II).

When monothioacids act as unidentate ligands they interact with most transition metals through the sulphur atom, which has a high mercaptide character in most cases, enabling it to act as pseudo-halide<sup>26,32</sup> and sometimes as a bridging ligand without any participation by the oxygen<sup>4,12,22,34</sup>. Unidentate monothioacids will form square-planar Ni(II)<sup>12</sup> and tetrahedral Co(II)<sup>26</sup> complexes, although here the influence of other donor ligands is clearly crucial.

## CHAPTER 2

### REACTIONS OF $\text{mer-RuCl}_3(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$ AND $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ WITH AMMONIUM AND SODIUM MONOTHIobenZOATES AND THE REACTIONS OF THE PRODUCTS WITH SOME MONODENTATE LEWIS BASES

#### 2(i) Introduction

Extensive studies have been carried out<sup>99-101</sup> on the reaction of a wide range of Ru(II) and (III) tertiary phosphine and phosphite complexes with a variety of sodium dithioacid salts. In polar solvents, under reflux, compounds of the type  $\text{cis-Ru}(\text{S-S})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$  are formed with  $\text{S-S}^-$  = dithioacid ligand and  $\text{PR}_3$  = tertiary phosphine, phosphinite etc., and some of these complexes, notably those containing dialkyldithio-phosphinates, exhibit the phenomenon of facile optical isomerisation in solution, attributed to a solvent-assisted bond rupture mechanism<sup>100</sup>. The present work was begun in order to establish whether this pattern of behaviour extends to complexes containing monothioacid ligands, and the monothiobenzoate ligand in particular has been studied.

#### 2(ii) Results and Discussion

##### (a) Reactions of $\text{mer-RuCl}_3(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$ and $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ with ammonium and sodium monothiobenzoate

When  $\text{mer-RuCl}_3(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  and  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_3$  were gently refluxed in methanol or acetone with excess of sodium monothiobenzoate, or in methanol with ammonium monothiobenzoate, a product analysing for  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$  (see Experimental section) was obtained in all instances\*. In the i.r.

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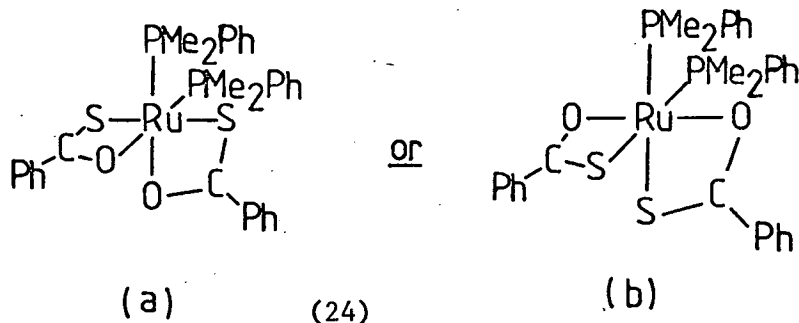
\* However, the reaction of  $\text{RuCl}_3(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  with ammonium monothiobenzoate in acetone resulted in a product containing 3.3% nitrogen, which will be discussed later.

spectra of the two complexes (see Table 2.1),  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  is observed at  $1470 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  and at  $1500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ , and  $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$  for both at  $935 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Comparison of these values with those observed for sodium monothiobenzoate ( $\nu_{(\text{CO})} : 1500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $\nu_{(\text{CS})} : 960 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) indicates coordination through both oxygen and sulphur to give four-membered chelate rings (see reference 4, and discussion in Introduction, section (i)). Both complexes gave non-conducting solution in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , and the mass spectrum of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  shows a parent-ion peak at  $m/e = 652$  (for  $^{102}\text{Ru}$ ), the molecular weight of the complex as formulated. Peaks at  $m/e = 137$  and  $m/e = 138$  show the loss of monothiobenzoate and dimethylphenylphosphine groups respectively.

The  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  (see Table 2.2) is not very informative, since phenyl resonances from the monothiobenzoate and the triphenylphosphine are superimposed, but the  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum shows a single peak at 59.87 p.p.m. (see Table 2.3), indicating the presence of a single species containing magnetically equivalent phosphines. The  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$ , on the other hand, is particularly interesting in view of the results previously found for  $\text{Ru}(\text{S-S})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$  systems<sup>99,100</sup>. At ambient temperature (300K), a strong "pseudo-triplet" pattern is observed at 1.42 $\delta$ , and a weaker 1:2:1 triplet at 1.57 $\delta$ . A "pseudo-triplet" is a doublet with a broad band of intensity visible between the two peaks, and arises in the spectra of complexes containing two equivalent methyl-bearing tertiary phosphines which are coupled such that  $|\bar{J}_{\text{PP}}| \geq |J_{\text{PH}} + J_{\text{PH}}|$  i.e. where the coupling between the two phosphorus nuclei is large compared with the phosphorus-hydrogen coupling<sup>100</sup>. At low temperature (280K) the pseudo-triplet broadens, and at 260K two pseudo-triplets are observed at 1.32 $\delta$  and 1.46 $\delta$ . This type of behaviour was found<sup>99</sup> to be characteristic of cis- $\text{Ru}(\text{S-S})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  systems and has been attributed

to the occurrence of a facile interconversion between two enantiomers in solution. The mechanism of the process is believed to involve rupture of the Ru-ligand bond trans to a phosphine (Scheme 2.1), such that at ambient temperature methyl groups a, b, c and d become equivalent. At lower temperatures the process is slowed down and the methyl groups are observed as two inequivalent pairs, a, c and b, d, which give rise to two pseudo-triplets in the  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum. The apparent equivalence of all the methyl groups is restored when the temperature is raised again and the rate of isomerisation becomes fast compared to the n.m.r. timescale. (It should be noted that free rotation about the Ru-P bond cannot make the methyl groups on a phosphine of this type equivalent to each other as the phosphorus atom is effectively a chiral centre when bonded to an asymmetrically coordinated metal ion.) The 1:2:1 triplet is unaffected by lowering of the temperature, apart from broadening due to increased viscosity, and it is attributed to the presence of a small amount of another isomer in which the phosphines are equivalent and trans to each other. Decoupling of the  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum leads to the collapse of the pseudo-triplet to a singlet at a frequency equivalent to a  $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shift of ca 38 p.p.m., and the 1:2:1 triplet collapses at ca 4 p.p.m. This is in agreement with the  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum (Table 2.3), which exhibits a strong singlet at 39.00 p.p.m. and a weaker signal at 4.57 p.p.m. Accordingly, the stereochemistry of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  in solution can be assigned at this stage as a major species (24) containing equivalent cis-phosphines and a minor species containing trans-phosphines.





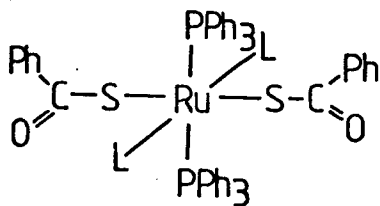
(b) Reactions of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$  compounds with monodentate Lewis bases

When the dithioacid complexes  $\text{Ru}(\text{S-S})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$  were reacted with carbon monoxide, products of formula  $\text{Ru}(\text{S-S})_2(\text{PR}_3)(\text{CO})$  were formed<sup>99</sup>, with the carbonyl group taking the place of a phosphine. Only in the case of  $\text{Ru}(\text{R}_2\text{PS}_2)_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  was a product isolated in which both phosphines remained and a Ru-S bond was ruptured to give a unidentate dithiophosphinate ligand, namely  $\text{Ru}(\text{R}_2\text{PS}_2)_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{CO})$ . In the case of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$ , however, the Ru-O bonds are expected to be more labile than either Ru-P or Ru-S bonds, and therefore products of the form  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2\text{L}_2$  were anticipated when the complexes were treated with a monodentate Lewis base, L.

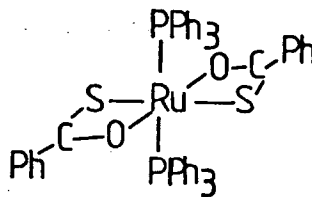
Thus, reaction of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$ ,  $\text{PR}_3 = \text{PPh}_3$  or  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$ , with L = carbon monoxide, ammonia and diethylamine gave the expected product  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2\text{L}_2$  in each case, although  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{NH}_3)_2$  could not be isolated and was characterised from its n.m.r. spectra alone (see Experimental section). Each of the adducts isolated gave a non-conducting solution in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , and inspection of the  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  and  $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$  values observed in the i.r. spectra (Table 2.1) shows that in each case  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  has shifted to higher frequency. In  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{CO})_2$  this increase in frequency is as much as

130  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , but in  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{NHEt}_2)_2$  it is only 25  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; this can be attributed to some hydrogen-bonding of the acid oxygen to coordinated amine groups (see Section 2(ii)) and compare with the i.r. spectra of  $[\text{Ni}(\text{MeCO}_2)_2] \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ <sup>103</sup> and  $\text{Pd}(\text{MeCO}_2)_2(\text{NHEt}_2)_2$ <sup>104</sup> where hydrogen-bonding of the uncoordinated carboxylate oxygens to water and diethylamine respectively accounts for the lowering of  $\nu_{\text{asym}}(\text{CO}_2)$ . The  $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$  frequency is shifted in each case some 20-30  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  lower, and this indicates that in these adducts the Ru-O bonds have been broken, and the monothiobenzoate ligands are now coordinated in unidentate fashion through sulphur. The carbonyl stretching region in the i.r. spectrum of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{CO})_2$  shows one  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  band at 1950  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , indicating trans carbonyl groups, while in  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{CO})_2$  two  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  bands are observed at 2005 and 2025  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , indicating a cis-carbonyl arrangement.

The  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectra of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{L}_2$  in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  show strong singlets at 46.30 p.p.m. ( $\text{L} = \text{NH}_3$ ) and 42.83 p.p.m. ( $\text{L} = \text{CO}$ ). These relatively small shifts from the position of the singlet in  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  itself (59.87 p.p.m.) suggest that the Lewis base molecules are coordinated cis to the phosphines, which themselves remain trans and therefore equivalent. On this basis structure (25a) is proposed for  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{L}_2$  and structure (25b) for  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ . In the case where  $\text{L} = \text{CO}$  further evidence for



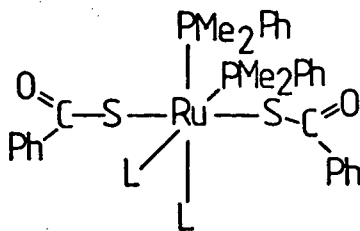
(a)



(b)

the correctness of this structure is obtained from the reaction of trans, trans- $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ <sup>105</sup> with ammonium monothiobenzoate, which gives an isomer of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{CO})_2$  with the same spectroscopic properties as the product obtained by treating  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  with carbon monoxide.

The room-temperature  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectra of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2\text{L}_2$ , however, show a pseudo-triplet at 1.75 $\delta$  ( $\text{L} = \text{NH}_3$ ), 1.74 $\delta$  ( $\text{L} = \text{NHET}_2$ ) and 1.60 $\delta$  ( $\text{L} = \text{CO}$ ). These patterns are unaffected by lowering the temperature, showing no sign of splitting. In the  $^{31}\text{P}$ - $\{^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectra strong singlets are observed at 23.66 p.p.m. ( $\text{L} = \text{NH}_3$ ), 22.32 p.p.m. ( $\text{L} = \text{NHET}_2$ ) and -10.79 p.p.m. ( $\text{L} = \text{CO}$ ), a considerable shift, in the case of the carbonyl adduct, from the  $^{31}\text{P}$  resonance (39.00 p.p.m.) observed for the cis-phosphine isomer of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$ . This large change in the  $^{31}\text{P}$  resonance position of the phosphines suggests that the Lewis bases are coordinated trans to the phosphines and this is in agreement with the cis stereochemistry of the carbonyl groups inferred from the i.r. spectrum for  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{CO})_2$ . On the basis of these spectroscopic studies, the structure (26) is proposed for the Lewis base adducts and (24a) for the cis isomer of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$ .



(26)

Structure (26) has mirror symmetry about the  $\text{RuP}_2\text{L}_2$  plane, which renders the methyl groups on each phosphine equivalent under all conditions.

Presumably the preference for trans stereochemistry in the triphenylphosphine complexes and for cis stereochemistry in those of dimethylphenylphosphine reflects both the steric constraints of the bulkier phosphine and the high trans influence of dimethylphenylphosphine.

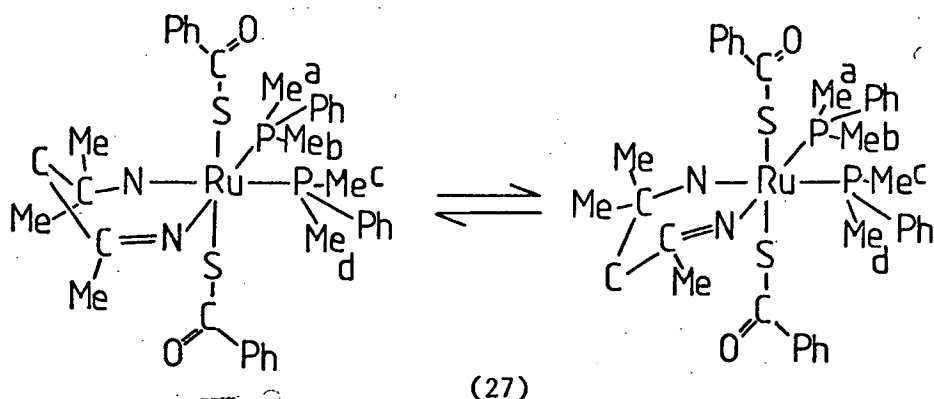
(c) The Reaction of  $\text{mer-RuCl}_3(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  with ammonium monothiobenzoate in acetone.

When  $\text{mer-RuCl}_3(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  was reacted with ammonium monothiobenzoate in acetone, either at ambient temperature or under reflux, a product analysing for 3.3% nitrogen was obtained in over 70% yield. No unequivocal formula or structure could be assigned on the basis of chemical and spectroscopic evidence alone, and an X-ray crystal structure analysis was therefore carried out (see Section 2(iii)), which revealed that the complex was  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$ , containing the unusual 4-amino-2-imino-4-methylpentane molecule acting as a bidentate ligand. The complex gave a non-conducting solution in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and was shown by osmometric molecular weight measurements to be monomeric in  $\text{CHCl}_3$ . In the mass spectrum, the parent-ion peak of the compound was not observed as expected at  $m/e = 766(^{102}\text{Ru})$ , but at  $m/e = 652(^{102}\text{Ru})$  the molecular weight of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$ , indicating the ready loss of the imino-amino ligand. The rest of the mass spectrum for  $m/e > 100$  is essentially the same as that of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$ , exhibiting loss of the monothiobenzoate and dimethylphenylphosphine ligands, but for  $m/e < 100$  additional peaks are observed at  $m/e = 97, 58, 42$  and  $15$ . Comparison with the mass spectrum of  $[\text{Ni}(\text{HNMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)_2][\text{PF}_6]_2$  (prepared in reference 106, but mass spectrum not quoted) suggests that these peaks are

characteristic of the imino-amino ligand, and a fragmentation pattern is proposed (Scheme 2.2). No peak is observed at  $m/e = 114$ , the molecular weight of the ligand, illustrating the known instability of compounds containing imine groups, which readily rearrange or polymerise<sup>107</sup>.

In the i.r. spectrum of the complex (see Table 2.1) the characteristic monothiobenzoate modes,  $\nu_{(CO)}$  and  $\nu_{(CS)}$ , are observed at  $1530\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $935\text{ cm}^{-1}$  respectively, indicative of the presence of unidentate S-bonded monothiobenzoate groups. The low value of  $\nu_{(CO)}$  compared with that in other S-bonded monothiobenzoate complexes is attributed to some hydrogen-bonding interaction between the carbonyl oxygen and the coordinated primary amine group of the imino-amino ligand, and this is confirmed by the O-N(amine) distances found in the X-ray structure (see discussion in Section 2(iv)). Bands observed between  $3040$  and  $3300\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , at  $1660\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and at  $1587\text{ cm}^{-1}$  are assigned as the N-H stretching modes of the coordinated primary amine, the C=N stretch of the coordinated imine and the  $\text{-NH}_2$  deformations of the amine respectively, by comparison with the values reported for the i.r. spectrum of  $[\text{Ni}(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)_2][\text{PF}_6]_2$ <sup>106</sup>.

The  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum of the complex (Table 2.1) at ambient temperature shows a pair of doublets arising from the methyl groups on two magnetically inequivalent phosphines, and as the temperature is lowered, each signal broadens and then splits into two doublets indicating that the methyl groups on each phosphine have now become inequivalent on the n.m.r. timescale. Examination of the stereochemistry of the complex (as revealed by the X-ray study and shown schematically in (27)) indicates that the rapid inversion, expected at room temperature, of the puckered six-membered ring formed by the chelated imino-amino ligand will render the methyl groups on each phosphine



equivalent, while at lower temperatures the two conformers will be "frozen out" as the ring inversion process slows down. A  $^{31}\text{P}$  decoupling study shows that the doublet at 1.43 $\delta$  collapses to a singlet when irradiated at a frequency equivalent to a  $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shift of ca 23 p.p.m., and the doublet at 1.86 $\delta$  collapses when irradiated at ca 16 p.p.m. Accordingly, in the  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum, an AB pattern is observed centred at 19.9 p.p.m. with  $\delta(\text{PP}) = 251.7\text{Hz}$  and  $J_{(\text{PP})} = 32.9\text{ Hz}$ . The magnitude of the  $J_{(\text{PP})}$  value suggests a cis configuration of phosphines<sup>108</sup>, subsequently confirmed by the X-ray study. The  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum also contains resonances arising from the imino-amino ligand at 1.06 $\delta$  (geminal methyls), 1.58 $\delta$  (methyl group on the imine carbon) and 2.31 $\delta$  (methylenic protons), which are assigned by comparison with the  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. parameters reported for  $[\text{Ni}(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)_2][\text{PF}_6]_2$ <sup>106</sup>. The relative intensities of the peaks are approximately 12:5:2, and the anomalously large value for the geminal methyl resonance may arise from its superposition on the resonances of broadened amine protons. A small broad resonance at 5.80 $\delta$  is in the right position for the proton of the coordinated imine group.

To try to establish the mechanism of formation of the imino-amino ligand, a number of attempts were made to synthesise

$\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$  by alternative routes. For example, reaction of mer- $\text{RuCl}_3(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  with sodium monothiobenzoate and acetone in the presence of ammonium ions gave the desired product in a high yield, but when  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  was treated with ammonium ion in acetone, only the starting material was recovered. In the synthesis of previous complexes containing coordinated 4-amino-2-imine-4-methyl-pentane groups the starting material has contained coordinated amines<sup>106</sup> or has been treated with ammonia in situ<sup>109</sup> so that a metal-ammine complex can be postulated as an intermediate. Furthermore, it is known<sup>110</sup> that ruthenium(III)-ammine complexes readily form chelated condensation products with carbonyl-containing organic species. Accordingly,  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{NH}_3)_2$  was prepared in chloroform solution, then treated with acetone to yield the desired complex both at room temperature and under reflux. Reaction of the diammine adduct with mesityl oxide (the Aldol condensation product of acetone) also yielded  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$  and on the basis of these various reactions, a mechanism is proposed for the formation of the imino-amino ligand (Scheme 2.3) which is analogous to the mechanism proposed by Evans et al.<sup>110</sup> for the condensation of carbonyl-containing species with  $[\text{Ru}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$  to form chelated organic ligands. Clearly, it is essential that the coordinated ammine groups are in cis positions, as has already been concluded from spectroscopic evidence for  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{NH}_3)_2$ , and this provides an explanation for the failure to form the corresponding species starting from  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_3$  or  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{NH}_3)_2$ , where the ammine groups are in trans positions. The deprotonation of the ammonium ion to form ammonia which then reacts with  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  to give the diammine complex, is also important and is presumably carried out by the free dimethylphenylphosphine released when the starting complex reacted

with monothiobenzoate ion. This suggestion is supported by the fact that in the absence of base,  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  did not react with ammonium ion to give either the diammine complex or  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$ .

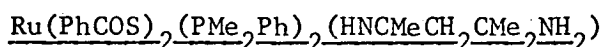
Attempts were made to prepare analogous condensed chelates by altering the amine used, and by varying the ketonic solvent. However, although the diammine species  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{NH}_2\text{Et})_2$  was readily formed, it showed no sign of undergoing condensation with either acetone or mesityl oxide, even though the spectroscopic studies discussed earlier confirm that this complex possesses the required cis-ammine stereochemistry. Attempts to condense  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{NH}_3)_2$  with methyl ethyl ketone were also unsuccessful, although when  $[\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_6][\text{BF}_4]_2$  was refluxed in methyl ethyl ketone for a few hours, a yellow crystalline product was formed which analysed for  $[\text{Ni}(\text{HNCEtCH}_2\text{CETMeNH}_2)_2][\text{BF}_4]_2$  and which exhibited characteristic bands in the i.r. spectrum between  $3000$  and  $3300\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (N-H stretches), at  $1660\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (coordinated imine C=N stretch) and at  $1590\text{ cm}^{-1}$  ( $-\text{NH}_2$  deformations), similar to those observed for  $[\text{Ni}(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)_2][\text{BF}_4]_2$ <sup>106</sup>. This confirms that such a condensation is feasible for ketones other than acetone, and the failure of the reaction with  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{NH}_3)_2$  is probably best explained by simple steric factors inhibiting the formation of the bulkier 5-amino-3-imino-5-methylheptane ligand in an already fairly crowded coordination shell. Similarly, on substitution of ethylamine for ammonia, the condensed product, if formed, would be extremely sterically unfavourable. Attempts to extend the formation of condensed organic ligands in this system were not therefore pursued any further.

Efforts to isolate the 4-amino-2-imine-4-methylpentane molecule were also unsuccessful. For example, when  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$  was treated with carbon monoxide, the ligand was displaced and small amounts of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{CO})_2$ ,



with cis carbonyl groups as discussed earlier, were recovered. However, no identifiable organic product could be isolated. Attempts to protonate the ligand by treating the parent complex with HCl gas also led to its displacement, but again no organic product was recovered; presumably it is too unstable to exist as a free molecule<sup>107</sup>.

### 2(iii) The Determination of the Crystal Structure of



Crystals of the complex suitable for a single-crystal X-ray diffraction study were obtained from the reaction of mer- $\text{RuCl}_3(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  with ammonium monothiobenzoate in acetone at room temperature, and no recrystallisation was attempted. The crystals were orange-brown in colour, and prismatic with fairly well-formed faces. A crystal of dimensions  $0.3 \times 0.3 \times 0.4$  mm was used, and preliminary oscillation and equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs, taken using  $\text{CuK}\alpha$  radiation, revealed that it was orthorhombic with cell dimensions:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 23.899(2)\overset{\circ}{\text{A}} \\ b &= 11.163(1)\overset{\circ}{\text{A}} \\ c &= 13.889(3)\overset{\circ}{\text{A}} \end{aligned}$$

(The cell dimensions were refined by the  $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$  splitting method using 23 zero-layer reflections with  $\theta \geq 75^\circ$ .) The diffraction pattern showed systematic absences as follows:

In the  $0kl$  zone,  $k + l = 2n + 1$  absent

In the  $h0l$  zone,  $h = 2n + 1$  absent

In the  $hk0$  zone, none absent.

There were no systematic absences due to centring, and on this basis

the space group was identified as  $Pna2_1$  ( $N^{\circ} 33$ ), which is acentric with four equivalent positions or  $Pnam$  (alternative setting of  $Pnma$ ,  $n^{\circ} 62$ ) which is centred and has eight equivalent positions in the cell. Since a cell of the given dimensions containing eight molecules of any complex of ruthenium, dimethylphenylphosphine and monothiobenzoate groups would have a density of over  $2 \text{ g cm}^{-2}$ , and the density of the crystals under investigation was measured by flotation as  $1.34 \text{ g cm}^{-2}$ , the acentric cell was chosen, on the assumption, from the spectroscopic evidence discussed earlier, that the molecule was not itself centrosymmetric, and the structure was solved in the space group  $Pna2_1$ . The calculated density, assuming four molecules of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$  per unit cell, was  $1.37 \text{ g cm}^{-2}$ , which compares well with the measured value.

Data collection was carried out using an equi-inclination Weissenberg camera and  $\text{CuK}_{\alpha}$  radiation, and photographs were taken up the  $b$  axis for  $k = 0-8$ , and up the  $c$  axis for  $l = 0-6$ . The intensities were measured from the films by the S.R.C. Microdensitometer Service, and 2249 independent reflections were used to solve the structure, with a predicted  $R = 0.06$ , based on the internal consistency of the data. The X-Ray System computer programme package<sup>111</sup> was used and after data reduction, including the application of Lorentz and polarisation corrections, a Patterson map was calculated. Since ruthenium was by far the heaviest atom present, making up a substantial proportion of the total scattering matter in the crystal, the ruthenium-ruthenium spacings gave rise to the strongest peaks in the Patterson map and could easily be picked out, one per asymmetric unit. The four equivalent positions in the space group  $Pna2_1$  are:

$$\begin{aligned} & x, y, z \\ & -x, -y, \frac{1}{2}+z \\ & \frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}+z \\ & \frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}-y, z \end{aligned}$$

and the Patterson map has Harker peaks at  $(2x, 2y, \frac{1}{2})$  and at  $(\frac{1}{2}-2x, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  and  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}-2y, 0)$ . In the calculated Patterson map, peaks were observed on the Harker lines at  $(0.184, 0.5, 0.5)$  and at  $(0.5, 0.364, 0.0)$  giving values of 0.316 and 0.134 for  $2x$  and  $2y$  respectively. The observation of a peak at  $(0.3160, 0.1340, 0.5)$  in the Harker plane confirmed these values and accordingly the ruthenium atom was given the coordinates  $(0.158, 0.068, 0.500)$ . The  $z$  coordinate is arbitrary in this space group, but must be fixed for one atom, and  $z = 0.5000$  was chosen for convenience. A Fourier summation was then calculated using structure factors based on the observed intensities, with calculated phases based on the ruthenium position. However, the map thus produced exhibited mirror symmetry about the plane  $(x, y, \frac{1}{2})$ , which contained the ruthenium atom, and two independent sets of peaks identifiable as the sulphur and phosphorus atoms appeared in the map. One of these sets had to be correctly chosen by trial and error in order to break the pseudo-symmetry, and some difficulty was experienced in doing this. When a wrong set of peaks was picked, subsequent difference Fourier maps based on those peaks showed patterns of carbon atoms making up fragments of the expected ligands, but subsequent difference Fourier maps based on these showed no identifiable pattern and complete ligands making chemical sense were impossible to find. Once the correct set of four peaks, identified as two phosphorus and two sulphur atoms, had been chosen, however, all the non-hydrogen atoms were found without difficulty from a series of five difference Fourier maps. At this stage, with all the non-hydrogen atoms included,

$R = 0.152$  and a different Fourier map showed no significant peaks. The atomic positions and temperature factors (anisotropic for Ru, P and S atoms and isotropic for C, N and O atoms) were then refined, using the block-diagonal least squares method, and in the final cycles a weighting scheme was applied to reduce the contribution from reflections of low  $\sin \theta$  value or large  $F_{\text{obs}}$  (specifically, a weighting factor  $W$  was applied, such that  $W = XY$  where  $X = (\sin \theta)/0.3$  for  $\sin \theta < 0.3$ , otherwise  $X = 1.0$ , and  $Y = 35/|F_{\text{obs}}|$  for  $|F_{\text{obs}}| > 35$ , otherwise  $Y = 1.0$ ). No extinction corrections were applied\* and on the last cycle the refinement converged, with no atomic parameter shifting by more than 0.5 times the standard deviation. The final (unweighted)  $R = 0.067$ , which compares reasonably well with the value of 0.06 predicted for the data set. A final examination of the data, sorted in terms of  $\sin \theta / \lambda$  and  $F_{\text{obs}}$ , showed that errors were randomly distributed. Final values of fractional coordinates and thermal parameters are given in Table 2.4 and a structure factor table is given in Table 2.7.

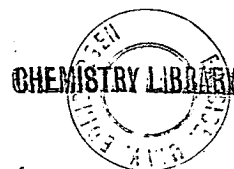
## 2(iv) Discussion of the Structure

The interatomic distances and angles for the complex are given in Tables 2.5 and 2.6, and the molecular structure and crystal packing are shown in Figures 2.1 and 2.2.

The coordination about the ruthenium is in the form of a distorted

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\* Primary extinction is unimportant for non-perfect crystals, and a graph of  $(F_{\text{calc}})^2 / (F_{\text{obs}})^2$ , which has a slope of  $2g$ , where  $g$  = secondary extinction coefficient, showed that secondary extinction was negligible<sup>112</sup>.



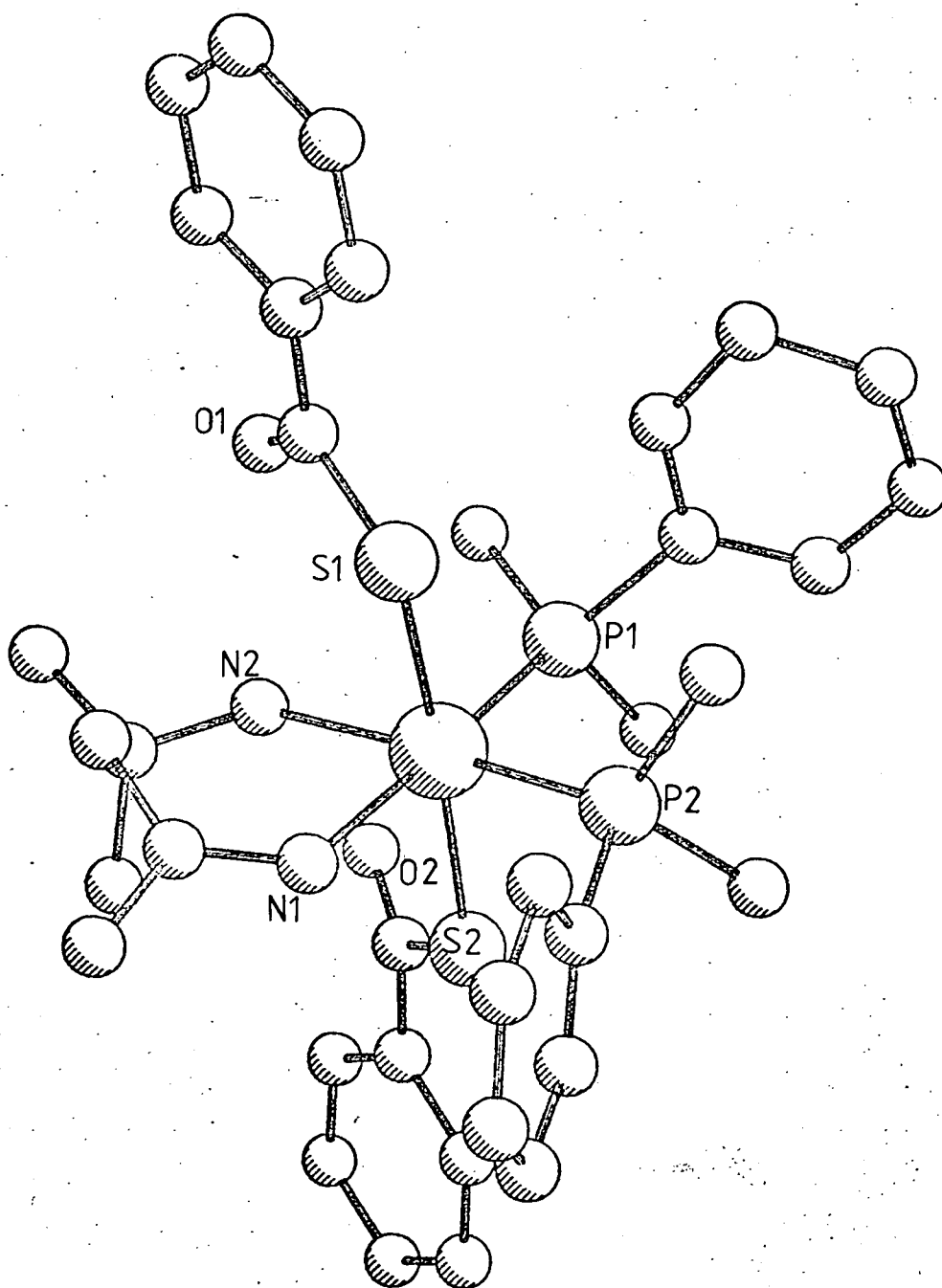
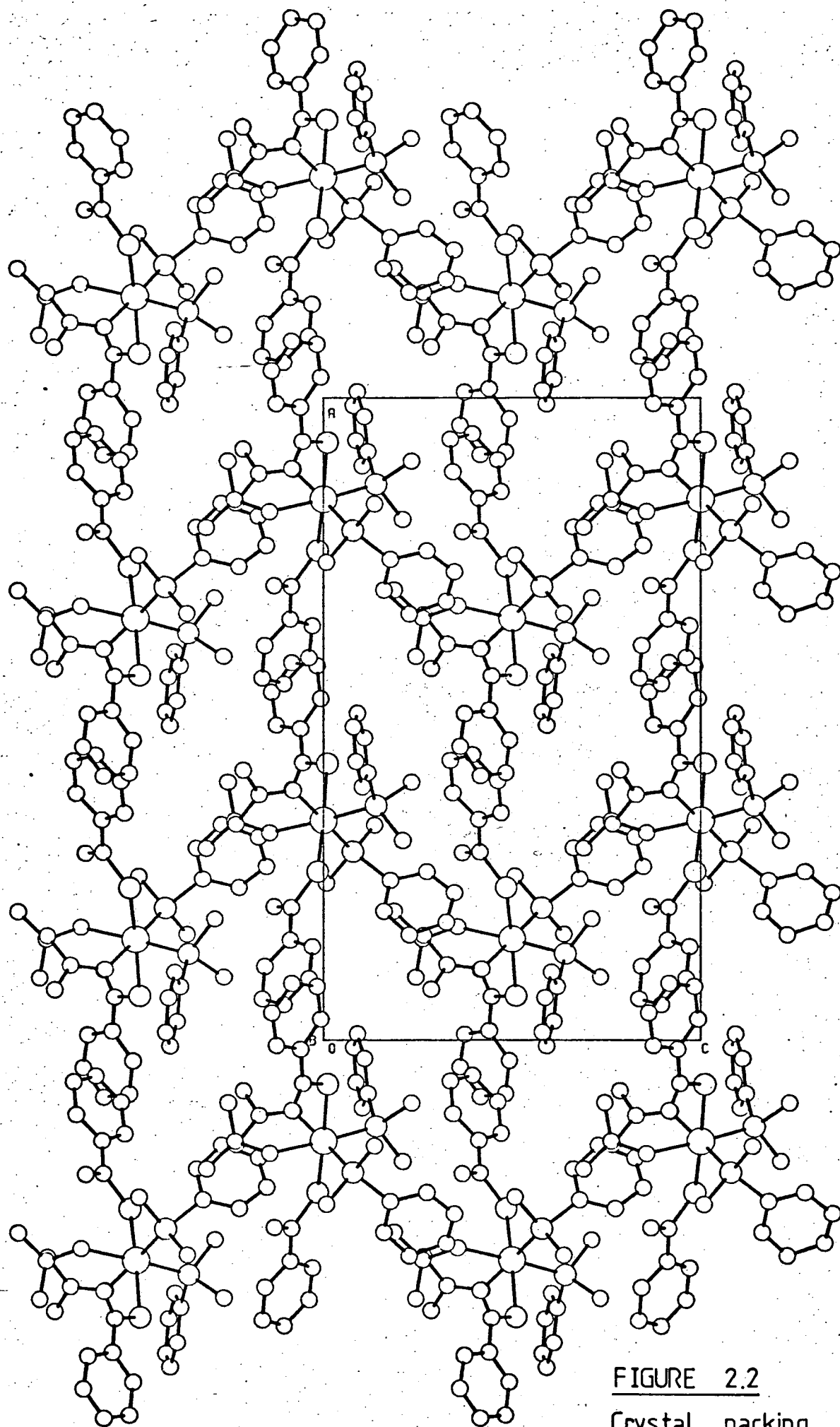


Figure 2.1

Molecular structure of  
 $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$



**FIGURE 2.2**

Crystal packing of  
 $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$

octahedron, with Ru-P and Ru-S distances fairly typical for this type of complex, and with cis-phosphines and trans-sulphurs as predicted from the spectroscopic evidence. This tends to confirm the cis-phosphine stereochemistry assigned earlier for  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{NH}_3)_2$  and the other  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2\text{L}_2$  complexes. The uncoordinated oxygens of the monothiobenzoate ligands are both within good hydrogen-bonding distances ( $2.870\text{\AA}$  and  $2.851\text{\AA}$ ) of the coordinated amine nitrogen, although to achieve this, one monothiobenzoate is twisted such that the ruthenium is no longer coplanar with the acid group ( $\text{Ru} - \text{S1} - \text{C9} - \text{O1} = 14^\circ$ ). This hydrogen bonding presumably lends stability to the structure, and accounts for the lowering of the  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  stretching frequency in the i.r. spectrum, discussed above. The geometry and coordination of the imino-amine ligand are in agreement with the results published for trans- $[\text{Cu}(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)_2]^{2+}$ , with the Ru-N(imine) bond some  $0.12\text{\AA}$  shorter than the Ru-N(amine) bond, and C-N(imine) a significant  $0.15\text{\AA}$  shorter than C-N(amine). The chelate ring is almost free from steric strain, with no ring angle significantly different from the expected values for tetrahedral and trigonal carbon, and the Ru-N-C ring angles of  $128.2^\circ$  and  $122.7^\circ$  for the imine and amine nitrogens respectively exhibiting the only major deviations from ideal dimensions. In the monothiobenzoate ligand, the C-S distances ( $1.81\text{\AA}$  and  $1.74\text{\AA}$ ) and C-O distances ( $1.20\text{\AA}$  and  $1.29\text{\AA}$ ) are not greatly different from those found in previous structural studies of monothiobenzoate complexes<sup>9,30</sup>, although in previous cases the acid ligands have been bidentate and comparisons are further hampered by the discrepancy in the dimensions found for the two monothiobenzoate ligands in the present case. Both the dimethylphenylphosphine groups

are twisted so as to minimise the steric interactions between the phosphine phenyl rings and the neighbouring end of the imino-amino ligand, and the presence of side-chains on the coordinated nitrogens would clearly increase the strain in the system to an unacceptable level. This may account for the failure of condensation reaction using  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{NH}_2\text{Et})_2$  and similar steric problems inhibit the condensation of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{NH}_3)_2$  with methyl ethyl ketone, which would give a chelate ring with ethyl groups on the  $\alpha$ -carbon atoms.

## EXPERIMENTAL

Microanalyses were by the University of Edinburgh Chemistry Department. Molecular weights were determined on a Mechrolab vapour-pressure osmometer (model 301A) calibrated with benzil. Infrared spectra were recorded in the range  $250\text{--}4000\text{ cm}^{-1}$  region on a Perkin-Elmer 557 grating spectrometer using Nujol and hexachlorobutadiene mulls on caesium iodide plates. Hydrogen-1 nmr spectra were recorded on a Varian Associates HA-100 spectrometer equipped with a variable temperature probe, and proton noise-decoupled  $^{31}\text{P}$  nmr spectra on a Varian XL 100 spectrometer operating in the pulse and Fourier-transform modes at  $40.5\text{MHz}$  ( $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shifts quoted in p.p.m. to high frequency of  $85\% \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ ). Mass spectra were obtained on an AEI MS9 spectrometer. Melting points were determined with a Kofler hot-stage microscope and are uncorrected. Crystallographic calculations were made using the "X-Ray-72" system<sup>11</sup> as implemented at the Edinburgh Regional Computing Centre. Ruthenium(III) trichloride trihydrate (Johnson Matthey Ltd.), carbon monoxide (Air Products), triphenylphosphine (B.D.H.), dimethylphenylphosphine (Maybridge Chemical Company)



and monothiobenzoic acid (Aldrich) were obtained as indicated.  $\text{NH}_4[\text{PhCOS}]$  and  $\text{Na}[\text{PhCOS}]$  were prepared by reaction of  $\text{PhCOSH}$  with ammonia gas in benzene and  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  in water respectively.  $[\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_3]^{105}$ , mer- $\text{RuCl}_3(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3^{116}$  and all trans- $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2^{105}$ , were prepared as described earlier. All the solutions were degassed before use and reactions were carried out under a nitrogen atmosphere.

Bis(monothiobenzoato)bis(triphenylphosphine)ruthenium(II):- The compounds  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_3$  (0.20g) and  $\text{Na}[\text{PhCOS}]$  (0.40g) were refluxed in degassed acetone (50 ml) for 3h. The resulting orange-yellow product was filtered off and washed with acetone and diethyl ether (0.15g, 88%) m.p. 218 - 220°C (Found: C, 65.7; H, 4.7. Calc. for  $\text{C}_{50}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_2\text{P}_2\text{RuS}_2$ : C, 66.7; H, 4.4%).

The same product can also be obtained by reaction of  $\text{NH}_4[\text{PhCOS}]$  with  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_3$ .

Bis(ammine)bis(monothiobenzoato)bis(triphenylphosphine)ruthenium(II):- Ethanol (20 ml) was saturated with ammonia gas and then  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  (0.10g) was added. The suspension was stirred at room temperature for 3h and the resulting bright yellow product was filtered off and washed with acetone and diethyl ether (0.09g, 86%) m.p. 205 - 208°C (Found: C, 64.5; H, 5.0; N, 2.7 Calc. for  $\text{C}_{50}\text{H}_{46}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{P}_2\text{RuS}_2$ : C, 64.4; H, 4.9; N, 3.0%).

Di(carbonyl)bis(monothiobenzoato)bis(triphenylphosphine)ruthenium(II):-

Method a) The compound  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  (0.10g) was suspended in ethanol (50ml) and refluxed under carbon monoxide gas for 3h. The bright lemon yellow product was separated from unreacted starting material by dissolving it in dichloromethane, filtering and recrystallising the product m.p. 235 - 239°C (Found: C, 65.2; H, 4.7 Calc. for  $\text{C}_{52}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_4\text{P}_2\text{RuS}_2$ : C, 65.3; H, 4.2%).

Method b) The compounds all trans-  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  (0.05g) and  $\text{NH}_4[\text{PhCOS}]$  (0.05g) were refluxed in acetone (50ml) for 2h. The resulting bright yellow solution was filtered hot, then the volume was reduced and petroleum ether (bp 40-60°C) was added. The lemon yellow product was then filtered off.

Bis(dimethylphenylphosphine)bis(monothiobenzoato)ruthenium(II):-

The compounds mer-  $\text{RuCl}_3(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  (0.20g) and  $\text{Na}[\text{PhCOS}]$  (0.20g) were refluxed in acetone (50ml) for 3h. The solution was filtered hot, then the volume was reduced and water was added to yield a red-brown precipitate which was filtered off and dried under vacuo over calcium chloride (0.17g, 70%) m.p. 169 - 171°C (Found: C, 55.5, H, 5.0  $M(\text{CHCl}_3)$  636. Calc. for  $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2\text{P}_2\text{RuS}_2$ : C, 55.3, H, 4.9%  $M$  651). The compound can also be prepared as above using  $\text{Na}[\text{PhCOS}]$  or  $\text{NH}_4[\text{PhCOS}]$  in methanol as solvent.

Bis(amine)bis(dimethylphenylphosphine)bis(monothiobenzoato)ruthenium(II):-

The compound  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  (0.20g) was dissolved in chloroform (10ml) and ammonia gas was bubbled through the solution at room temperature for 10m to give a yellow-brown solution. The product was not isolated but was identified by  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{31}\text{P}$  nmr studies using a sample prepared in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  (see discussion section). Attempts at isolation were however unsuccessful. When the volume of the solution was reduced, yellow-brown products resulted which analysed for mono- and bis-hydrated species containing only one coordinated ammine group. The  $^1\text{H}$  n.m.r. spectra were not similar to those obtained from samples prepared in situ, and no further attempts at characterisation were made.

Di(carbonyl)bis(dimethylphenylphosphine)bis(monothiobenzoato)ruthenium(II):-

The compound  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  (0.10g) was dissolved in ethanol (30ml) and then carbon monoxide gas was bubbled through the solution at

room temperature for 1h to give a pale yellow solution. The volume of the solution was reduced and it was cooled over ice to yield a pale cream crystalline powder which was filtered off and dried under vacuo (0.06g, 51%) m.p. 153 - 155°C (Found: C, 53.8; H, 4.6 Calc. for  $C_{32}H_{32}O_4P_2RuS_2$ : C, 54.2; H, 4.5%).

Bis(dimethylphenylphosphine)bis(ethylamine)bis(monothiobenzoato)ruthenium(II):

The compound  $Ru(PhCOS)_2(PMe_2Ph)_2$  (0.10g) was refluxed in chloroform (20ml) with ethylamine (0.50ml; 70% aqueous solution) for 1h. Ethanol (10ml) was then added and the chloroform was evaporated off to yield a yellow-brown crystalline powder which was filtered off and washed with cold ethanol (0.10g, 93%) m.p. 177 - 180°C (Found: C, 54.0; H, 6.0; N, 3.7 Calc. for  $C_{34}H_{46}N_2O_2P_2RuS_2$ : C, 55.1; H, 6.2; N, 3.8%).

(4-Amino-2-imino-4-methylpentane)bis(dimethylphenylphosphine)bis-

(monothiobenzoato)ruthenium(II) Method a) The compounds mer-  $RuCl_3 \cdot (PMe_2Ph)_3$  (0.30g) and  $NH_4[PhCOS]$  (0.30g) were dissolved in the minimum volume of acetone (20ml), the solution was filtered and left to stand at room temperature under nitrogen for 72h, after which time clear orange-brown crystals were removed from the flask. The complex was also prepared by refluxing the above reaction mixture in acetone (50ml) for 2h, reducing the volume of the solution and then cooling it in ice to yield a yellow powder which was filtered off and recrystallised from chloroform (0.26g, 72%) m.p. 208 - 210°C (Found: C, 54.4; H, 5.6; N, 3.3 M, (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) 724. Calc for  $C_{36}H_{46}N_2O_2P_2RuS_2$ : C, 56.5; H, 6.0; N, 3.7% M, 765).

Method b) The compound  $Ru(PhCOS)_2(PMe_2Ph)_2$  (0.10g) in chloroform (10ml) was treated with ammonia gas to give the bisamine complex in situ (see earlier). Acetone (30ml) was then added and the solution was left to stand for 3h at room temperature when the complex was obtained as a yellow powder as in method a). Similarly,

$\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  (0.10g) in chloroform (10 ml) treated with ammonia gas and then with mesityl oxide (5ml) yielded the complex after standing at room temperature. The complex was also obtained in both cases when the solutions were refluxed.

Bis-(5-amino-3-imino-5-methylheptano)nickel(II) tetrafluoroborate:-

The salt  $[\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_6][\text{BF}_4]_2$  (0.1g) was refluxed in methylethylketone (50 ml) for 4h. The volume of the resulting yellow solution was reduced and diethyl ether was added to yield a yellow crystalline product (0.11g, 70%) m.p.  $> 260^\circ\text{C}$ , decomp. (Found: C, 36.44; H, 6.50; N, 10.67. Calc. for  $\text{B}_2\text{C}_{16}\text{F}_8\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_4\text{Ni}$ : C, 37.70; H, 6.96; N, 10.83%.)

TABLE 2.1

Mull infrared spectra of various monothiobenzoate complexes of ruthenium(II)

<u>Complex</u>	<u>PhCOS vibrations</u> ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )		<u>Other useful</u> <u>bands (<math>\text{cm}^{-1}</math>)</u>
	$\nu_{\text{CO}}$	$\nu_{\text{CS}}$	
Na[PhCOS]	1500	960	
Ru(PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	1500	965	
Ru(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	1550	935	
Ru(CO) <sub>2</sub> (PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	1590, 1570	935	1950 ( $\nu_{\text{CO}}$ )
Ru(PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>2</sub> (PhCOS) <sub>2</sub>	1470	965	
Ru(CO) <sub>2</sub> (PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>2</sub> (PhCOS) <sub>2</sub>	1600, 1570	945	2025, 2005 ( $\nu_{\text{CO}}$ )
Ru(PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>2</sub> (EtNH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (PhCOS) <sub>2</sub>	1525	935	
Ru(PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>2</sub> (PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (HNC(Me)CH <sub>2</sub> CMe <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> )	1530	935	3350, 3000 ( $\nu_{\text{NH}_2}$ ) 1660 $\nu_{\text{CN}}$ (imine) 1585 ( $\delta_{\text{NH}_2}$ )

TABLE 2.2

<sup>1</sup>H n.m.r. data in CDCl<sub>3</sub> for some ruthenium(II) monothiobenzoate complexes

Complex	T/K	Methyl of Phosphine	Other ligand resonances
Ru(PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>2</sub> (PhCOS) <sub>2</sub>	300	1.42(pt); 1.57(t)	7.00-8.00(m) <sup>b</sup>
	260	1.32(pt), 1.46(pt) 1.57(t)	
Ru(NH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>2</sub> (PhCOS) <sub>2</sub>	300	1.75(pt)	7.00-8.00(m) <sup>b</sup>
Ru(CO) <sub>2</sub> (PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>2</sub> (PhCOS) <sub>2</sub>	300	1.60(pt)	7.00-8.00(m) <sup>b</sup>
	260	1.60(pt)	
Ru(PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>2</sub> (EtNH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (PhCOS) <sub>2</sub>	300	1.74(pt)	7.00-8.30(m) <sup>b</sup>
Ru(PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>2</sub> (PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (HNC(Me)- CH <sub>2</sub> CMe <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> )	300	1.43(d), 1.86(d)	7.00-8.00(m) <sup>b</sup>
	250	1.03(d), 1.20(d) 1.95(t) <sup>c</sup>	1.06(s) <sup>d</sup> , 1.58(s) <sup>d</sup> 2.31(s) <sup>d</sup> 5.80(broad) <sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup>s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, pt = pseudotriplet, m = multiplet<sup>b</sup>Phenyl resonances <sup>c</sup>overlapping doublet of doublets <sup>d</sup>gem-methyls, imine-C-methyl and methylene protons from HNC(Me)CH<sub>2</sub>CMe<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> ligand.<sup>e</sup>NH<sub>2</sub> protons.

TABLE 2.3

$^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. data in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  for some ruthenium(II) mono-  
thiobenzoate complexes

<u>Complex</u>	<u><math>\delta \pm 0.01</math> p.p.m.</u>	<u>J(PP)</u>
$\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$	59.87 (s)	
$\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{NH}_3)_2$	46.30 (s)	
$\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2(\text{CO})_2$	42.83 (s)	
$\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$	39.00 (s)	
	4.57 (m)	
$\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{NH}_3)_2$	23.66 (s)	
$\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{CO})_2$	-10.79 (s)	
$\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{Me}_2\text{NH}_2)$	16.77 (d)	33
	23.04 (d)	33

s = singlet

d = doublet

m = multiplet

TABLE 2.4

Atomic Positional and Thermal Parameters (all  $\times 10^4$ ) for (1)  
with Estimated Standard Deviations in brackets

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	U.
Ru	1574.6(4)	695.3(10)	5000	*
P1	2062(2)	-793(4)	5786(4)	*
P2	1345(2)	1660(4)	6406(4)	*
S1	691(2)	-318(4)	5106(5)	*
S2	2375(2)	1985(4)	4842(4)	*
O1	1098(5)	-2174(11)	4162(9)	446(32)
O2	2919(6)	474(13)	3680(12)	657(41)
N1	1108(6)	2007(13)	4197(12)	418(38)
N2	1767(6)	-174(13)	3560(11)	380(36)
C1	2512(7)	-335(15)	6783(14)	390(44)
C2	1651(9)	-2000(20)	6363(18)	641(61)
C3	2556(8)	-1702(17)	5079(22)	627(53)
C4	2992(9)	324(21)	6614(19)	535(64)
C5	2378(9)	-576(20)	7745(17)	639(59)
C6	3163(10)	615(24)	8262(19)	774(71)
C7	3360(10)	846(22)	728(18)	734(67)
C8	2705(9)	-100(22)	8476(19)	717(69)
C9	676(7)	-1716(16)	4448(13)	369(42)
C10	143(7)	-2290(16)	4388(13)	356(42)
C11	-323(6)	-2044(14)	4928(20)	459(41)
C12	-835(7)	-2650(17)	4829(17)	560(55)
C13	-883(8)	-3573(19)	4159(16)	524(52)
C14	423(9)	-3814(20)	3617(17)	592(58)



TABLE 2.4 (Contd.)

Atom	x/a	y/b	z/c	U.
C15	88(7)	-3219(18)	3741(16)	467(48)
C16	2931(7)	1474(17)	4146(14)	414(44)
C17	3439(7)	2148(16)	4118(14)	415(41)
C18	3544(8)	3161(19)	4706(16)	630(63)
C19	4039(10)	3799(21)	4616(18)	722(71)
C20	4447(10)	3458(22)	3951(19)	712(68)
C21	4358(9)	2497(21)	3365(18)	647(62)
C22	3850(8)	1822(18)	3432(16)	530(53)
C23	1890(8)	2420(18)	7105(15)	483(50)
C24	834(8)	2876(17)	6187(15)	460(48)
C25	290(8)	2699(18)	6096(16)	510(52)
C26	-94(10)	3653(22)	5910(19)	704(68)
C27	120(10)	4779(22)	5799(19)	692(68)
C28	660(11)	4996(24)	5869(21)	789(76)
C29	1058(10)	4101(23)	6039(20)	785(76)
C30	982(8)	804(20)	7341(16)	563(54)
C31	1578(9)	338(18)	2630(16)	564(53)
C32	1174(8)	2331(17)	3280(15)	476(49)
C33	792(9)	3302(19)	2858(18)	590(56)
C34	2009(10)	187(22)	1879(20)	722(71)
C35	1632(8)	1770(18)	2661(15)	507(50)
C36	977(9)	-50(21)	2454(18)	638(62)

\* Anisotropic thermal parameters ( $\times 10^4$ )

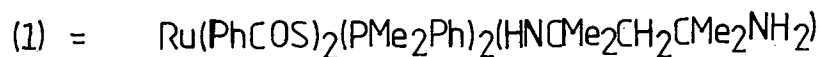


TABLE 2.4 (Contd.)

Atom	U11	U22	U33	U12	U13	U23
Ru	274(3)	313(4)	381(5)	2(5)	10(9)	16(10)
P1	304(21)	362(25)	469(28)	53(21)	-30(21)	59(27)
P2	320(21)	320(23)	383(28)	24(20)	23(21)	-17(23)
S1	272(16)	363(20)	473(32)	-17(14)	46(27)	-76(28)
S2	341(18)	372(20)	388(34)	-36(16)	20(23)	22(25)

TABLE 2.5

Bond lengths in (1) in Angstroms with Estimated StandardDeviations in brackets

Ru-P1	2.305(5)
Ru-P2	2.295(5)
Ru-S1	2.400(4)
Ru-S2	2.405(4)
Ru-N1	2.151(15)
Ru-N2	2.271(15)
P1-C1	1.825(19)
P1-C2	1.850(23)
P1-C3	1.839(23)
P2-C23	1.832(20)
P2-C24	1.852(19)
P2-C30	1.831(22)
S1-C9	1.807(19)
C9-O1	1.198(20)
C9-C10	1.428(23)
S2-C16	1.739(19)
C16-O2	1.291(24)
C16-C17	1.430(25)
phenyl C-C. (average)	1.39(4)
N1-C32	1.333(26)
C32-C33	1.53(3)
C32-C35	1.53(3)
C35-C31	1.60(3)
C31-C34	1.54(3)
C31-C36	1.52(3)
C31-N2	1.482(26)
N2-O1	2.870(19)
N2-O2	2.851(19)

TABLE 2.6

Bond angles in (1) in Degrees, with Estimated Standard Deviationsin brackets

P1-Ru-P2	93.19(17)
P1-Ru-S1	94.37(16)
P1-Ru-S2	94.14(16)
P1-Ru-N1	176.48(43)
P1-Ru-N2	90.40(39)
P2-Ru-S1	87.66(19)
P2-Ru-S2	89.22(17)
P2-Ru-N1	89.90(43)
P2-Ru-N2	176.39(40)
S1-Ru-S2	171.08(15)
S1-Ru-N1	84.08(39)
S1-Ru-N2	91.74(38)
S2-Ru-N1	87.57(39)
S2-Ru-N2	90.84(38)
N1-Ru-N2	86.50(55)
Ru-P1-C1	117.1(6)
Ru-P1-C2	117.4(7)
Ru-P1-C3	117.9(9)
C1-P1-C2	100.9(10)
C1-P1-C3	100.5(10)
C2-P1-C3	99.9(10)
P1-C1-C4	120.5(16)
P1-C1-C5	122.3(14)
Ru-P2-C23	119.9(6)
Ru-P2-C24	111.2(7)
Ru-P2-C30	118.1(7)
C23-P2-C24	102.4(9)
C23-P2-C30	101.7(1.0)
C24-P2-C30	100.7(9)
P2-C24-C25	123.7(1.5)
P2-C24-C29	117.4(1.5)
Ru-S1-C9	113.2(6)
Ru-S2-C16	117.5(6)

TABLE 2.6 (Contd.)

O1-C9-S1	121.3(1.3)
O1-C9-C10	122.6(1.6)
S1-C9-C10	115.8(1.2)
C9-C10-C11	127.1(1.7)
C9-C10-C15	117.5(1.6)
O2-C16-S2	123.1(1.4)
O2-C16-C17	117.4(1.6)
S2-C16-C17	119.4(1.4)
C16-C17-C18	123.7(1.7)
C16-C17-C22	118.2(1.7)
phenyl C-C-C (average)	119.8(2.0)
Ru-N1-C32	128.2(1.2)
Ru-N2-C31	122.7(1.1)
N1-C32-C35	120.8(1.7)
N1-C32-C33	119.0(1.7)
C33-C32-C35	120.2(1.8)
C32-C35-C31	111.5(1.6)
C35-C31-N2	109.7(1.6)
C35-C31-C34	105.7(1.7)
C35-C31-C36	111.4(1.7)
N2-C31-C34	105.5(1.7)
N2-C31-C36	108.5(1.7)
C34-C31-C36	115.8(1.9)

Table 2.7: Structure factors for  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$

Columns are  $h$ ,  $10|F_o|$ ,  $10|F_c|$ , and phase (degrees).

h, 0, 0				6, 588, 581, 180				7, 734, 862, 249				25, 118, 315, 270				h, 8, 1				17, 457, 461, 240				9, 699, 717, 156				12, 243, 178, 196				h, 10, 2				10, 243, 178, 196				h, 11, 2				h, 12, 2				h, 13, 2				h, 14, 1				h, 15, 1				h, 16, 1				h, 17, 1				h, 18, 1				h, 19, 1				h, 20, 1				h, 21, 1				h, 22, 1				h, 23, 1				h, 24, 1				h, 25, 1				h, 26, 1				h, 27, 1				h, 28, 1				h, 29, 1				h, 30, 1				h, 31, 1				h, 32, 1				h, 33, 1				h, 34, 1				h, 35, 1				h, 36, 1				h, 37, 1				h, 38, 1				h, 39, 1				h, 40, 1				h, 41, 1				h, 42, 1				h, 43, 1				h, 44, 1				h, 45, 1				h, 46, 1				h, 47, 1				h, 48, 1				h, 49, 1				h, 50, 1				h, 51, 1				h, 52, 1				h, 53, 1				h, 54, 1				h, 55, 1				h, 56, 1				h, 57, 1				h, 58, 1				h, 59, 1				h, 60, 1				h, 61, 1				h, 62, 1				h, 63, 1				h, 64, 1				h, 65, 1				h, 66, 1				h, 67, 1				h, 68, 1				h, 69, 1				h, 70, 1				h, 71, 1				h, 72, 1				h, 73, 1				h, 74, 1				h, 75, 1				h, 76, 1				h, 77, 1				h, 78, 1				h, 79, 1				h, 80, 1				h, 81, 1				h, 82, 1				h, 83, 1				h, 84, 1				h, 85, 1				h, 86, 1				h, 87, 1				h, 88, 1				h, 89, 1				h, 90, 1				h, 91, 1				h, 92, 1				h, 93, 1				h, 94, 1				h, 95, 1				h, 96, 1				h, 97, 1				h, 98, 1				h, 99, 1				h, 100, 1				h, 101, 1				h, 102, 1				h, 103, 1				h, 104, 1				h, 105, 1				h, 106, 1				h, 107, 1				h, 108, 1				h, 109, 1				h, 110, 1				h, 111, 1				h, 112, 1				h, 113, 1				h, 114, 1				h, 115, 1				h, 116, 1				h, 117, 1				h, 118, 1				h, 119, 1				h, 120, 1				h, 121, 1				h, 122, 1				h, 123, 1				h, 124, 1				h, 125, 1				h, 126, 1				h, 127, 1				h, 128, 1				h, 129, 1				h, 130, 1				h, 131, 1				h, 132, 1				h, 133, 1				h, 134, 1				h, 135, 1				h, 136, 1				h, 137, 1				h, 138, 1				h, 139, 1				h, 140, 1				h, 141, 1				h, 142, 1				h, 143, 1				h, 144, 1				h, 145, 1				h, 146, 1				h, 147, 1				h, 148, 1				h, 149, 1				h, 150, 1				h, 151, 1				h, 152, 1				h, 153, 1				h, 154, 1				h, 155, 1				h, 156, 1				h, 157, 1				h, 158, 1				h, 159, 1				h, 160, 1				h, 161, 1				h, 162, 1				h, 163, 1				h, 164, 1				h, 165, 1				h, 166, 1				h, 167, 1				h, 168, 1				h, 169, 1				h, 170, 1				h, 171, 1				h, 172, 1				h, 173, 1				h, 174, 1				h, 175, 1				h, 176, 1				h, 177, 1				h, 178, 1				h, 179, 1				h, 180, 1				h, 181, 1				h, 182, 1				h, 183, 1				h, 184, 1				h, 185, 1				h, 186, 1				h, 187, 1				h, 188, 1				h, 189, 1				h, 190, 1				h, 191, 1				h, 192, 1				h, 193, 1				h, 194, 1				h, 195, 1				h, 196, 1				h, 197, 1				h, 198, 1				h, 199, 1				h, 200, 1				h, 201, 1				h, 202, 1				h, 203, 1				h, 204, 1				h, 205, 1				h, 206, 1				h, 207, 1				h, 208, 1				h, 209, 1				h, 210, 1				h, 211, 1				h, 212, 1				h, 213, 1				h, 214, 1				h, 215, 1				h, 216, 1				h, 217, 1				h, 218, 1				h, 219, 1				h, 220, 1				h, 221, 1				h, 222, 1				h, 223, 1				h, 224, 1				h, 225, 1				h, 226, 1				h, 227, 1				h, 228, 1				h, 229, 1				h, 230, 1				h, 231, 1				h, 232, 1				h, 233, 1				h, 234, 1				h, 235, 1				h, 236, 1				h, 237, 1				h, 238, 1				h, 239, 1				h, 240, 1				h, 241, 1				h, 242, 1				h, 243, 1				h, 244, 1				h, 245, 1				h, 246, 1				h, 247, 1				h, 248, 1				h, 249, 1				h, 250, 1				h, 251, 1				h, 252, 1				h, 253, 1				h, 254, 1				h, 255, 1	
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Table 2.7 continued

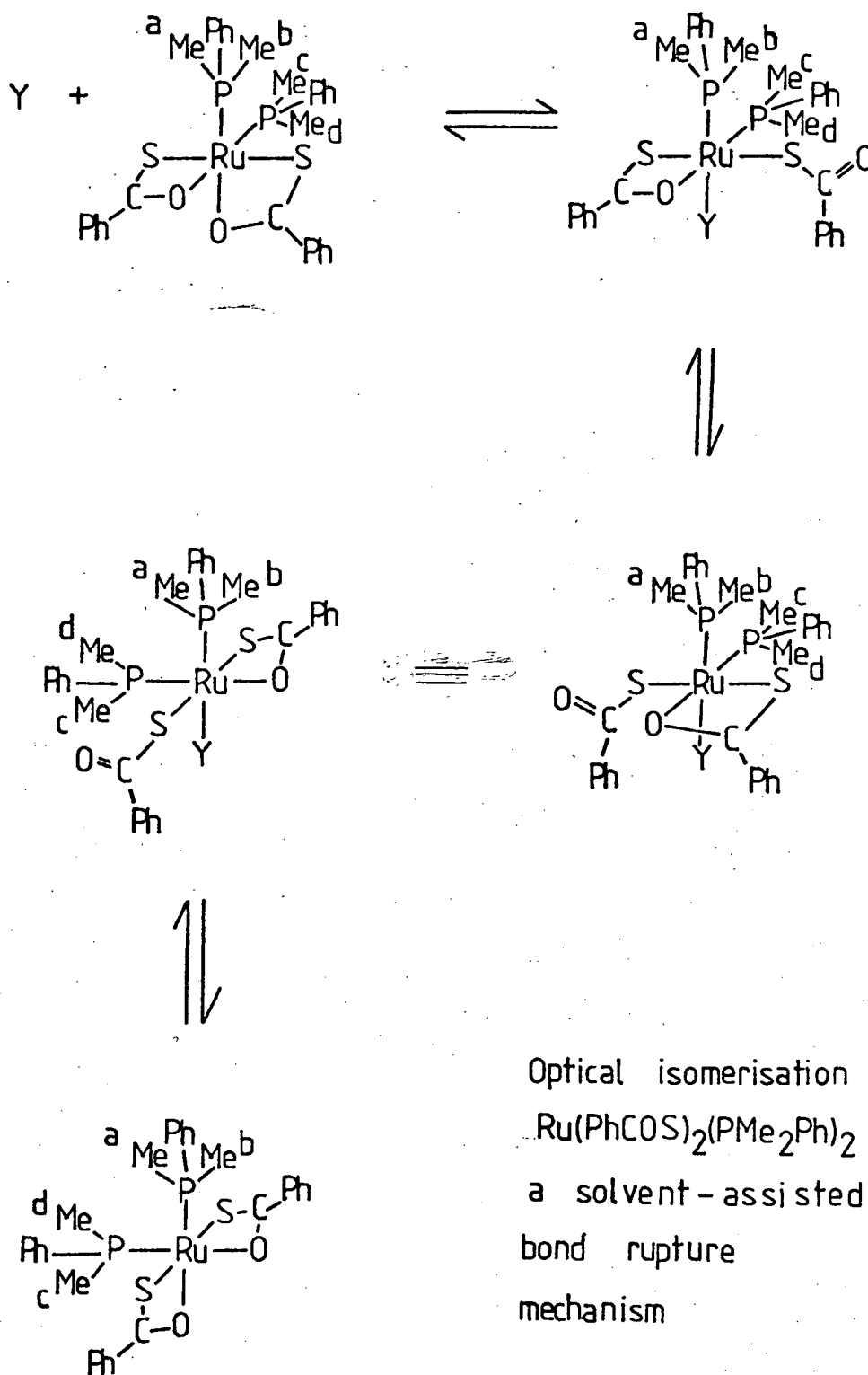
				H,5,3				H,3,5				H,5,6				H,6,7				H,7,8				H,8,9				H,9,10				H,10,11				H,11,12				H,12,13				H,13,14				H,14,15				H,15,16				H,16,17				H,17,18				H,18,19				H,19,20				H,20,21				H,21,22				H,22,23				H,23,24				H,24,25				H,25,26				H,26,27				H,27,28				H,28,29				H,29,30				H,30,31				H,31,32				H,32,33				H,33,34				H,34,35				H,35,36				H,36,37				H,37,38				H,38,39				H,39,40				H,40,41				H,41,42				H,42,43				H,43,44				H,44,45				H,45,46				H,46,47				H,47,48				H,48,49				H,49,50				H,50,51				H,51,52				H,52,53				H,53,54				H,54,55				H,55,56				H,56,57				H,57,58				H,58,59				H,59,60				H,60,61				H,61,62				H,62,63				H,63,64				H,64,65				H,65,66				H,66,67				H,67,68				H,68,69				H,69,70				H,70,71				H,71,72				H,72,73				H,73,74				H,74,75				H,75,76				H,76,77				H,77,78				H,78,79				H,79,80				H,80,81				H,81,82				H,82,83				H,83,84				H,84,85				H,85,86				H,86,87				H,87,88				H,88,89				H,89,90				H,90,91				H,91,92				H,92,93				H,93,94				H,94,95				H,95,96				H,96,97				H,97,98				H,98,99				H,99,100				H,100,101				H,101,102				H,102,103				H,103,104				H,104,105				H,105,106				H,106,107				H,107,108				H,108,109				H,109,110				H,110,111				H,111,112				H,112,113				H,113,114				H,114,115				H,115,116				H,116,117				H,117,118				H,118,119				H,119,120				H,120,121				H,121,122				H,122,123				H,123,124				H,124,125				H,125,126				H,126,127				H,127,128				H,128,129				H,129,130				H,130,131				H,131,132				H,132,133				H,133,134				H,134,135				H,135,136				H,136,137				H,137,138				H,138,139				H,139,140				H,140,141				H,141,142				H,142,143				H,143,144				H,144,145				H,145,146				H,146,147				H,147,148				H,148,149				H,149,150				H,150,151				H,151,152				H,152,153				H,153,154				H,154,155				H,155,156				H,156,157				H,157,158				H,158,159				H,159,160				H,160,161				H,161,162				H,162,163				H,163,164				H,164,165				H,165,166				H,166,167				H,167,168				H,168,169				H,169,170				H,170,171				H,171,172				H,172,173				H,173,174				H,174,175				H,175,176				H,176,177				H,177,178				H,178,179				H,179,180				H,180,181				H,181,182				H,182,183				H,183,184				H,184,185				H,185,186				H,186,187				H,187,188				H,188,189				H,189,190				H,190,191				H,191,192				H,192,193				H,193,194				H,194,195				H,195,196				H,196,197				H,197,198				H,198,199				H,199,200				H,200,201				H,201,202				H,202,203				H,203,204				H,204,205				H,205,206				H,206,207				H,207,208				H,208,209				H,209,210				H,210,211				H,211,212				H,212,213				H,213,214				H,214,215				H,215,216				H,216,217				H,217,218				H,218,219				H,219,220				H,220,221				H,221,222				H,222,223				H,223,224				H,224,225				H,225,226				H,226,227				H,227,228				H,228,229				H,229,230				H,230,231				H,231,232				H,232,233				H,233,234				H,234,235				H,235,236				H,236,237				H,237,238				H,238,239				H,239,240				H,240,241				H,241,242				H,242,243				H,243,244				H,244,245				H,245,246				H,246,247				H,247,248				H,248,249				H,249,250				H,250,251				H,251,252				H,252,253				H,253,254				H,254,255				H,255,256				H,256,257				H,257,258				H,258,259				H,259,260				H,260,261				H,261,262				H,262,263				H,263,264				H,264,265				H,265,266				H,266,267				H,267,268				H,268,269				H,269,270				H,270,271				H,271,272				H,272,273				H,273,274				H,274,275				H,275,276				H,276,277				H,277,278				H,278,279				H,279,280				H,280,281				H,281,282				H,282,283				H,283,284				H,284,285				H,285,286				H,286,287				H,287,288				H,288,289				H,289,290				H,290,291				H,291,292				H,292,293				H,293,294				H,294,295				H,295,296				H,296,297				H,297,298				H,298,299				H,299,300				H,300,301				H,301,302				H,302,303				H,303,304				H,304,305				H,305,306				H,306,307				H,307,308				H,308,309				H,309,310				H,310,311				H,311,312				H,312,313				H,313,314				H,314,315				H,315,316				H,316,317				H,317,318				H,318,319				H,319,320				H,320,321				H,321,322				H,322,323				H,323,324				H,324,325				H,325,326				H,326,327				H,327,328				H,328,329				H,329,330				H,330,331				H,331,332				H,332,333				H,333,334				H,334,335				H,335,336				H,336,337				H,337,338				H,338,339				H,339,340				H,340,341				H,341,342				H,342,343				H,343,344				H,344,345				H,345,346				H,346,347				H,347,348				H,348,349				H,349,350				H,350,351				H,351,352				H,352,353				H,353,354				H,354,355				H,355,356				H,356,357				H,357,358				H,358,359				H,359,360				H,360,361				H,361,362				H,362,363				H,363,364				H,364,365				H,365,366				H,366,367				H,367,368				H,368,369				H,369,370				H,370,371				H,371,372				H,372,373				H,373,374				H,374,375				H,375,376				H,376,377				H,377,378				H,378,379				H,379,380				H,380,381				H,381,382				H,382,383				H,383,384				H,384,385				H,385,386				H,386,387				H,387,388				H,388,389				H,389,390				H,390,391				H,391,392				H,392,393				H,393,394				H,394,395				H,395,396				H,396,397				H,397,398				H,398,399				H,399,400				H,400,401				H,401,402				H,402,403				H,403,404				H,404,405				H,405,406				H,406,407				H,407,408				H,408,409				H,409,410				H,410,411				H,411,412				H,412,413				H,413,414				H,414,415				H,415,416				H,416,417				H,417,418				H,418,419				H,419,420				H,420,421				H,421,422				H,422,423				H,423,424				H,424,425				H,425,426				H,426,427				H,427,428				H,428,429				H,429,430				H,430,431				H,431,432				H,432,433				H,433,434				H,434,435				H,435,436				H,436,437				H,437,438				H,438,439				H,439,440				H,440,441				H,441,442				H,442,443				H,443,444				H,444,445				H,445,446				H,446,447				H,447,448				H,448,449				H,449,450				H,450,451				H,451,452				H,452,453				H,453,454				H,454,455				H,455,456				H,456,457				H,457,458				H,458,459				H,459,460				H,460,461				H,461,462				H,462,463				H,463,464				H,464,465				H,465,466				H,466,467				H,467,468				H,468,469				H,469,470				H,470,471				H,471,472				H,472,473				H,473,474				H,474,475				H,475,476				H,476,477				H,477,478				H,478,479				H,479,480				H,480,481				H,481,482				H,482,483				H,483,484				H,484,485				H,485,486				H,486,487				H,487,488				H,488,489				H,489,490				H,490,491				H,491,492				H,492,493				H,493,494				H,494,495				H,495,496				H,496,497				H,497,498				H,498,499				H,499,500				H,500,501				H,501,502				H,502,503				H,503,504				H,504,505				H,505,506				H,506,507				H,507,508				H,508,509				H,509,510				H,510,511				H,511,512				H,512,513				H,513,514				H,514,515				H,515,516				H,516,517				H,517,518				H,518,519				H,519,520				H,520,521				H,521,522				H,522,523				H,523,524				H,524,525				H,525,526				H,526,527				H,527,528				H,528,529				H,529,530				H,530,531				H,531,532				H,532,533				H,533,534				H,534,535				H,535,536				H,536,537				H,537,538				H,538,539				H,539,540				H,540,541				H,541,542				H,542,543				H,543,544				H,544,545				H,545,546				H,546,547				H,547,548				H,548,549				H,549,550				H,550,551				H,551,552				H,552,553				H,553,554				H,554,555				H,555,556				H,556,557				H,557,558				H,558,559				H,559,560				H,560,561				H,561,562				H,562,563				H,563,564				H,564,565				H,565,566				H,566,567				H,567,568				H,568,569				H,569,570				H,570,571				H,571,572				H,572,573				H,573,574				H,574,575				H,575,576				H,576,577				H,577,578				H,578,579				H,579,580				H,580,581				H,581,582				H,582,583				H,583,584				H,584,585				H,585,586				H,586,587				H,587,588				H,588,589				H,589,590				H,590,591				H,591,592				H,592,593				H,593,594				H,594,595				H,595,596				H,596,597				H,597,598				H,598,599				H,599,600				H,600,601				H,601,602				H,602,603				H,603,604				H,604,605				H,605,606				H,606,607				H,607,608				H,608,609				H,609,610				H,610,611				H,611,612				H,612,613				H,613,614				H,614,615				H,615,616				H,616,617				H,617,618				H,618,619				H,619,620				H,620,621				H,621,622				H,622,623				H,623,624				H,624,625				H,625,626				H,626,627				H,627,628				H,628,629				H,629,630				H,630,631				H,631,632				H,632,633				H,633,634				H,634,635				H,635,636				H,636,637				H,637,638				H,638,639				H,639,640				H,640,641				H,641,642				H,642,643				H,643,644				H,644,645				H,645,646				H,646,647				H,647,648				H,648,649				H,649,650				H,650,651				H,651,652				H,652,653				H,653,654				H,654,655				H,655,656				H,656,657				H,657,658				H,658,659				H,659,660				H,660,661				H,661,662				H,662,663				H,663,664				H,664,665				H,665,666				H,666,667				H,667,668				H,668,669				H,669,670				H,670,671				H,671,672				H,672,673				H,673,674				H,674,675				H,675,676				H,676,677				H,677,678				H,678,679				H,679,680				H,680,681				H,681,682				H,682,683				H,683,684				H,684,685				H,685,686				H,686,687				H,687,688				H,688,689				H,689,690				H,690,691				H,691,692				H,692,693				H,693,694				H,694,695				H,695,696				H,696,697				H,697,698				H,698,699				H,699,700				H,700,701				H,701,702				H,702,703				H,703,704				H,704,705				H,705,706				H,706,707				H,707,708				H,708,709				H,709,710				H,710,711				H,711,712				H,712,713				H,713,714				H,714,715				H,715,716				H,716,717				H,717,718				H,718,719				H,719,720				H,720,721				H,721,722				H,722,723				H,723,724				H,724,725				H,725,726				H,726,727				H,727,728				H,728,729				H,729,730				H,730,731				H,731,732				H,732,733				H,733,734				H,734,735				H,735,736				H,736,737				H,737,738				H,738,739				H,739,740				H,740,741				H,741,742				H,742,743			
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Table 2.7 continued.

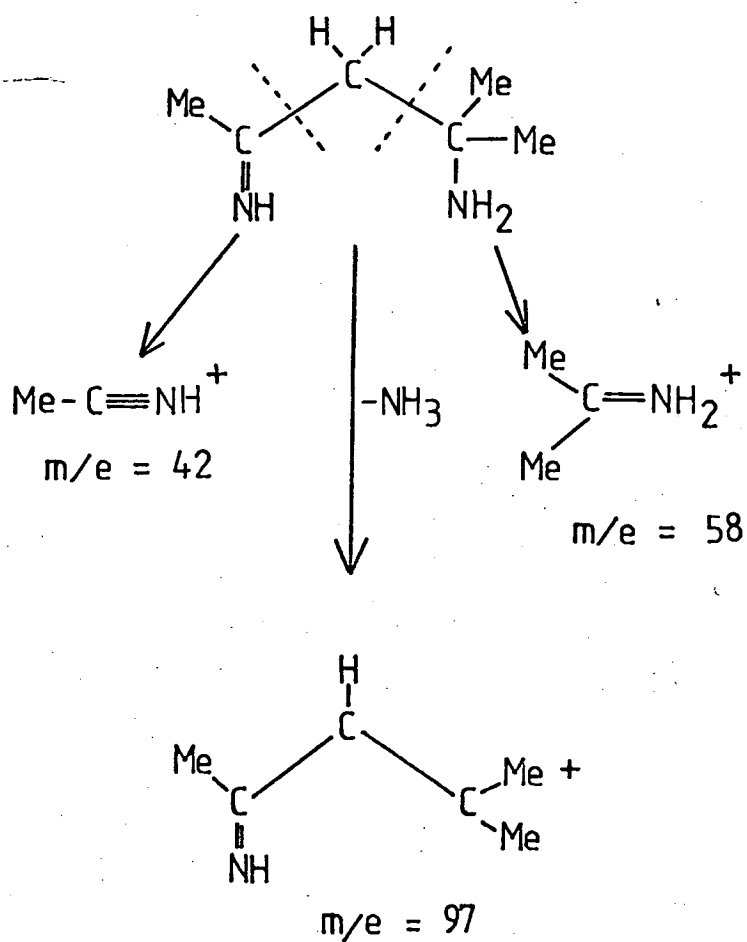
[illegible]



# SCHEME 2.1



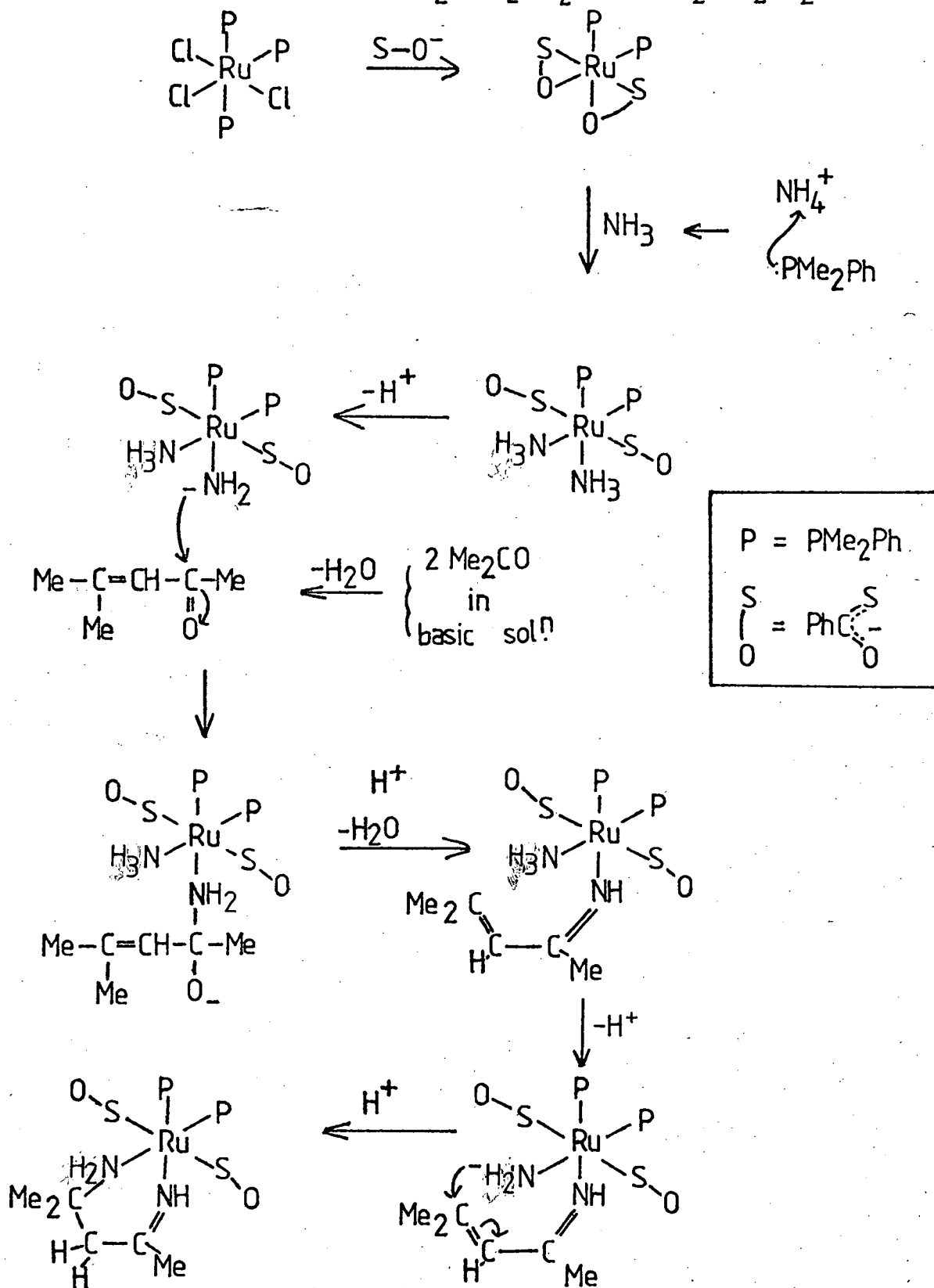
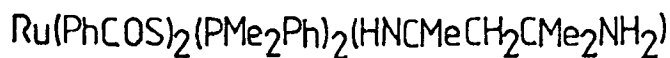
## SCHEME 2.2



Proposed fragmentation pattern for  
4-amino-2-imino-4-methylpentane

# SCHEME 2.3

Proposed mechanism of formation of



### CHAPTER 3

## REACTION OF $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$ WITH VARIOUS BIDENTATE NITROGEN-DONOR LEWIS BASES, AND X-RAY ANALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURES OF SOME OF THE PRODUCTS

### 3(i) Introduction

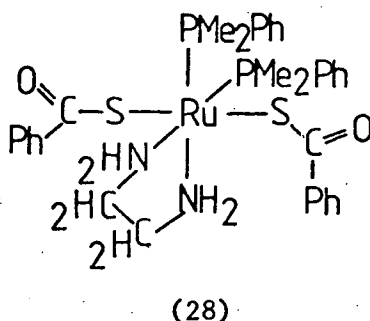
The reaction of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  with some monodentate nitrogen-donor bases such as  $\text{NH}_3$  and  $\text{NH}_2\text{Et}$  gave products derived from the major isomer of the starting material (namely cis- $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$ ) with the Lewis base cleaving the Ru-O bonds trans to the  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$  groups (see Chapter 2). In this Chapter, the results of extending these reactions to bidentate nitrogen donor bases such as ethylenediamine, 2,2'-bipyridyl and 1,10-phenanthroline are described.

### 3(ii) The Reaction of $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$ with Ethylenediamine

When  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  was reacted with a 1:1 molar ratio of ethylenediamine in ethanol, a product was obtained which analysed for  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{en})$  and, as expected, the i.r. spectrum indicates that the monothiobenzoate groups are bound through sulphur only. However,  $\nu(\text{CO})$  at  $1515\text{ cm}^{-1}$  is lower than might be expected, an observation which seems to be characteristic of monothiobenzoate complexes where there is scope for hydrogen-bonding of the uncoordinated acid oxygen to neighbouring ligands or co-crystallised solvent molecules; in this case the coordinated primary amine groups (cf.

$(\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{NH}_2\text{Et})_2, \text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$  and references cited in Chapter 2).

In the  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum (see Table 3.1), a pseudotriplet pattern is observed at 1.69 $\delta$ , and this pattern is preserved unchanged at low temperature, indicating as for the  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2\text{L}_2$  species discussed earlier, that the complex contains a plane of symmetry which makes the methyl groups on each phosphine magnetically equivalent at all temperatures. The pseudotriplet pattern decouples when irradiated at a frequency equivalent to a  $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shift of ca 26 p.p.m., in agreement with the  $^{31}\text{P}$ - $\{^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum, which consists of a singlet at 21.72 p.p.m. Thus, the spectroscopic properties of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{en})$  are similar to those of the monodentate base adducts discussed in Chapter 2, and it can be assigned an analogous structure (28).



It is worth noting that the five-membered chelate ring trans to the phosphines in this case does not have the same effect of destroying the magnetic equivalence of the phosphine methyl groups as was observed at low temperature in the  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2^-(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$  where a six-membered chelate ring is involved. This illustrates the greater stereochemical rigidity of the five-membered ring, and examination of a molecular model of the system confirms that the least strained configuration for the ring is planar, giving the required mirror symmetry to the whole molecule.

3(iii) The Reaction of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  with 2,2'-bipyridyl and 1,10-phenanthroline

When  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  was reacted in 1:1 molar ratio with  $\text{L}_2 = 2,2'$ -bipyridyl or 1,10-phenanthroline, products analysing for  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{L}_2)$  were obtained as dark red crystals. Examination of the i.r. spectra indicates that in each case, as expected, the monothiobenzoate groups are coordinated in unidentate fashion through sulphur. Since these bidentate ligands both form five-membered rings on coordination, and the aromaticity of the 1,10-phenanthroline molecule will in any case constrain it to remain planar, the familiar temperature-independent pseudotriplet pattern was anticipated in the  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectra. However, the spectra obtained for both species (see Table 3.1) exhibit four doublets in the methyl region indicating inequivalent methyl groups on cis-phosphines. In the case of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{bipy})$ , the four doublets at 1.37 $\delta$ , 1.38 $\delta$ , 1.98 $\delta$  and 2.04 $\delta$  all have  $J_{(\text{PH})}$ , 8 Hz, and all decouple when irradiated at a frequency equivalent to a  $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shift of ca 12 p.p.m. In the  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum, a singlet is observed at 14.05 p.p.m. (300K), which shifts to 15.28 p.p.m. at lower temperature (250K) with no sign of splitting into more than one resonance. In the  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$ , four doublets appear at 1.25 $\delta$  and 1.34 $\delta$  ( $J_{(\text{PH})}$ , 9 Hz), at 2.06 $\delta$  and 2.14 $\delta$  ( $J_{(\text{PH})}$ , 8Hz) and there is a small 1:2:1 triplet at 1.50 $\delta$ . The doublets are attributed to the methyl groups on cis-phosphines, and all decouple at a  $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shift of ca 13 p.p.m. The 1:2:1 triplet is attributed to a species containing "virtually coupled" trans-phosphines, and decouples at a  $^{31}\text{P}$  shift of ca 6 p.p.m. In the  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum, an AB pattern is observed at 12.87 p.p.m. ( $\delta\text{PP} = 47.5$  Hz,  $J_{(\text{PP})} = 30.8$  Hz), clearly

arising from the complex containing inequivalent cis-phosphine groups which gives rise to the doublets in the  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r., and a singlet appears at 5.73 p.p.m., arising from the trans-phosphine species associated with the triplet in the  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum.

In the aromatic region of the  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectra of the two complexes, resonances arising from the phenyl rings on the phosphines and the mono-thiobenzoate groups are superimposed between 7.00 $\delta$  and 7.60 $\delta$ . Resonances from the 2,2'-bipyridyl and the 1,10-phenanthroline ligands are also observed, and in each case the protons on the  $\alpha$ -carbon atoms have become inequivalent (see Fig. 3.1). Uncoordinated, or symmetrically coordinated, 2, 2'-bipyridyl and 1,10-phenanthroline each shows four resonances arising from four pairs of symmetry-related protons (3.1b and 3.1d). However, when coordinated in an unsymmetrical environment,\* the symmetry is partially broken and the 2 and 2' protons in the bipyridyl, or the 2 and 9 protons in the phenanthroline, become inequivalent and give rise to separate resonances. This behaviour has been observed in tin<sup>113</sup> and ruthenium<sup>114</sup> complexes where the effect has been attributed to the influence of bulky neighbouring groups. In the present case, the inequivalence of the cis-phosphines in the principal isomer of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$  suggests that, in the phenanthroline adduct at least, the effect is due to the actual inequivalence of the coordinated nitrogens and taken together with the rest of the spectroscopic evidence, indicates that these bulkier bidentate ligands form adducts of an unexpected stereochemistry, containing inequivalent cis-phosphines (29) in the major species.

FIGURE 3.1  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectra of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{L}_2)$   
2,2-bipyridyl and 1,10-phenanthroline

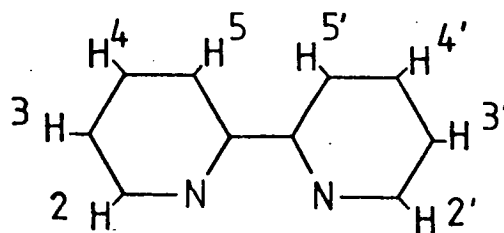
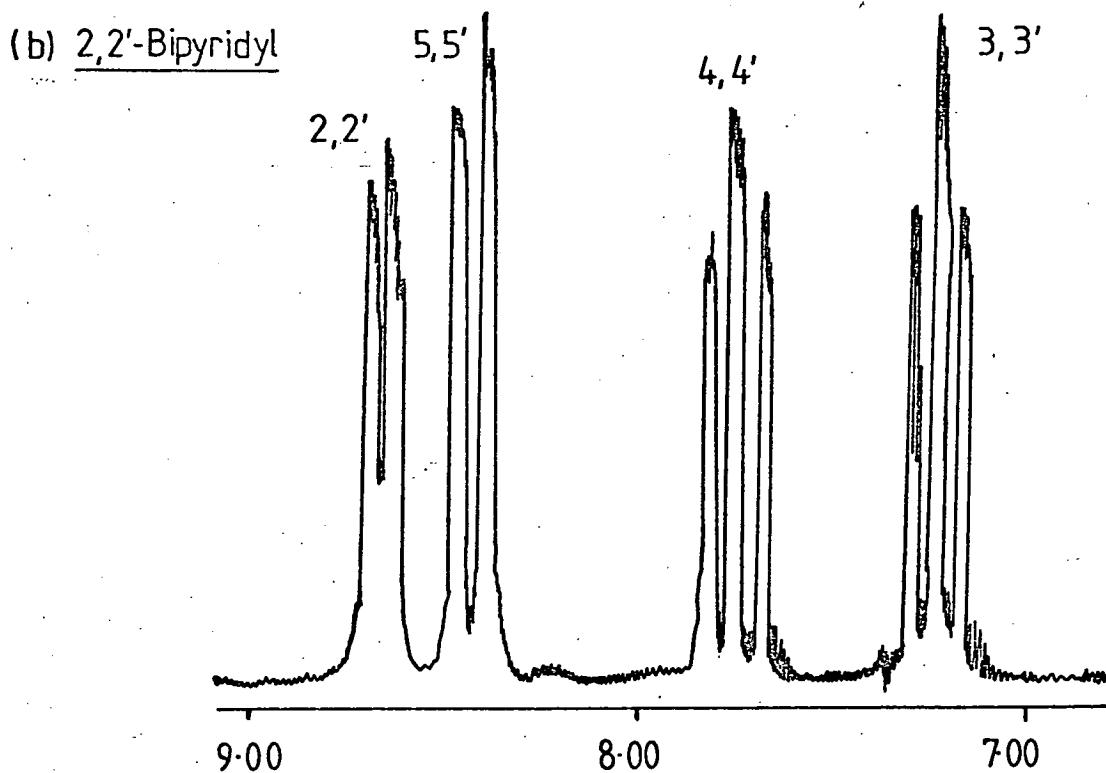
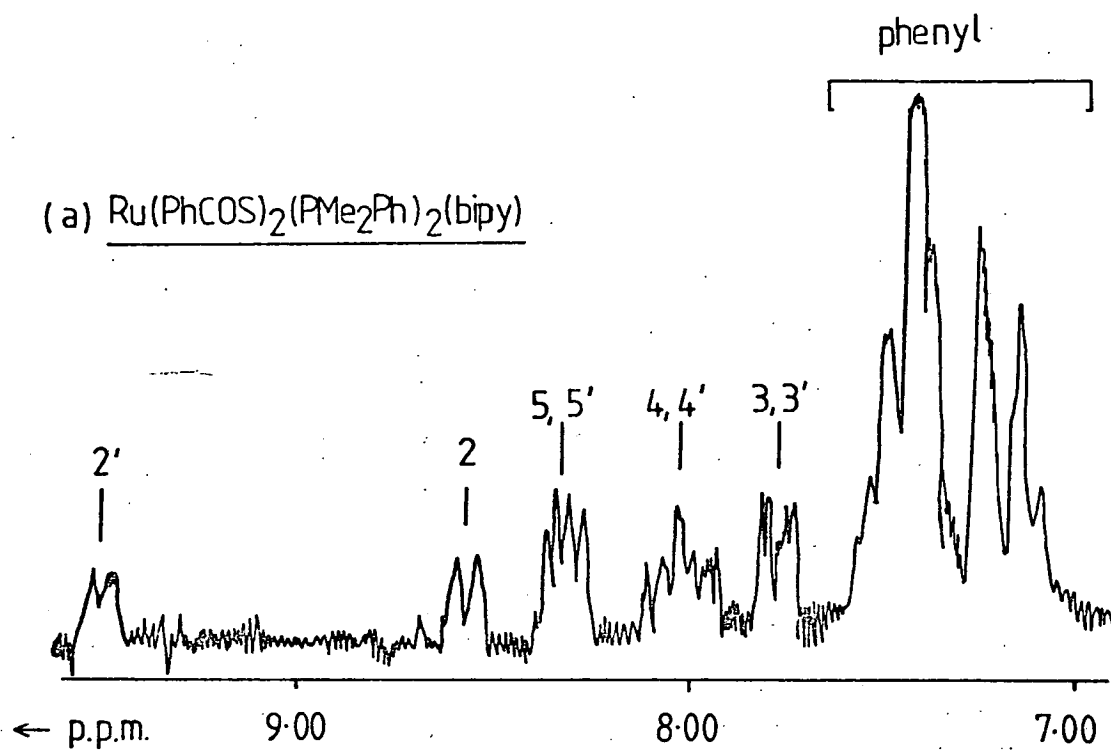
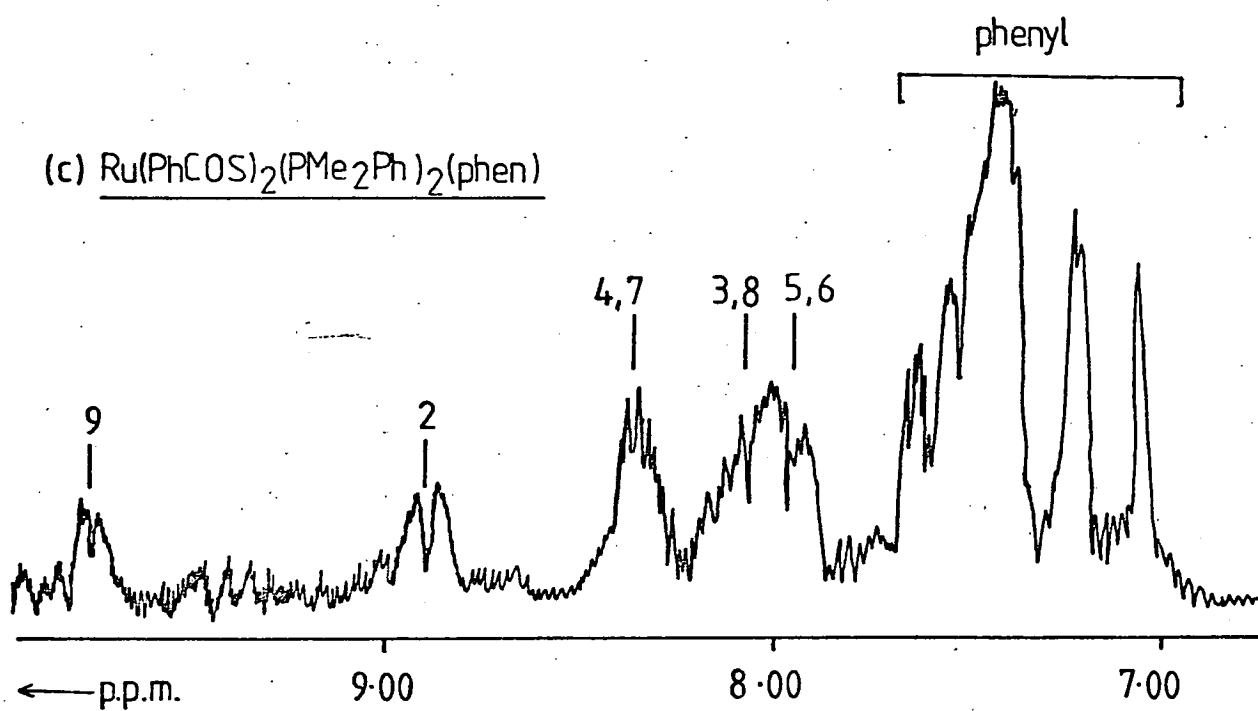
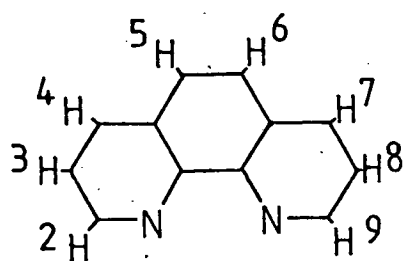
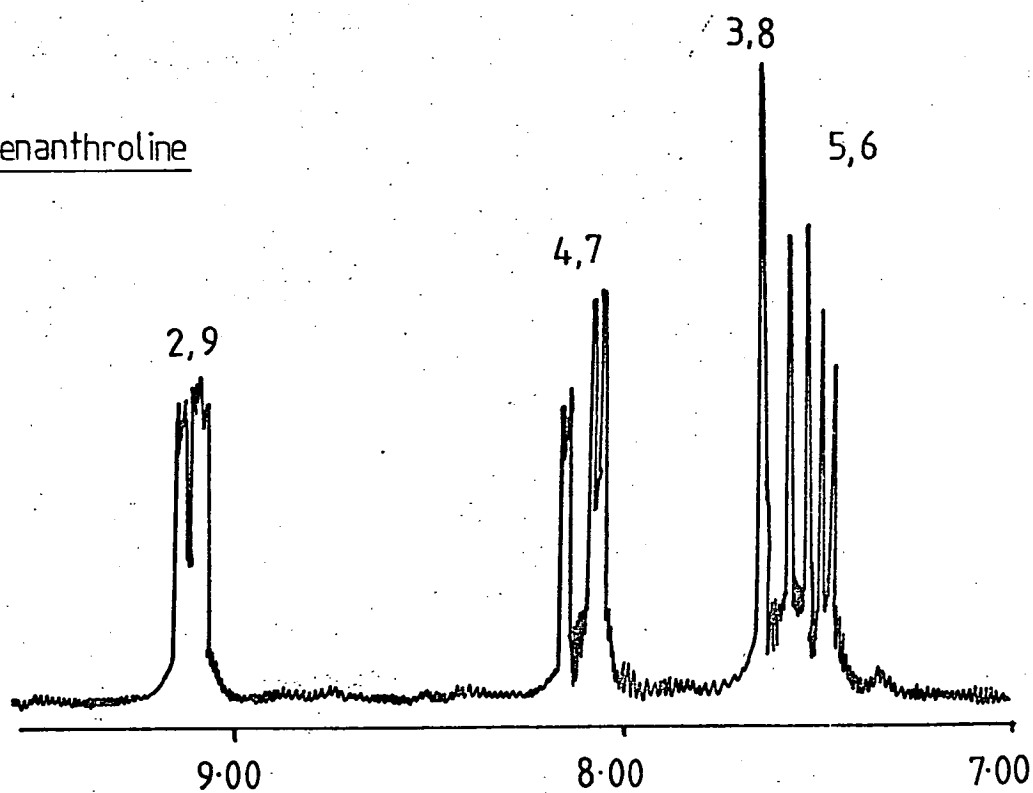


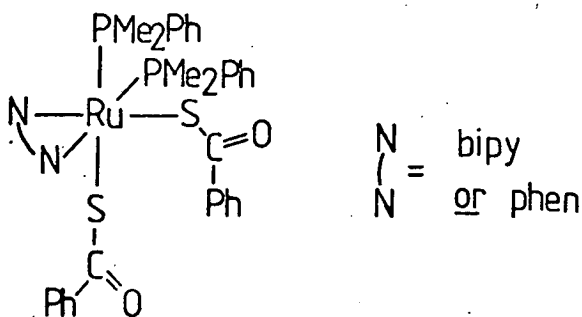


FIGURE 3.1 contd.



(d) 1,10-Phenanthroline





The apparent equivalence of the phosphines in the  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{bipy})$  must be ascribed to accidental coincidence of the chemical shifts of the phosphorus trans to sulphur and that trans to nitrogen. The inequivalence of the phosphine methyl groups and of the  $\alpha$ -protons in the bipyridyl ligand give ample evidence that the anticipated structure containing cis-phosphines, both trans to nitrogen, is not present. A minor species of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$ , containing trans-phosphines, gives rise to the triplet in the  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. and the singlet in the  $^{31}\text{P}$  spectrum.

The cis-stereochemistry proposed above, and the coordination of the trans isomer have both been confirmed by X-ray structure determinations carried out on crystals of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$ . The two isomers crystallised separately on the cooling of the reaction mixture, and examples of each suitable for data collection were selected and their structures solved.

3(iv) Determination of the Crystal Structures of cis, cis- and cis, trans- $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$ .

The ethanolic reaction mixture yielded dark red prismatic crystals, and preliminary precession and Weissenberg X-ray photographs revealed that two forms were present. Both were monoclinic, with cell dimensions as follows:

Form A	Form B
$a = 15.710(1) \overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$	$a = 16.896(4) \overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$
$b = 13.729(2) \overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$	$b = 10.754(2) \overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$
$c = 17.482(2) \overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$	$c = 21.332(2) \overset{\circ}{\text{A}}$
$\beta = 90.79(1)^\circ$	$\beta = 94.92(1)^\circ$

(These values were arrived at in each case by least-squares refinement based on twenty reflections selected and measured using a CAD-4 four-circle diffractometer, before data collection.)

The systematic absences observed in the preliminary photographs were the same in each case:

In the  $h\ 0\ l$  zone,  $l = 2n + 1$  absent

Along the  $0\ k\ 0$  row,  $k = 2n + 1$  absent.

The space group was thus uniquely determined as  $P2_1/c$  ( $n^\circ. 14$ ), which is centrosymmetric and has four equivalent positions in the unit cell. Assuming four molecules of formula  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$  in each case, the calculated densities are  $1.464\ \text{g cm}^{-3}$  for form A and  $1.430\ \text{g cm}^{-3}$  for form B. The densities of different crystals from the same reaction mixture were measured as  $1.451\ \text{g cm}^{-3}$  and  $1.423\ \text{g cm}^{-3}$  by the flotation method, using water and saturated sodium bromide solution.

(a) Form A:  $\text{cis, cis-Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$

A crystal of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$ , form A, was mounted in a random orientation on an ENRAF-Nonius CAD-4, four-circle automatic diffractometer. After refinement of the cell dimensions, three strong reflections were selected as intensity checks and data collection was

begun, using  $\text{MoK}_\alpha$  radiation. Data were collected over one quarter of the molybdenum sphere ( $h k l$  and  $h k \bar{l}$  reflections) out to  $\theta = 22^\circ$  and eventually 2782 observed reflections were used to solve the structure. After data reduction, including the application of Lorentz and polarisation factors, a Patterson summation was calculated and the position of the ruthenium atom was determined from the resulting vector map. The four equivalent positions in the unit cell are of the space group  $P2_1/c$ :

$$\begin{array}{l} x, y, z \\ -x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z \\ -x, -y, -z \\ x, \frac{1}{2}-y, \frac{1}{2}+z \end{array}$$

This results in a Patterson map containing <sup>peaks</sup> ~~a Harker plane~~:  $2x, \frac{1}{2}, 2z+\frac{1}{2}$ , and ~~a Harker line~~:  $0, 2y+\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ , both containing two peaks of weight two, together with a general point at  $2x, 2y, 2z$  and the symmetry-related positions, of weight one. The peaks observed in the calculated Patterson map were identified as follows:

$(2x, \frac{1}{2}, 2z+\frac{1}{2})$	at	$(.4487, .5000, .6615)$
$(0, 2y-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$	at	$(.0000, .0439, .5000)$
$(2x, 2y, 2z)$	at	$(.4487, .4561, .1615)$
giving $(x, y, z)$	at	$(.2244, .2280, .0808)$

The ruthenium atom was given this position in the calculation of subsequent Fourier maps, which were summed over that quarter of the unit cell bounded by all of  $a$  and  $c$ , and one quarter of  $b$ , to give one whole asymmetric unit. A difference Fourier map based on the ruthenium position revealed the sulphur and phosphorus atoms, and a series of a further four difference maps yielded positions for all the non-hydrogen atoms. Least-squares refinement of the structure, with the atomic

parameters for each ligand in a separate block of the matrix, was then begun, giving anisotropic temperature factors to the Ru, S and P atoms, and isotropic temperature factors to the C, O and N atoms. After two cycles, a further difference Fourier map was calculated in which peaks identifiable as hydrogen atoms were clearly visible. Ideal positions were calculated for all the hydrogen atoms and were used as a fixed contribution in further rounds of refinement. Unit weights were used throughout for all reflections and in the last cycle no parameter shifted by more than 0.4 times the standard deviation; the R-factor at convergence was 0.049.

(b) Form B: *cis, trans*-Ru(PhCOS)<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>(phen)

A crystal of form B was mounted on a CAD-4 four-circle diffractometer and data were collected as described for form A, to give 2896 observed reflections which were used to solve the structure. After data reduction, a Patterson summation was calculated and the expected Harker <sup>peaks</sup> ~~section, Harker line and general point~~ were picked out as follows:

(2x, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2z+ $\frac{1}{2}$ )	at	(.438, .5000, .5800)
(0, 2y+ $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ )	at	(.0000, .0000, .5000)
(2x, 2y, 2z)	at	(.437, .5000, .0810)
giving (x, y, z)	at	(.2185, .2500, .0405) .

The value of  $\frac{1}{2}$  found for y has two effects; firstly, it gives rise to pseudo-halving of the heavy-atom lattice along the b-axis, which means that there is no heavy-atom contribution to reflections with  $k = 2n+1$ , and these systematically weak reflections cannot be phased on the heavy atom position alone. Secondly, there is an ambiguity in the assignment of the peaks (2x,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2z+ $\frac{1}{2}$ ) and (2x, 2y, 2z+ $\frac{1}{2}$ ), so that there are two

possible non-equivalent solutions to the Patterson map, one giving (x, y, z) at (.2185, .2500, .0405) as above, and the other giving (x, y, z) at (.2185, .2500, .2905). The first solution was used in the initial attempts to solve the structure, and the ruthenium atom was given the position (.2185, .2500, .0405). In order to obtain phases for the systematically weak reflections, the direct methods programme DIRDIF.A<sup>115</sup> was used. This programme uses the triple product sign relationship to determine those phases in a centrosymmetric structure that cannot be determined from known heavy atom positions. The heavy atom contribution is subtracted from the observed structure factors for all reflections to which the heavy atoms contribute, to give the magnitude and sign of the light atom contribution. The structure factors for all reflections are then normalised to "E-values" for the difference or light atom structure; one reflection with  $k = 2n+1$  is assigned a phase of 0 to fix the origin, and twenty others are assigned symbolic phases. The triple product sign relationship is then applied to all the light atom structure factors, the symbols are eliminated and the resulting set of phase reflections is used to calculate a Fourier map. When the DIRDIF.A procedure was applied in the present case, peaks assignable as two sulphur and two phosphorus atoms were located at reasonable bonding distances from the ruthenium, and a conventional difference Fourier map was calculated using the ruthenium, sulphur and phosphorus positions. In this map, fourteen atoms making up the 1,10-phenanthroline ligand were identified, all lying close to the  $y = \frac{1}{2}$  plane. However, subsequent Fourier maps failed to reveal any further chemically meaningful structure and the alternative Patterson solution had to be considered. The second solution gives the heavy atom the coordinates (.2185, .2500, .2905), i.e. a shift

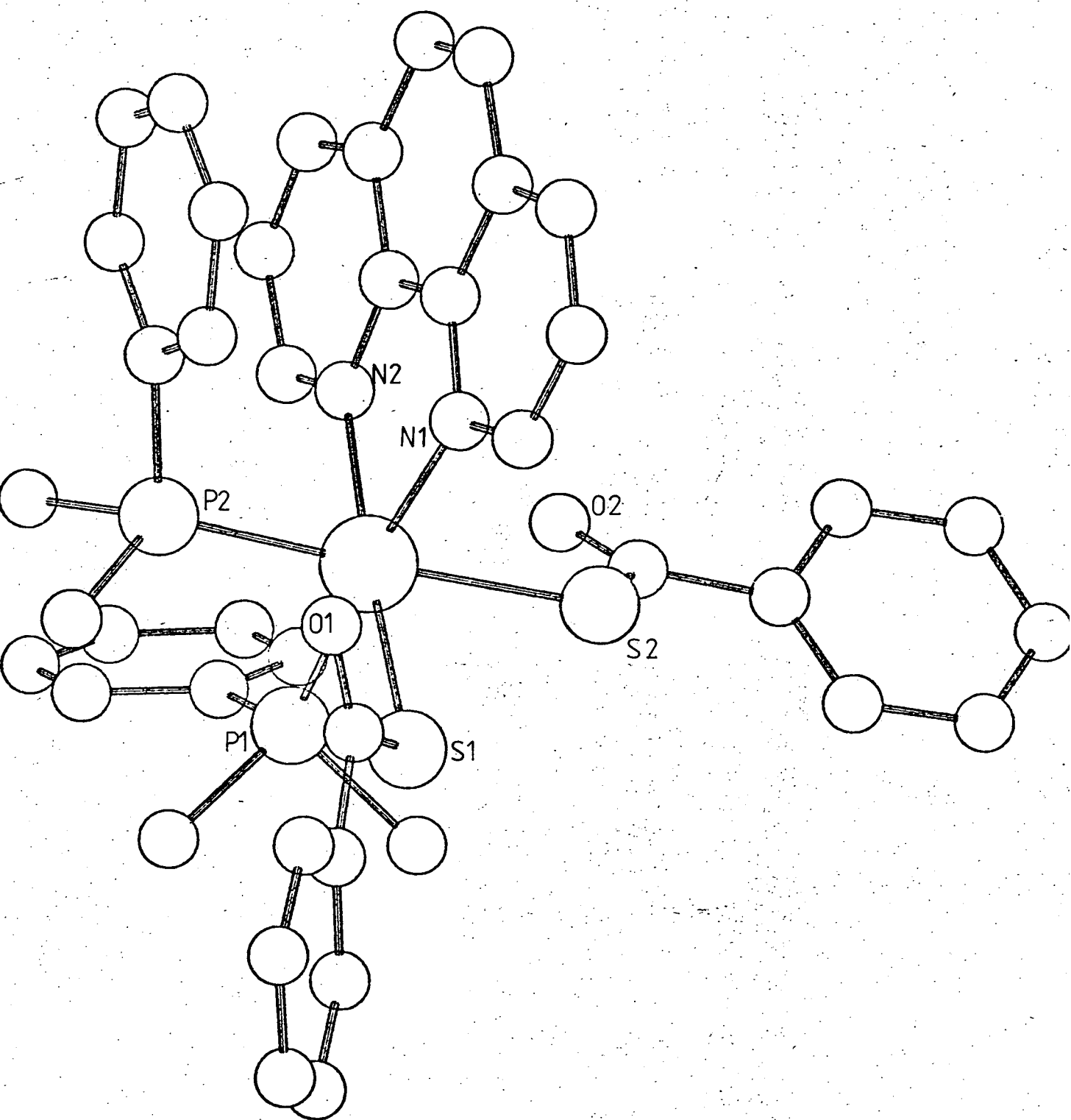
of  $\frac{1}{4}$  along the c-axis from the first solution. This shift of  $\frac{1}{4}$  in c was applied to the  $\text{RuS}_2\text{P}_2(\text{phen})$  fragment located using the first ruthenium position, and one difference Fourier map based on the new positions revealed all the remaining non-hydrogen atoms. Least-squares refinement was begun with the atoms of each ligand in a separate matrix block, and temperature factors anisotropic for Ru, S and P atoms, isotropic for C, O and N atoms. After two cycles, a difference Fourier map showed peaks identifiable as hydrogen atoms and these were placed in calculated ideal positions and applied as a fixed contribution to the structure in the subsequent refinement. Unit weights were used throughout, and on the  $\text{last}$  cycle no parameter shifted by more than 0.4 times the standard deviation. At convergence the R-factor was 0.061.

### 3(v) Discussion of the Structures

Structure factors and atomic positional and thermal parameters are given in Tables 3.4 - 3.6.

Bond lengths and angles for the two isomers are given in Table 3.3; the molecular structures and the crystal packing are shown in Diagrams 3.2 - 3.3.

The coordination about the ruthenium is in each case a distorted octahedron, with the narrow bite of the chelated 1, 10-phenanthroline ligand ( $\text{N-Ru-N} = 78.1^\circ$  and  $79.4^\circ$ ) producing the major distortions of angle. The Ru-P distances in the cis, trans- isomer, and the Ru-S distance trans to phosphorus in the cis, cis- case, are all significantly longer than the Ru-P and the Ru-S distances trans to nitrogen and sulphur, illustrating the trans influence of coordinated tertiary phosphines in metal complexes. The geometry of the unidentate mono-thiobenzoate groups is not significantly different in either case from

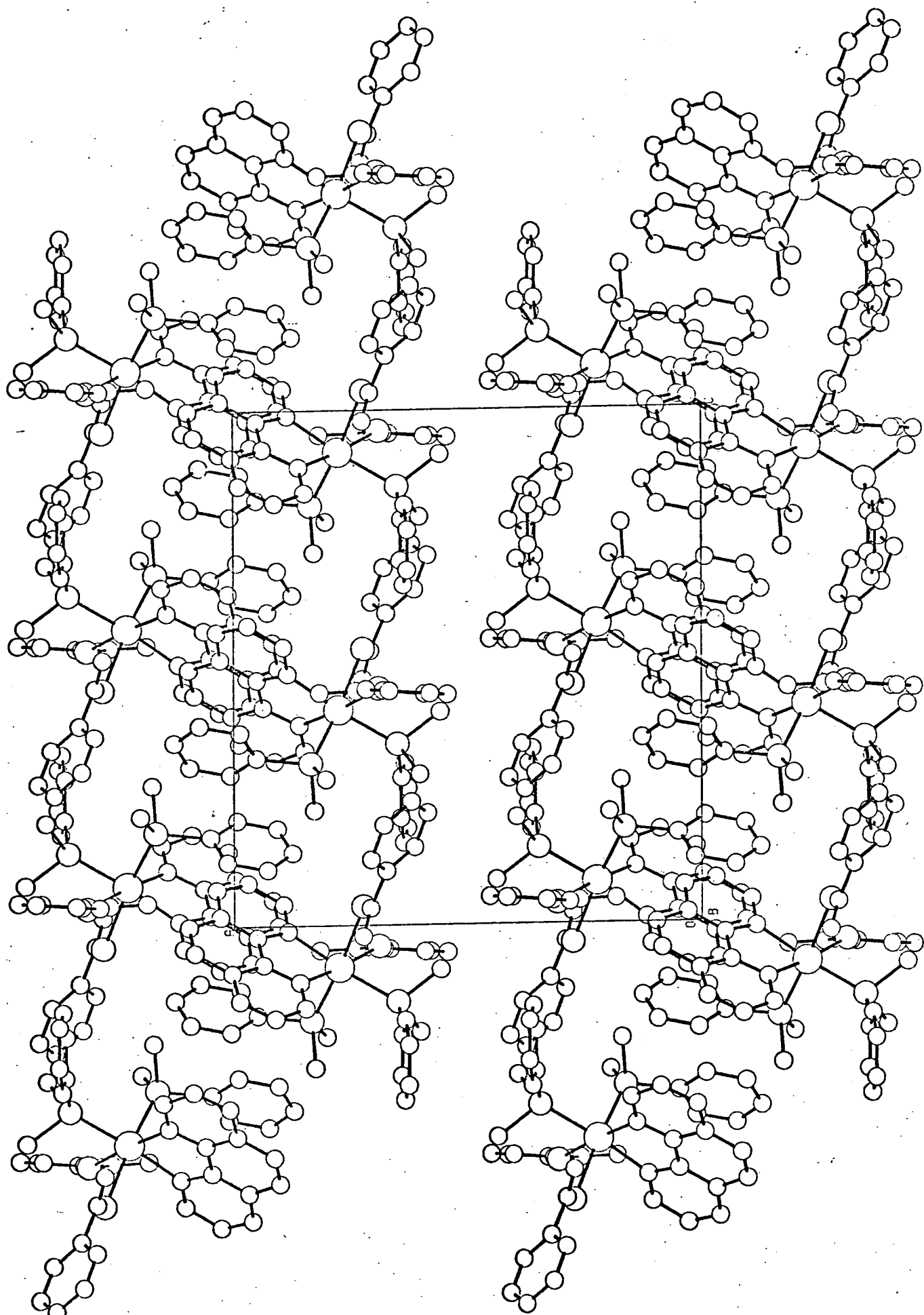


**FIGURE 3.2**

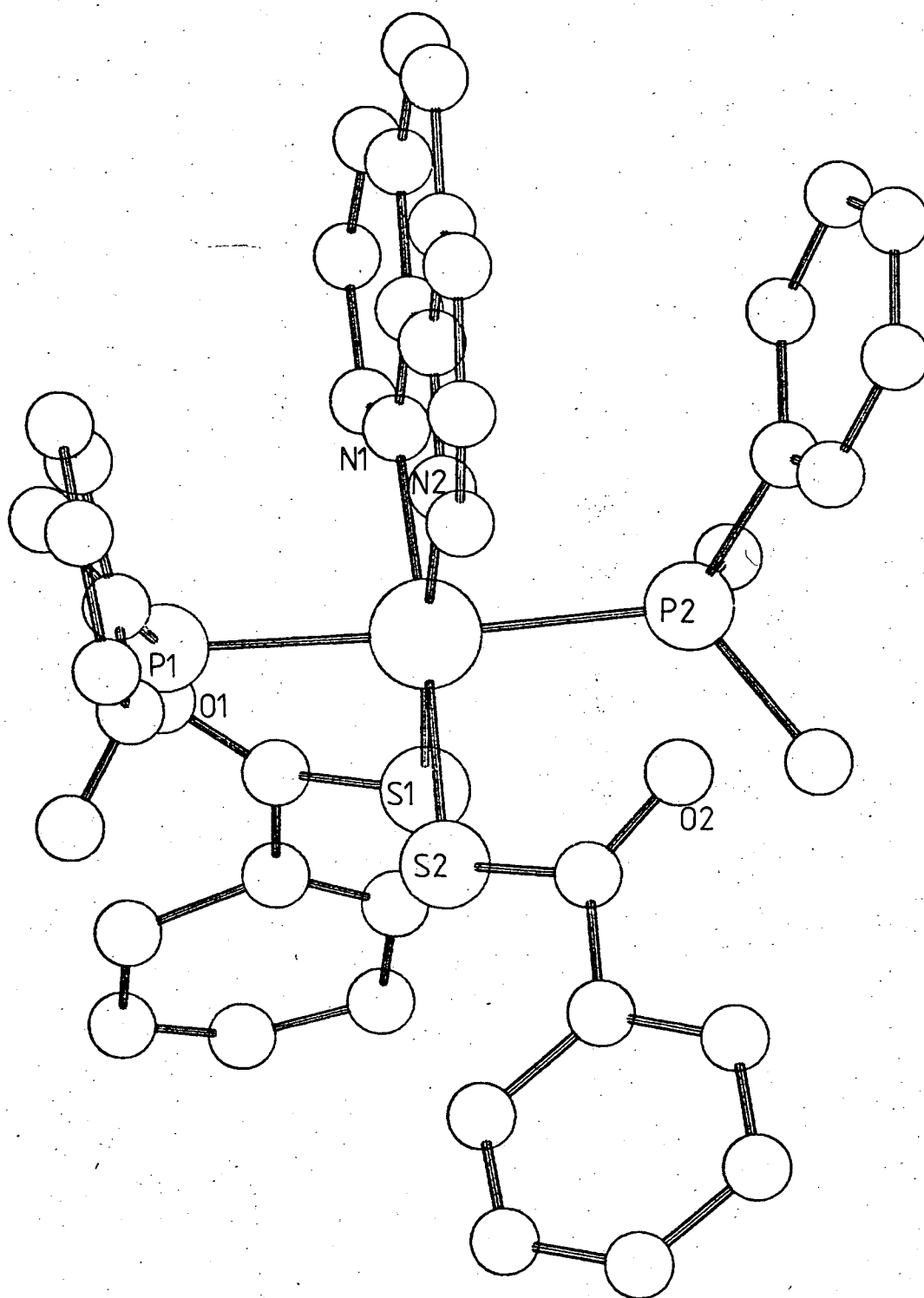
Molecular structure of

cis, cis - Ru(PhCOS)<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>(phen)



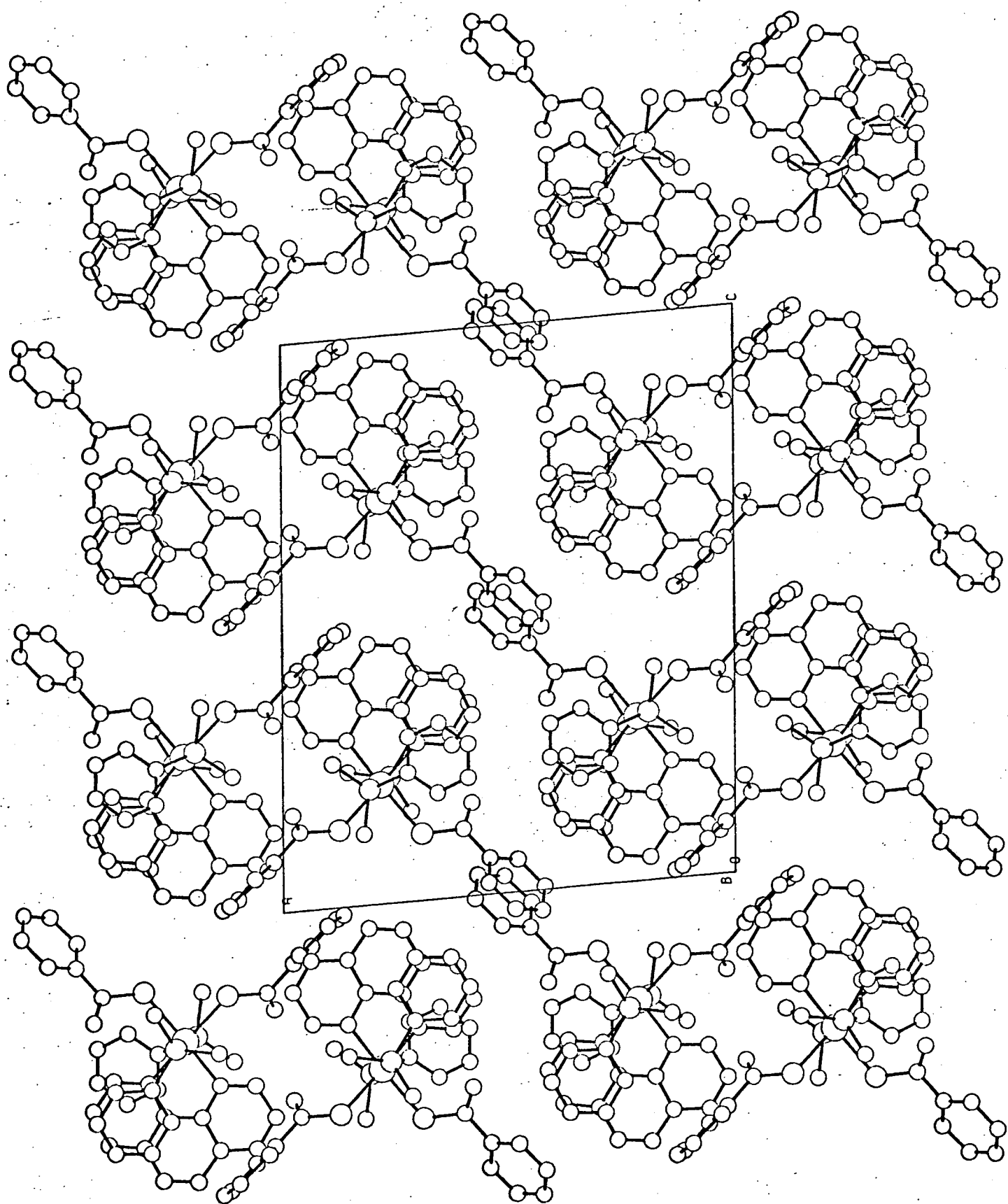


**FIGURE 3.2.** Crystal packing of  $\text{cis,cis-Ru(PhCOS)}_2\text{(PMe}_2\text{Ph)}_2\text{(phen)}$



**FIGURE 3.3**

Molecular structure of  
cis,trans-Ru(PhCOS)<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>(phen)



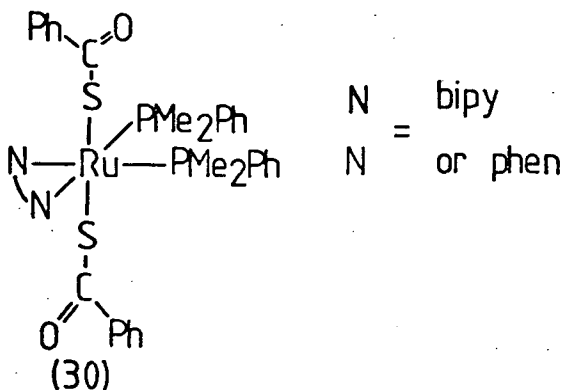
**FIGURE 3.3** Crystal packing of  
 $\text{cis,trans-Ru(PhCOS)}_2(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{phen})$

that found in  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$  with Ru-S, S-C, O-C and C-Ph distances of ca 2.4 Å, 1.7 Å, 1.2 Å and 1.5 Å respectively, and the S-C-O angles ca  $123^\circ$ . Clearly, the sulphur has a fairly high mercaptide character in these complexes and the C-O bond has a high double-bond character, as would be expected. In the cis, cis- isomer, the monothiobenzoate group trans to nitrogen is twisted away from Ru-S-C-O planarity, with a Ru-S-C-O dihedral angle of  $-19.9^\circ$ . This twist is apparently necessary to maximise the distance of the acid oxygen away from the cis atoms of the phenanthroline group, while keeping the monothiobenzoate phenyl ring clear of the substituents on the neighbouring phosphine. A similar phenomenon was noted in the structure of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$ , where hydrogen-bonding of the uncoordinated acid oxygen atoms to the coordinated amine nitrogen produced a Ru-S-C-O twist of  $14^\circ$  in one monothiobenzoate group. In the present case it illustrates the steric constraints which arise from the crowding of four phenyl-bearing ligands, together with the phenanthroline ring system, into the coordination sphere of a metal ion. Presumably it is this kind of constraint which determines the isomeric form of the  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  adducts formed with such a bulky Lewis base.

### 3(vi) Formation of cis, cis- and cis,trans- $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$

The formation of cis,trans- $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$  from the trans-phosphine isomer of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  is possible by a simple Ru-O bond rupture mechanism ~~without~~ without further rearrangement; thus, the minor isomer of the product is formed from the minor isomer of the starting material. Cis, cis- $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{L}_2)$ , where

$L_2 = \text{bipy}$  or  $\text{phen}$ , is presumably formed from the major cis-phosphine isomer of the starting material, but since simple rupture of the Ru-O bonds would give a product containing trans-monothiobenzoate groups and equivalent cis-phosphines (30), a rearrangement is clearly taking place. Examination of a molecular model of the trans-monothiobenzoate structure



shows that there are severe steric problems in accommodating two dimethylphenylphosphines in the same plane as a chelated 2,2'-bipyridyl or 1,10-phenanthroline ligand. The problem is less severe when one of the phosphines changes places with a monothiobenzoate group but even so, the acid group is twisted away from its preferred coordination geometry (see 3(v)). Thus it seems that the cis,cis isomer is more thermodynamically stable than the predicted isomer (30) and it is probably produced by rearrangement of an initial product formed from the cis-phosphine isomer of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$ .

## Experimental

Experimental details were as given in the Experimental section of Chapter 2. 2,2'-Bipyridyl and 1,10-phenanthroline hydrate were obtained from B.D.H.

### Bis(dimethylphenylphosphine)(ethylenediammine)bis(monothiobenzoato)- ruthenium(II)

The compound  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  (0.10g) was refluxed in ethanol (50 ml) with ethylenediammine (0.10 ml) for 1h. The volume of the solution was reduced, and the yellow-brown microcrystalline product was filtered off (0.08g, 73%), m.p. 238-240°C. (Found: C, 53.38; H, 5.72; N, 4.01. Calc. for  $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{40}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{P}_2\text{RuS}_2$ : C, 53.92; H, 5.62; N, 3.93%). Mull i.r. spectrum:  $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$  930  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  1515  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

### (2,2'-Bipyridyl)bis(dimethylphenylphosphine)bis(monothiobenzoato)- ruthenium(II)

The compound  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  (0.07g) was refluxed in ethanol (30 ml) with 2,2'-bipyridyl (0.05g) for 2h. The volume of the solution was reduced and after standing for some hours the dark red crystalline product was filtered off (0.07g, 82%), m.p. 182-185°C (Found: C, 59.36; H, 5.01; N, 3.53. Calc. for  $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{40}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{P}_2\text{RuS}_2$ : C, 59.48; H, 4.96; N, 3.47%). Mull i.r. spectrum:  $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$  925  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  1550  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

### Bis(dimethylphenylphosphine)bis(monothiobenzoato)(1,10-phenanthroline)- ruthenium(II)

The compound  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  (0.05g) was refluxed in ethanol with 1,10-phenanthroline hydrate (0.05g) for 2h. The volume of the solution was reduced, and after standing for some hours, the dark red crystalline product was filtered off (0.06g, 94%), m.p. 216-218°C (Found: C, 60.43; H, 4.85; N, 3.49. Calc. for  $\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{42}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{P}_2\text{RuS}_2$ : C, 60.45; H, 4.81; N, 3.37%). Mull i.r. spectrum:  $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$  927  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  1550  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

TABLE 3.1

<sup>1</sup>H-n.m.r. data in CDCl<sub>3</sub> for some ruthenium(II) monothiobenzoate complexes with bidentate nitrogen-donor Lewis bases (all at 300K).

<u>Complex</u>	<u>δ ± 0.01 p.p.m.</u>	
	methyl of phosphine	other
Ru(PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>2</sub> (en)	1.69 (pt)	7.00 - 7.60 <sup>a</sup>
Ru(PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>2</sub> (bipy)	1.37 (d)	7.00 - 7.50 <sup>a</sup>
	1.38 (d)	7.76 (m) <sup>b</sup>
	1.98 (d)	8.02 (m) <sup>b</sup>
	2.04 (d)	8.32 (m) <sup>b</sup>
		8.56 (d) <sup>b</sup>
Ru(PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>2</sub> (phen)		9.50 (d) <sup>b</sup>
	1.25 (d)	7.00 - 7.50 <sup>a</sup>
	1.34 (d)	7.96 (m) <sup>c</sup>
	1.50 (t)	8.05 (m) <sup>c</sup>
	2.06 (d)	8.37 (m) <sup>c</sup>
	2.14 (d)	8.89 (m) <sup>c</sup>
		9.75 (m) <sup>c</sup>

pt = pseudo-triplet    d = doublet    t = triplet    m = multiplet

<sup>a</sup> phenyl resonances

<sup>b</sup> 3 and 3', 4 and 4', 5 and 5', 2, and 2' protons of bipy

<sup>c</sup> 5 and 6, 3 and 8, 4 and 7, 2, and 9 protons of phen

See Diagram 3.1 a - d.

TABLE 3.2

$^{31}\text{P}$ - $\{^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. data in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  for some ruthenium(II) monothiobenzoate complexes with bidentate nitrogen-donor Lewis bases

<u>Complex</u>	<u>T/K</u>	<u><math>\delta \pm 0.01</math> p.p.m.<sup>a</sup></u>	<u><math>\delta(\text{PP})/\text{Hz}</math></u>	<u><math>J(\text{PP})\text{Hz}</math></u>
$\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{en})$	300	21.72 (s)		
$\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{bipy})$	300	14.05 (s)		
	223	15.28 (s)		
$\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{phen})$	300	5.73 (s)		
		12.87 (ab)	47.5	30.8
	233	12.60 (ab)	88.1	31.4

ab = AB pattern; parameters obtained by refinement using LAOCOON program

<sup>a</sup>  $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shifts quoted in p.p.m. to high frequency of 85%  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ .



TABLE 3.3

Interatomic distances and angles for cis,cis-Ru(PhCOS)<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>(phen)and cis-trans-Ru(PhCOS)<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>(phen)

Estimated standard deviations are given in brackets.

Interatomic distances (Å)

	<u>cis,cis</u> -Ru(PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>2</sub> (phen)	<u>cis,trans</u> -Ru(PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>2</sub> (phen)
Ru-P1	2.346(2)	2.380(3)
Ru-P2	2.333(2)	2.365(3)
Ru-S1	2.399(2)	2.404(3)
Ru-S2	2.450(3)	2.398(2)
Ru-N1	2.122(7)	2.082(7)
Ru-N2	2.114(8)	2.091(8)
P1-C1	1.836(11)	1.823(13)
P1-C2	1.819(11)	1.819(13)
P1-C3	1.848(10)	1.833(12)
P2-C9	1.820(11)	1.827(13)
P2-C10	1.813(10)	1.818(12)
P2-C11	1.832(9)	1.840(12)
S1-C17	1.744(9)	1.712(12)
C17-O1	1.244(12)	1.22(2)
C17-C18	1.505(13)	1.52(2)
S2-C24	1.743(9)	1.717(11)
C24-O2	1.219(11)	1.24(1)
C24-C25	1.506(12)	1.49(1)
av. C-C(phenyl)	1.382	1.37
σ(mean)	0.019	0.06
mean σ	0.015	0.02

Interatomic angles (°)

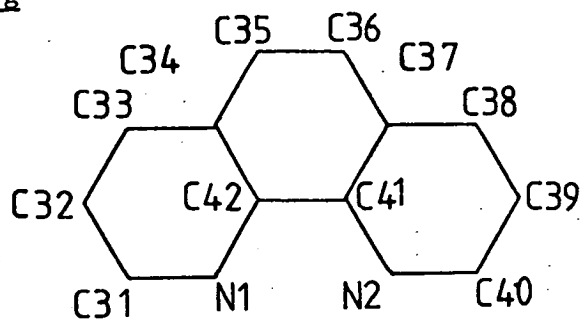
P1-Ru-P2	94.10(4)	176.8(4)
P1-Ru-S1	82.81(9)	84.4(1)
P1-Ru-S2	91.84(9)	96.5(1)
P1-Ru-N1	173.7(2)	86.9(3)

TABLE 3.3 (Contd.)

Interatomic angles (°)

	<u>cis,cis-Ru(PhCOS)<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>(phen)</u>	<u>cis,trans-Ru(PhCOS)<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>(phen)</u>
P1-Ru-N2	102.0(2)	91.1(2)
P2-Ru-S1	95.52(8)	96.0(1)
P2-Ru-S2	173.4(2)	86.6(1)
P2-Ru-N1	92.2(2)	90.0(3)
P2-Ru-N2	85.3(2)	88.3(2)
S1-Ru-S2	82.22(9)	83.8(1)
S1-Ru-N1	97.0(2)	98.9(2)
S1-Ru-N2	175.0(4)	175.4(4)
S2-Ru-N1	81.9(2)	175.8(4)
S2-Ru-N2	96.4(2)	98.1(2)
N1-Ru-N2	78.1(3)	79.4(3)
Ru-P1-C1	114.0(3)	113.4(4)
Ru-P1-C2	116.2(4)	121.1(4)
Ru-P1-C3	123.8(3)	113.9(4)
C1-P1-C2	98.5(5)	98.9(6)
C1-P1-C3	99.3(4)	102.3(5)
C2-P1-C3	101.1(5)	104.7(5)
Ru-P2-C9	123.8(4)	117.8(4)
Ru-P2-C10	115.8(3)	117.6(4)
Ru-P2-C11	111.6(3)	111.6(4)
C9-P2-C10	99.2(5)	103.8(6)
C9-P2-C11	102.2(4)	102.6(5)
C10-P2-C11	101.3(4)	101.2(5)
Ru-S1-C17	115.8(3)	116.9(4)
S1-C17-O1	124.1(7)	125.5(10)
S1-C17-C18	117.0(7)	116.3(9)
O1-C17-C18	118.8(8)	118.0(11)
Ru-S2-C24	114.9(3)	116.1(4)
S2-C24-O2	124.6(7)	124.1(8)
S2-C24-C25	115.3(6)	118.2(8)
O2-C24-C25	120.0(8)	117.7(9)
av. C-C-C (phenyl)	119.9	119.9
σ(mean)	1.3	4.0
mean σ	1.4	1.4

TABLE 3.3 (Contd.)

1,10-phenanthroline ringInteratomic distances (Å)

	<u>cis,cis</u> -Ru(PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>2</sub> (phen)	<u>cis,trans</u> -Ru(PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>2</sub> (phen)
N1-C31	1.33(1)	1.33(1)
C31-C32	1.41(1)	1.41(2)
C32-C33	1.37(2)	1.36(2)
C33-C34	1.40(1)	1.38(2)
C34-C35	1.44(1)	1.44(2)
C35-C36	1.32(1)	1.30(2)
C36-C37	1.44(1)	1.41(2)
C37-C38	1.38(1)	1.40(2)
C38-C39	1.34(2)	1.36(1)
C39-C40	1.39(1)	1.39(2)
C40-N2	1.34(1)	1.32(1)
N2-C41	1.36(1)	1.36(1)
C41-C37	1.41(1)	1.42(1)
C41-C42	1.41(1)	1.42(1)
C42-C34	1.43(1)	1.42(1)
C42-N1	1.37(1)	1.38(1)

Interatomic angles (°)

Ru-N1-C31	128.2(6)	128.7(7)
N1-C31-C32	122.4(8)	122(1)
C31-C32-C33	119.5(9)	119(1)
C32-C33-C34	120(1)	122(1)
C33-C34-C42	117.2(9)	116(1)

TABLE 3.3 (Contd.)

Interatomic Angles ( $^{\circ}$ )

	<u>cis,cis-Ru(PhCOS)<sub>2</sub>PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>(phen)</u>	<u>cis,trans-Ru(PhCOS)<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>(phen)</u>
C42-C34-C35	117.7(9)	116(1)
C34-C35-C36	120(1)	122(1)
C35-C36-C37	122(1)	123(1)
C36-C37-C41	118.7(9)	118(1)
C41-C37-C38	116.6(9)	116(1)
C37-C38-C39	121(1)	120(1)
C38-C39-C40	119(1)	120(1)
C39-C40-N2	123.2(9)	123(1)
C40-N2-Ru	129.4(6)	129.4(6)
C40-N2-C41	116.5(8)	117(1)
C41-N2-Ru	114.0(6)	113.6(6)
N2-C41-C37	123.3(8)	124(1)
C37-C41-C42	119.5(8)	119(1)
N2-C41-C42	117.1(8)	117(1)
C41-C42-N1	117.6(8)	117(1)
C41-C42-C34	120.4(8)	121(1)
C34-C41-N1	120.0(8)	122(1)
C41-N1-Ru	113.2(5)	113.1(6)
C41-N1-C31	118.6(7)	118(1)

TABLE 3.4

Positional and thermal parameters ( $\times 10^4$ ) for the atoms of  
cis, cis-Ru(PhCOS)<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>(phen)

<u>Atom</u>	<u>x/a</u>	<u>y/b</u>	<u>z/c</u>	<u><math>\frac{U}{\text{\AA}^2}</math></u>
Ru	2237.7(5)	2275.7(6)	815.4(4)	a
N1	1161(4)	2572(5)	108(4)	255(18)
N2	1408(4)	1124(6)	1104(4)	275(18)
C31	1066(5)	3272(7)	-415(5)	301(23)
C32	305(7)	3401(8)	-836(6)	389(26)
C33	-367(6)	2785(8)	-716(6)	425(25)
C34	-291(6)	2026(7)	-185(6)	356(25)
C35	-955(7)	1350(8)	-1(6)	439(28)
C36	1839(7)	644(8)	503(6)	438(28)
C37	-45(6)	529(7)	912(6)	340(24)
C38	115(7)	-181(8)	1458(6)	434(28)
C39	882(7)	-255(8)	1802(6)	416(27)
C40	1524(6)	397(7)	1605(6)	350(24)
C41	630(6)	1176(7)	752(5)	285(22)
C42	510(6)	1940(7)	222(5)	298(23)
P2	1646(2)	3089(2)	1852(1)	a
C9	1968(7)	4301(8)	2161(6)	422(26)
C10	1719(6)	2462(8)	2764(6)	429(27)
C11	491(6)	3225(7)	1737(5)	291(22)
C12	-76(6)	2553(7)	2055(5)	347(24)
C13	-939(6)	2591(8)	1892(6)	419(26)
C14	-1263(7)	3295(8)	1416(6)	460(28)
C15	-73(7)	3961(8)	1092(6)	451(27)
C16	134(6)	3943(7)	1247(6)	338(23)
S1	3091(2)	3620(2)	402(1)	a
C17	2612(6)	4765(7)	449(5)	281(22)
O1	1831(4)	4898(5)	479(4)	451(18)
C18	3193(6)	5637(7)	442(5)	306(22)
C19	2824(7)	6544(8)	417(6)	467(28)
C20	3315(7)	7384(9)	452(7)	576(32)
C21	4181(7)	7309(9)	510(6)	545(29)
C22	4544(7)	6437(8)	533(6)	485(29)

TABLE 3.4 (Contd.)

<u>Atom</u>	<u>x/a</u>	<u>y/b</u>	<u>z/c</u>	<u><math>\frac{U}{A^2}</math></u> <sup>o</sup>
C23	4066(6)	5568(8)	515(6)	383(25)
S2	2760(2)	1547(2)	-369(1)	<sup>a</sup>
C24	2914(5)	291(6)	-333(5)	247(21)
O2	2740(4)	-221(5)	217(4)	370(16)
C25	3251(6)	-161(7)	-1053(5)	262(22)
C26	2928(6)	-106(7)	-1273(5)	330(23)
C27	3200(7)	-1514(8)	-1904(6)	464(28)
C28	3787(7)	-1062(8)	-2392(6)	436(27)
C29	4131(7)	-184(8)	-2174(6)	560(28)
C30	3851(6)	277(7)	-1513(5)	315(23)
P1	3487(2)	1849(2)	1485(1)	<sup>a</sup>
C1	4398(7)	1600(8)	867(6)	413(26)
C2	3966(6)	2799(9)	2075(6)	446(26)
C3	3574(6)	788(7)	2132(5)	314(23)
C4	3644(7)	-134(8)	1849(6)	415(26)
C5	3711(7)	-945(8)	2334(6)	485(29)
C6	3702(7)	-817(9)	3115(7)	541(31)
C7	3622(8)	92(9)	3402(7)	586(33)
C8	3556(6)	906(8)	2927(6)	377(25)

Anisotropic temperature factors ( $\times 10^4$ )/A<sup>o2</sup>

<u>Atom</u>	<u><math>U_{11}</math></u>	<u><math>U_{22}</math></u>	<u><math>U_{33}</math></u>	<u><math>U_{12}</math></u>	<u><math>U_{13}</math></u>	<u><math>U_{23}</math></u>
Ru	276(4)	233(4)	259(4)	-15(4)	23(3)	4(4)
P2	257(12)	296(14)	243(13)	-15(11)	19(9)	30(11)
S1	276(13)	196(13)	452(16)	-1(10)	76(11)	-57(11)
S2	450(15)	237(13)	259(13)	65(11)	76(11)	7(11)
P1	258(13)	272(13)	310(14)	-15(11)	-12(11)	31(12)

<sup>a</sup> anisotropic temperature factor.

TABLE 3.4 (Contd.)

Calculated hydrogen atom positions ( $U = 0.05\text{\AA}^2$  (fixed))

Atom	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$
H101	4247	1052	509
H102	4519	2199	552
H103	4936	1419	1145
H201	4105	3365	1721
H202	3540	3018	2449
H203	4502	2625	2351
H4	6316	243	8719
H5	6253	1631	7889
H6	6225	1402	6540
H7	6362	183	3974
H8	6591	1602	3140
H12	161	2019	2410
H13	1342	2083	2126
H14	-1909	3328	1299
H15	-962	4477	1729
H16	523	4448	1015
H19	2187	1601	0363
H20	3041	8056	0442
H21	4537	7923	0556
H23	4359	5091	0555
H26	2510	1394	930
H27	2963	-2163	-2083
H28	3963	-1380	-2897
H29	4602	-135	-2494
H30	5920	-954	-1385
H31	1563	3725	509
H32	254	3926	1241
H33	-923	2882	-1008
H35	-1529	1421	-278
H36	-1328	176	622
H38	-367	-622	1620
H39	1003	-778	2204
H40	2122	312	1870
H901	1602	4807	3087
H902	2581	4425	2984
H903	1920	4340	2270
H1001	2324	2209	2256
H1002	1324	1897	2336
H1003	1668	2518	8342

TABLE 3.5

Positional and thermal parameters ( $\times 10^4$ ) for the atoms of  
cis,trans-Ru(PhCOS)<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>(phen)

<u>Atom</u>	<u>x/a</u>	<u>y/b</u>	<u>z/c</u>	<u>U/A</u> <sup>o2</sup>
Ru	2163.6(5)	2562.4(9)	2897.6(3)	a
N1	1409(4)	2481(9)	2074(4)	405
N2	2963(4)	2950(7)	2227(4)	325
C31	629(6)	2307(11)	2009(5)	519
C32	194(7)	2263(12)	1416(6)	675
C33	590(7)	2397(14)	892(6)	716
C34	1399(6)	2601(12)	924(5)	515
C35	1883(7)	2774(12)	406(5)	584
C36	2643(7)	3012(12)	488(6)	600
C37	3054(6)	3127(10)	1089(5)	444
C38	3854(6)	3437(11)	1208(5)	464
C39	4180(6)	3513(10)	1813(5)	441
C40	3724(6)	3256(10)	2310(5)	402
C41	2629(6)	2902(9)	1622(4)	368
C42	1800(6)	2655(10)	1537(4)	393
P2	1925(2)	4722(3)	2967(1)	a
C9	1792(7)	5371(12)	3743(6)	651
C10	1101(7)	5365(12)	2467(6)	598
C11	2762(6)	5637(10)	2716(5)	472
C12	3421(7)	5838(11)	3128(5)	534
C13	4082(8)	6437(13)	2913(6)	666
C14	4093(8)	6778(12)	2304(6)	671
C15	3431(8)	6608(12)	1898(6)	640
C16	2765(7)	6036(11)	2103(6)	542
S1	1238(2)	1948(3)	3635(1)	a
C17	372(7)	2778(11)	3626(5)	553
O1	210(6)	3702(10)	3308(5)	958
C18	-219(7)	2363(14)	4091(6)	675
C19	-626(10)	3397(17)	4362(8)	1055
C20	-1223(13)	2957(22)	4804(10)	1304
C21	-1299(14)	1805(25)	4853(11)	1377
C22	-921(14)	871(23)	4702(11)	1427
C23	-310(10)	1207(17)	4245(8)	975



TABLE 3.5 (Contd.)

Atom	<u>x/a</u>	<u>y/b</u>	<u>z/c</u>	$\frac{U}{A}^{O_2}$
C24	3971(6)	2092(10)	3806(5)	446
O2	4168(4)	1447(8)	3360(4)	559
C25	4562(6)	2247(10)	4361(4)	392
C26	4535(6)	3199(10)	4804(5)	452
C27	5121(7)	3281(11)	5299(5)	513
C28	5718(6)	2456(13)	5360(5)	581
C29	5763(8)	1508(14)	4941(7)	782
C30	5184(7)	1423(12)	4435(6)	594
P1	2355(2)	386(3)	2776(1)	<sup>a</sup>
C1	1428(7)	-478(12)	2637(6)	631
C2	2826(8)	-548(13)	3413(6)	668
C3	2879(6)	-27(10)	2087(5)	453
C4	3697(6)	-34(11)	2122(5)	507
C5	4096(7)	-295(12)	1589(6)	633
C6	3683(8)	-467(13)	1037(6)	664
C7	2900(9)	-435(14)	979(7)	836
C8	2466(8)	-217(12)	1510(6)	658

Anisotropic temperature factors ( $\times 10^4$ )/ $\text{\AA}^2$

Atom	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$
Ru	360	473	273	-18	48	2
P2	391	463	422	60	48	-55
S1	426	725	340	-28	119	64
S2	398	585	269	43	20	-18
P1	531	399	426	-62	105	11

Calculated hydrogen atom positions ( $U = 0.05\text{\AA}^2$ , fixed)

Atom	<u>x/a</u>	<u>y/b</u>	<u>z/c</u>
H101	1520	-1353	2503
H102	1116	-478	3014
H103	1170	37	2286
H201	2511	-548	3790
H202	2916	-1423	3280
H203	3333	-73	3490
H4	4010	139	2534
H5	4691	-340	1622

TABLE 3.5 (Contd.)

<u>Atom</u>	<u>x/a</u>	<u>y/b</u>	<u>z/c</u>
H6	3974	-638	656
H7	2603	-562	557
H8	1875	193	1462
H12	3432	5566	3579
H13	4559	6614	3212
H14	4583	7154	2148
H15	3437	6898	1452
H16	2282	5926	1803
H19	-535	4293	4250
H20	-1501	3612	5062
H21	-1802	1632	5036
H22	-983	31	4886
H23	13	561	4064
H26	4095	3825	4762
H27	5098	3966	5616
H28	6133	2523	5722
H29	6213	905	4986
H30	5221	728	4123
H31	335	2205	2394
H32	-395	2124	1381
H33	285	2362	470
H35	1626	2736	-37
H36	2948	3099	110
H38	4184	3607	852
H39	4751	3765	1898
H40	3994	3269	2748
H901	1822	6295	3737
H902	1278	5099	3894
H903	2251	5013	4018
H1001	582	5095	2619
H1002	1126	6292	2462
H1003	1172	5010	2044

Table 3.6a: Structure factors for cis,cis-Ru(PhCOS)<sub>2</sub>(iMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>(phen)

Columns are 1,  $10|F_0|$ ,  $10|F_0|$ .

0.0.L	0.4.L	0.8.L	0.13.L	1.1.L	3 376 362	9 336 399	1.8.L
2 2128 2113	0 1324 1363	0 752 725	5 368 386	11 380 382	6 476 535	10 528 560	
4 379 325	1 301 334	1 466 505	6 313 310	12 927 951	7 1072 1036	11 449 491	-14 491 425
6 483 535	3 992 991	2 752 753	7 615 620	13 265 277	9 714 764	12 814 868	-13 420 443
8 1924 1972	4 213 206	3 1310 1294		15 533 574	10 275 288	14 899 916	-11 981 984
16 501 547	5 186 243	5 908 931	0.14.L	16 541 563	11 475 487	15 695 726	-7 623 651
18 694 669	6 251 330	6 750 750		18 396 465	12 1174 1267		-5 673 732
	7 653 657	7 337 267	1 249 196		14 435 433	1.6.L	-4 1027 597
0.1.L	8 847 853	11 274 298	2 452 455	1.2.L	15 549 618		-1 745 714
	10 476 476	15 428 361	3 291 312				1 1035 998
1 474 665	11 560 602		4 322 288	-17 366 334	1.4.L		4 1127 1416
2 3080 3120	12 976 962			-16 759 754	-17 294 357	-13 653 722	3 751 910
3 734 709	14 600 604			-14 670 628	-16 538 499	-8 568 573	6 340 301
4 962 607	15 759 735	1 590 597	1.0.L	-10 572 557	-14 406 356	-5 686 743	7 948 981
6 472 617		2 232 282	-16 789 767	-8 1023 977	-13 521 723	-2 618 612	9 343 362
7 477 512	0.5.L	4 670 745	-14 490 701	-7 276 237	-11 313 391	-1 876 929	11 583 521
8 1153 1226		5 721 728	-12 485 483	-6 327 275	-10 658 742	0 409 449	13 435 396
9 434 458	1 981 957	7 676 664	-10 117 299	-5 1896 1841	-8 673 677	1 755 723	
11 1106 1175	2 342 339	8 576 581	-8 576 581	-4 576 581	-2 238 238	2 238 238	
11 318 335	4 956 1049	11 654 624	-4 1312 1233	-2 1380 1345	-5 1741 1727	3 225 254	1.9.L
12 233 247	5 520 561	13 507 539	-2 3478 3355	-1 1470 1433	-1 1470 1433	4 1428 1435	-13 437 503
13 528 572	6 525 562		0 495 4118	0 1341 1314	-3 285 321	5 597 656	-10 396 386
14 480 507	8 1083 1065	0.10.L	2 1466 1453	2 1520 1872	-2 964 1018	6 214 238	-9 840 826
16 760 855	10 491 496		4 2752 2702	3 608 552	-1 1235 1211	7 791 775	-6 441 476
17 297 291	13 475 525	0 287 275	6 1095 1106	4 342 425	0 562 558	8 770 775	-5 646 656
	16 384 390	1 275 331	8 254 299	5 431 445	1 762 807	9 332 346	-3 741 744
0.2.L	17 635 648	2 857 838	10 1852 1925	6 771 704	-2 1412 1407	10 315 378	-2 658 763
		3 509 520	12 638 675	8 636 719	3 225 249	13 108 732	-1 331 636
0 1568 1525	0.6.L	4 427 443	14 479 471	9 386 391	4 456 574	14 239 242	0 211 277
1 424 443		5 278 213	16 319 271	10 1520 1578	6 432 424	16 377 401	2 911 898
2 1000 973	0 224 284	6 273 260		12 318 246	7 538 564	3 952 977	3 952 977
3 1250 1293	2 534 536	7 741 743	1.1.L	18 452 462	10 637 673	1.7.L	4 259 251
5 518 554	3 1479 1458	8 364 385		18 571 579	13 399 430	5 723 759	6 544 540
6 918 967	5 803 800	9 1052 1079	-18 790 787	16 431 409	16 588 565	-15 337 312	-12 337 321
7 160 1057	6 1597 1557	11 427 437	-16 442 445	17 391 427	17 575 525	-10 525 519	10 358 395
8 812 812	7 439 410	13 365 329	-15 515 562			-9 234 188	11 247 287
9 714 721	10 879 884		-14 428 426	1.3.L	1.5.L	-6 665 635	

Table 3.6a continued

3.4.1.L	-8 275 253	6 301 341	11 331 279	4.1.1.L	-4 1130 1112	1 718 732	15 305 499
-2 1220 1219	-7 451 413	7 1121 1165		-3 525 551	2 477 449		
-1 1350 1311	-7 710 716	8 326 309	3.12.1.L	-2 862 359	3 665 696		
0 1630 1027	-2 1142 1173	9 512 508		0 912 921	4 847 934	4.8.1.L	
1 564 576	-1 824 828	12 304 279	-7 381 375	-3 297 250	1 816 783	6 575 639	-13 427 443
2 883 870	1 348 394	13 703 784	-2 625 636	-2 61 356	2 375 355	7 1271 1292	-8 305 245
3 557 577	2 166 224		-1 301 281	-1 805 795	3 118 423	8 276 232	-8 401 373
4 499 535	3 577 437		-1 355 345	0 1234 1213	4 916 916	9 430 459	-4 527 536
5 1145 1125	4 519 503	-14 351 415	1 1051 1086	1 245 150	5 1035 1013	13 271 255	-3 1215 1067
6 706 541	5 781 766	-13 273 306	2 252 275	2 702 715	6 957 928	15 249 232	-1 543 536
7 847 832	6 549 553	-9 390 401	3 580 554	4 1511 1571	7 422 356	10 523 502	0 531 526
8 270 211	7 236 297	-8 733 639	4 246 246	6 717 731	11 226 228		2 277 272
9 269 337	8 236 297	-7 378 384	5 508 445	8 612 630	12 372 395	4.6.1.L	3 440 481
10 499 451	10 490 509	-6 432 405		10 1600 1604	13 300 289	-13 780 766	5 1015 1036
11 440 441	11 257 299	-5 349 336		11 275 276	16 325 311	-12 732 746	6 514 559
12 300 326	13 411 352	-3 551 511	-7 522 504	12 842 874		-11 325 339	7 367 353
16 431 456	16 610 513	-1 837 938	-3 376 405	17 332 374	4.4.1.L	-10 312 311	8 413 414
17 354 465	16 612 592	0 671 697	-2 373 367			-7 644 647	10 262 292
		2 497 482	-1 618 596			-4 842 856	14 335 388
3.5.1.L	3.7.1.L	3.9.1.L	3.13.1.L	4.2.1.L	4.4.1.L	4.6.1.L	4.9.1.L
-15 463 463	-12 711 721	5 993 1009	-2 316 371	-17 397 404	-13 333 316	-7 548 475	-13 589 564
-13 657 657	-10 287 288	6 490 496	3 693 676	-16 546 573	-12 702 693	-5 548 475	-12 266 291
-12 886 857	-9 639 605	9 374 369	4 287 162	-12 442 432	-10 961 917	-4 1099 1127	-11 673 715
-10 467 456	-7 335 295	11 358 346	6 299 264	-11 248 230	-9 454 485	-3 521 553	-10 271 220
-9 647 653	-5 464 423	12 382 419		-10 1101 1085	-7 844 844	-2 648 642	-9 323 371
-8 1557 1493	-4 694 714			-9 895 837	-6 1245 1262	-1 526 499	-8 323 371
-7 1404 1335	-3 1526 1567			-8 857 933	-5 788 1000	-1 476 420	-7 603 639
-6 1588 1546	-2 207 177	-11 686 656	-1 231 253	-7 313 285	-4 857 933	-3 254 323	-6 463 639
-5 232 259	-1 949 709	-9 311 325	1 833 803	-6 1483 1467	-3 313 285	-2 342 446	-5 475 521
-4 1426 1416	0 407 596	-8 327 342		-5 506 526	-1 628 659	-1 1151 1087	-4 303 355
-3 841 889	3 1483 1423	-7 600 590		-3 321 291	0 562 610	-5 342 446	-3 293 287
-2 723 675	5 1316 1314	-5 430 428		-2 289 306	1 429 399	8 355 337	-2 370 372
-1 198 131	6 855 823	-4 319 289	-16 500 519	-1 671 617	2 690 707	9 813 870	-1 814 831
J 1252 1227	7 551 529	-3 776 719	-10 1394 1063	0 1109 1122	4 766 755	11 546 526	-9 437 433
J 1501 1452	8 452 464	-1 365 369	-8 741 764	1 790 795	5 951 1003	12 372 401	-8 303 355
2 886 822	9 294 282	1 876 951	-6 1860 1894	2 447 516	6 214 777	14 578 613	-7 278 256
3 192 172	11 440 45						

Table 3.6a continued

0.6.L	0 712 713	12 1053 1036	-13 447 436	7.5.L	13 289 268	7.11.L	8.2.L
14 361 347	10 712 713	12 1053 1036	-12 994 395	-1 572 776			
	10 712 713	12 1053 1036	-10 690 705	0 674 650	7.8.L	-8 247 137	-16 566 508
	12 481 510	16 384 403	-9 425 405	1 376 351	-12 729 724	-7 763 733	-14 452 417
6.7.L	6.10.L	7.1.L	-8 394 425	2 1010 981	-11 707 784	-4 255 265	-13 456 403
			-7 399 335	3 877 852	-9 1066 1067	-3 640 638	-12 417 405
-11 602 696	-7 694 742	-16 607 595	-4 447 436	4 322 394	-5 410 430	-1 466 473	-11 402 440
-9 572 651	-5 274 267	-14 345 313	-3 703 261	5 596 590	-7 281 308	-1 467 504	-10 557 518
-6 363 365	-3 710 692	-12 506 459	-2 401 425	6 337 374	-4 617 377	-2 286 261	-8 425 440
-5 321 372	-1 476 933	-10 727 724	-1 1115 1113	7 337 374	-4 617 377	-5 764 730	-5 463 471
-1 594 672	0 352 393	-9 476 437	0 952 561	8 431 558	-5 351 353	0 346 345	-4 1295 1242
-2 1094 1097	1 512 555	-6 725 560	1 539 514	9 452 500	-4 482 501	7 476 487	-3 752 725
2 429 424	2 210 73	-4 1274 1264	2 1425 1407	10 398 314	-3 415 427		-2 536 573
3 424 428	3 651 693	0 216 181	3 272 222	11 670 674	-1 279 312	7.12.L	-1 244 271
6 657 650	7 372 374	1 516 473	4 936 533	12 339 336	0 196 41		2 1317 1276
7 653 772	8 272 277	2 1815 1815	6 911 910	14 314 335	1 422 427	-5 592 567	3 654 664
8 497 456	11 669 610	3 182 170	7 202 202	15 302 337	2 205 236	-1 497 396	4 1331 1341
9 476 541		4 1213 1258	8 650 632		3 275 290	3 212 703	5 143 411
10 504 541	6.11.L	6 302 316	10 439 442	7.6.L	6 404 426		6 470 656
13 341 343	7 501 509	13 594 636	15 316 311	-11 444 652	7 501 550	7.13.L	8 353 292
	-6 309 318	8 233 251	14 657 676	-11 480 485	8 312 314		10 225 272
-13 582 571	-5 979 1031	10 422 407	15 316 311	-7 215 60	9 910 925		11 258 255
-12 380 352	-4 253 207	14 813 823		-6 438 432	10 433 427	-1 359 381	12 402 407
-10 779 743	-3 555 536	15 471 443	7.4.L	-4 525 510	13 304 265	8.0.L	14 747 717
-7 436 566	1 598 600	16 391 301	-15 242 384	-3 1020 977			15 249 242
-2 374 333	3 913 915		-12 403 411	-2 976 1019	7.9.L	-16 740 700	8.3.L
-7 525 522	5 224 239	7.2.L	-11 514 536	-1 439 453	-11 333 279	-14 263 276	-15 384 359
-6 365 362	7 219 107	-15 358 311	-8 514 526	0 1023 1043	-7 881 925	-12 705 978	-14 395 385
-5 490 496	9 385 347	-14 767 737	-7 353 398	1 372 365	-4 557 615	-10 580 592	-13 287 312
-4 419 407	6.12.L	-13 308 292	-5 395 358	3 412 449	-3 800 825	-8 1243 1123	-12 462 303
-3 608 623	-7 699 689	-12 331 352	-2 754 776	5 200 237	-2 245 241	-6 373 332	-10 372 355
-1 1133 1132	-3 559 547	-9 447 455	-2 1252 1277	6 1001 944	-1 676 636	-4 1133 1241	-7 483 455
0 463 474	-1 461 449	-8 610 650	-1 463 463	7 406 424	-2 130 1320	-2 130 1320	-4 306 316
1 535 547	3 489 494	-7 768 769	0 780 836	8 729 759	1 445 484	4 459 505	-6 461 476
3 439 479	5 442 437	-6 941 939	1 1134 1161	11 366 355	3 324 326	14 1056 1057	-4 306 316
5 705 742		-5 308 347	2 341 301	13 497 478	5 526 603		-3 511 500
7 503 555		-4 515 553	3 617 633		6 274 226		-2 1503 149C
		-3 075 681	4 1427 1399	7.7.L	7 533 548		-1 498 475
8 463 664		-2 916 997	5 975 975	-13 474 466	11 679 647	-14 1000 1013	0 1134 1141
11 628 604	-3 257 298	0 682 733	8 404 375	-10 972 1061	12 291 280	-12 534 526	1 773 840
12 445 414	1 707 715	1 632 737	9 404 420	-9 462 620		-6 1304 1342	3 725 725
	3 623 610	2 844 849		-8 405 467	7.10.L	-4 636 594	4 475 481
6.9.L	7.0.L	4 912 907	7.5.L	-7 732 757	-9 429 431	-2 657 715	6 1013 1052
-11 551 533		5 353 320	-13 479 439	-5 467 456	-5 1068 1075	-1 294 317	12 814 816
-9 550 511	-16 302 319	6 667 662	-12 349 355	-4 283 301	-4 484 505	0 551 588	
-8 273 282	-14 1255 1191	7 444 442	-11 328 329	-1 817 920	-5 572 539	1 1219 1167	8.4.L
-6 501 515	-12 1267 1249	8 565 520	-10 429 337	0 316 422	0 462 444	4 482 482	-13 421 479
-5 410 403	-8 1687 1669	11 206 59	-9 612 627	1 590 584	1 400 387	4 102 387	-11 381 351
-4 623 633	-6 1466 1439	13 376 374	-8 638 606	2 256 257	2 256 228	6 722 720	-10 520 585
-3 570 591	-4 723 736	15 261 214	-7 240 266	5 396 379	3 781 822	7 309 293	-8 481 471
1 724 732	-2 1266 1257	16 560 593	-6 245 224	8 929 936	7 335 344	8 202 244	-5 275 285
2 734 736	0 273 303		-5 407 401	9 420 363	9 572 576	12 540 932	-4 562 545
3 352 425	4 741 819		-4 981 951	10 542 553	10 357 373	14 655 675	-3 661 683
4 206 203	8 723 767	7.3.L	-3 402 428	11 448 452		15 266 233	-1 725 760
7 578 593	10 618 658	-15 262 70		12 361 333			

Table 3.6a continued

-5 416 398	-2 1277 1287	2 536 514	11.8.L	-2 426 411	-10 351 310	13.0.L
-1 357 797	1 592 118	3 535 512	0 577 581	0 577 581	-9 470 555	
-5 252 301	0 545 544	5 320 307	-9 652 626	1 270 316	-7 349 340	-10 652 656
-3 556 547	1 756 779	6 757 871	-7 526 544	2 447 421	-9 417 464	-6 596 562
-1 486 556	2 477 521	6 679 708	-6 406 411	4 277 256	-5 845 873	-4 725 749
0 335 377	3 254 310	8 435 424	-3 550 621	6 705 718	-4 634 642	-2 213 250
1 461 454	5 421 474	9 616 602	-2 254 297	8 644 633	-3 452 476	0 177 516
2 396 413	6 435 426	12 373 347	1 227 263	10 386 350	0 490 539	2 298 276
3 650 639	7 512 556		2 467 514	12 352 334	5 404 372	6 767 744
4 419 405	10 221 134		3 646 632		8 311 305	8 1028 1053
5 245 232		11.2.L	4 558 387	12.2.L		
6 285 360		-12 627 601	5 355 325	-11 374 353		
7 252 357	10.9.L	-9 279 406	9 315 344	-10 286 304	12.6.L	13.1.L
8 541 559	-9 567 586	-8 270 311		-8 521 479	-7 506 501	-10 248 266
9 374 334	-8 382 375	-6 655 676		-5 231 305	-3 427 431	-8 449 587
11 296 314	2 458 454	-5 370 408	11.9.L	-4 467 461	1 619 646	-6 259 213
12 430 521	3 564 368	-4 653 582	-7 529 475	-2 1277 1264	1 657 698	-5 307 282
	5 241 199	-3 218 193	-6 494 483	2 275 713	-4 716 701	
10.6.L	7 358 421	-2 716 670	-5 614 595	-1 223 30	3 330 402	-3 378 348
		0 1049 1089	-2 493 549	4 764 700	4 349 272	-2 1112 1147
-10 433 423	10.10.L	1 474 546	-1 788 772	5 386 390	8 337 321	-1 315 364
-8 482 524	-7 255 263	2 562 517	0 479 531	6 871 828	9 611 630	0 454 481
-7 744 746	-6 575 597	3 245 266	1 788 772	7 250 314		1 387 373
-5 700 674	-4 351 351	6 511 521	2 279 431	10 301 328		4 843 742
-2 411 626	-3 254 271	8 523 541	5 524 493	11 353 340		6 803 862
-1 531 946	-2 351 273	12 505 504	7 423 363			10 566 506
0 343 353	-1 542 511	11.3.L				
1 923 896	0 533 531	-11 552 570	11.10.L	12.3.L		13.2.L
2 526 933	1 429 409	-10 375 398	-3 522 535	-10 444 409	-4 392 373	-10 670 659
3 349 356	5 526 511	-7 420 492	-1 518 521	-8 300 289	-3 483 469	-8 321 372
4 501 637	7 765 738	-8 603 618	1 380 401	-7 471 441	-1 471 506	-6 687 674
7 450 598		-7 456 397	3 879 636	-6 627 660	0 563 539	-4 369 377
8 361 372		-6 374 346	-4 231 205	-4 050 680	2 635 712	-2 257 295
9 589 620	10.11.L	-4 635 671	5 295 289	0 686 661	3 581 547	-1 528 456
10 401 425	-3 484 414	-2 556 594		2 315 298		0 323 283
10.7.L	2 247 195	2 321 268	12.0.L	3 453 485	12.8.L	1 046 675
	3 453 421	3 277 302	-12 384 361	4 362 366	-7 320 338	2 403 407
-9 793 727	11.0.L	6 266 218	-10 592 603	6 668 608	-5 439 464	4 410 382
-8 564 534	-12 562 606	7 235 159	-8 222 219	8 554 540	-2 409 376	6 520 535
-7 424 423	-6 1051 1092	8 535 569	-4 1055 1065	9 364 367	-1 305 340	8 556 512
-5 467 513	-4 1001 992	10 499 500	-2 1026 1061	12.4.L	1 834 875	10 220 192
-2 370 399	-2 1059 1025	11 522 467	4 806 769	-10 351 365	2 280 233	13.3.L
-1 339 405	2 228 286	13 251 255	6 787 826	-9 664 654	3 438 441	-10 654 474
0 918 885	6 847 825		8 478 577	-8 725 713	5 443 395	-9 409 600
2 690 764	8 652 690	11.4.L	10 412 448	-7 465 460	7 454 465	-8 573 553
4 418 465	10 456 430	-12 480 479		-5 662 631		-2 470 496
5 241 244	12 661 624	-10 252 364	11.7.L	-2 469 480	12.9.L	-1 500 455
3 339 379		-9 469 473	0 353 354	-1 406 429	-3 538 538	0 247 205
9 455 485	11.1.L	-7 465 462	1 606 670	-10 367 385	-1 605 559	3 197 110
10.8.L	-9 450 413	-6 572 577	3 368 367	-8 301 280	0 434 439	4 469 437
-9 365 355	-8 352 312	-5 368 368	8 343 306	-7 286 256	3 779 798	5 536 522
-7 793 757	-5 243 272	-4 267 297	10 306 302	-6 495 525	4 273 276	6 371 398
-6 457 474	-4 1153 1141	-2 238 238		-4 565 580	5 385 399	7 587 456
		0 491 472		-3 353 340		
					</	

Table 3.6b: Structure factors for cis,trans-Ru(PhCOS)<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub>(phen)Columns are 1, 10|F<sub>O</sub>|, 10|F<sub>C</sub>|

0.0.L	1 1502 1327	0.6.L	12 -98 143	1.1.L	-22 345 900	-10 609 982	9 276 247
4 517 992	3 1441 1269	0 422 462	0.13.L	9 514 534	1.3.L	11 293 283	10 763 759
6 -98 121	4 1016 545	1 571 511	0 571 597	10 495 547	-13 -162 122	-10 238 242	11 277 255
12 1228 1246	5 212 155	2 467 470	1 330 333	-10 1069 1061	0 4018 3524	-14 916 854	-11 398 177
12 1993 1921	6 875 820	3 -149 178	4 354 339	11 452 649	1 2140 2037	16 229 285	13 357 355
14 1338 1308	10 623 617	4 163 115	6 297 364	-11 422 434	-1 1135 1048	-18 614 528	-13 451 445
16 668 767	14 724 656	6 297 364	8 226 256	12 1460 1447	2 1376 1020	17 232 293	-14 338 317
18 329 351	16 467 428	7 332 329	9 -137 75	-12 1076 1013	-2 1900 1844	16 368 396	15 332 327
20 -149 58	15 -115 17	8 426 439	10 263 338	14 865 861	3 1001 1025	20 701 629	-16 421 357
22 -453 459	20 453 426	9 306 286	0.11.L	-14 618 626	-3 554 540	-20 435 362	1.7.L
21 246 266	11 351 342	10 540 580	3 252 197	15 437 241	4 738 266	-21 -82 63	0 527 554
0.1.L	12 520 540	11 351 342	1.3.L	-15 476 433	-4 121 129	1.5.L	1 233 245
1 -58 101	14 415 413	12 520 540	2 213 153	16 729 652	5 743 651	0 1350 1362	-1 518 578
2 1618 1457	16 361 354	14 415 413	-2 884 875	-16 294 272	-6 750 258	1 208 239	-2 455 328
3 814 834	17 301 252	16 361 354	4 2439 2439	17 421 429	7 491 442	2 711 651	-3 250 214
4 703 717	0.7.L	17 301 252	-4 1781 1713	18 412 426	-7 242 213	-3 163 157	-7 194 156
6 304 427	2 1745 1685	0 194 180	-6 849 852	-18 324 263	5 275 165	4 1054 1073	-7 258 217
7 171 150	4 154 160	4 291 313	8 1108 1298	-19 213 174	-9 -114 142	5 188 204	-10 271 275
8 455 614	5 752 755	6 291 313	-8 1435 1461	-20 234 155	10 355 416	6 534 475	-11 198 243
10 852 926	6 724 637	8 393 426	10 1357 1337	-22 531 538	-10 1006 1016	7 540 507	-12 233 227
11 363 216	7 275 266	10 233 197	-10 1322 1327	0 591 629	11 370 357	-7 354 329	-13 184 159
12 189 221	10 565 549	12 -67 6	12 448 415	1 751 740	-12 1191 1113	8 683 634	-14 191 153
13 504 514	11 417 347	12 -67 6	-12 263 224	-1 310 340	-13 224 215	-8 557 551	-16 321 255
14 651 657	12 1442 1441	14 221 158	-14 1525 1331	-2 775 689	-14 450 521	-10 973 956	17 385 379
15 331 212	14 1705 1704	16 466 437	16 525 530	3 996 971	-15 355 329	-10 1162 1181	0 527 554
16 810 771	16 756 692	0 489 525	-16 629 778	-3 240 187	-16 460 467	11 311 237	-1 518 578
17 360 375	17 330 351	1 214 154	18 718 734	4 1800 1265	-17 321 235	12 1074 1063	-2 455 328
20 748 687	15 466 439	2 467 531	-18 323 216	-4 845 524	-17 821 792	13 1074 1063	-3 250 214
22 379 377	20 274 244	4 321 271	-20 358 233	5 257 276	18 360 345	-12 1230 1148	-4 1054 1073
0.2.L	0.5.L	5 186 192	22 341 331	-5 712 688	19 358 455	14 830 836	-14 911 902
0 3667 3510	1 -113 21	6 630 630	-22 717 617	-6 556 526	21 -153 33	-15 270 195	-16 525 534
1 245 208	2 556 504	8 195 228	0.9.L	-7 638 622	0 1355 1265	-16 316 325	-17 250 215
2 400 766	3 -101 129	10 570 575	1.1.L	8 699 722	-20 223 193	-20 223 193	-9 426 386
3 401 404	4 877 867	11 -144 111	-1 179 233	-8 298 373	0 1355 1265	-14 911 902	-15 270 195
4 510 381	5 341 310	12 448 412	2 1933 2345	-9 259 229	-1 215 215	-15 270 195	-16 525 534
5 413 409	6 766 732	14 466 437	-2 1552 1503	-9 317 276	-3 1255 1213	-16 316 325	-17 250 215
6 193 204	7 274 248	0 3582 3551	3 513 539	10 611 776	-3 211 171	-17 250 215	-9 426 386
7 159 132	8 1576 1477	-1 179 233	-3 157 163	11 542 541	-4 640 457	-17 250 215	-9 426 386
8 -98 135	9 262 201	2 1933 2345	4 414 415	-12 -122 172	-4 1047 1032	-17 250 215	-9 426 386
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12 1213 1225	11 254 207	3 513 539	6 870 811	14 -122 125	-5 332 256	-17 250 215	-9 426 386
13 291 236	12 -110 42	-3 157 163	7 234 144	14 1212 1187	6 1020 1022	-17 250 215	-9 426 386
14 373 590	13 320 344	4 414 415	8 598 580	15 255 228	-2 850 818	-17 250 215	-9 426 386
15 206 200	14 400 430	5 233 265	9 367 387	15 217 187	-6 767 620	-17 250 215	-9 426 386
16 242 158	15 257 246	6 870 811	10 -160 213	16 222 266	7 564 517	-17 250 215	-9 426 386
17 241 189	16 335 355	7 234 144	11 357 327	-16 928 897	8 1275 1292	-17 250 215	-9 426 386
21 190 163	17 312 302	8 598 580	12 681 633	-17 274 263	-8 1176 1202	-17 250 215	-9 426 386
22 294 264	18 450 423	9 367 387	-12 1236 1159	18 557 588	9 621 554	-17 250 215	-9 426 386
0.3.L	20 570 561	10 -160 166	13 234 209	20 749 741	-9 430 445	-17 250 215	-9 426 386
		11 -122 157	-13 416 425	-20 285 330	10 1380 1333	-8 654 623	

Table 3.6b continued

3.3.L	8 188 151	16 125 163	-3 -195 72	4.1.L	-8 373 385	-6 1133 1068	-1 247 222
-20 369 283	10 402 400	3.8.L	4.5.L	-9 856 765	7 264 241	-2 825 825	
3.4.L	-10 419 413	0 424 372	0 461 435	-18 437 412	10 317 323	-7 712 761	-4 -154 129
0 1341 1746	12 522 508	-2 673 708	2 1563 1717	-19 399 403	-11 706 662	8 1011 1110	-4 -335 664
1 654 655	-12 774 756	-4 442 458	-2 742 675	20 431 437	-12 461 469	-8 315 388	-5 176 157
-1 394 349	13 286 256	-5 -111 113	4 307 332	-20 292 305	-13 173 267	9 533 563	6 211 248
-2 431 434	14 472 447	-6 405 417	-4 332 312	-21 277 292	14 472 476	9 962 1033	-6 372 352
-2 1655 1657	-14 204 157	8 514 557	6 2523 2565	-14 724 723	-14 724 723	-17 -134 156	7 214 264
3 436 424	16 778 779	-8 -134 160	-6 2275 2221	-16 -103 26	16 -103 26	11 319 347	-7 191 176
-3 420 365	16 477 469	9 351 361	8 541 531	-16 681 661	-16 681 661	12 632 619	8 243 254
4 816 779	-20 134 146	-9 429 418	-8 3153 3154	-18 388 394	-18 388 394	-12 454 440	9 277 234
-4 2132 2120	3.6.L	10 498 474	10 331 343	-18 511 524	-18 511 524	-13 314 244	-9 271 215
6 1144 1212	0 415 228	-10 -110 70	-10 330 1225	20 468 514	20 468 514	14 564 578	10 279 253
-5 933 920	-2 1065 1128	-11 302 287	12 435 516	-3 906 817	-3 906 817	-14 734 725	-11 -158 35
7 240 240	-3 437 432	-12 296 294	-12 594 528	4 801 866	4 801 866	-15 677 651	-11 475 431
8 1852 1861	-4 376 394	-13 -121 106	14 714 652	-4 -37 70	0 906 878	-18 249 297	-14 552 522
-8 635 545	-3 315 256	-14 376 394	-14 493 459	5 663 699	1 743 654	-18 512 507	-15 334 327
9 515 583	-4 963 540	-15 225 210	16 1455 1446	-5 1172 1096	-1 956 858	-19 415 402	16 -136 78
-9 317 237	5 564 542	3.9.L	18 1130 1117	6 1133 1245	2 1185 1155	-16 555 553	-17 -123 133
10 949 581	-6 565 545	0 619 530	-18 277 233	-6 943 958	-2 446 420		
-11 262 247	-7 758 814	-1 662 651	20 381 432	7 774 754	-3 732 732	4.6.L	4.8.L
-11 592 603	5 807 608	-2 498 440	-20 546 514	-7 852 803	4 1021 1113	0 865 851	0 402 415
-12 422 398	-8 213 161	-2 462 501	-22 525 558	-8 857 820	-4 523 514	-1 -113 4	-1 -132 78
-12 459 485	9 214 257	3 -53 69	4.1.L	9 229 542	5 185 155	-1 292 281	0 402 415
-13 331 358	-9 322 254	4 609 612	0 745 824	-9 245 175	-5 362 360	-2 727 736	-1 539 576
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-14 622 631	-10 -67 33	6 435 497	-1 -304 236	-11 -58 20	-6 1522 1471	3 -66 129	2 188 472
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-16 733 762	-12 264 265	-8 257 252	-3 -123 198	-13 499 105	8 806 850	4 325 330	3 216 231
17 274 237	-14 423 418	-8 362 307	-4 1520 1537	-14 267 296	-8 1317 1229	5 333 351	4 423 419
18 562 610	-16 645 667	-10 -148 148	-6 1520 1537	15 -69 44	5 -154 266	-5 980 945	-4 623 619
-18 590 563	18 265 251	-10 417 378	-6 1520 1537	16 485 478	-10 -142 88	6 545 559	5 333 351
-19 214 219	-18 534 558	12 423 403	-7 869 877	18 435 478	-10 744 773	-6 426 462	6 538 497
-20 636 643	3.7.L	-12 462 463	8 2518 2738	-19 -68 71	-11 455 426	-7 506 488	-6 493 497
-20 334 351	0 157 180	-13 284 318	-8 492 511	-20 515 491	-12 521 523	-7 616 565	-7 -117 123
3.5.L	1 347 311	3.10.L	-9 293 335	4.3.L	-14 671 650	-8 407 436	-8 343 375
0 1251 1226	-1 865 857	0 441 414	9 593 559	0 255 250	-14 671 650	-8 367 370	-8 343 375
1 378 233	-2 -166 230	-2 745 747	10 420 433	-1 1040 996	-15 342 359	-9 249 265	-10 298 238
-1 010 632	3 220 220	-4 618 622	-10 432 432	-1 209 169	16 715 750	11 292 204	-12 434 374
-2 1145 1147	5 360 355	-5 -162 142	-11 411 446	2 224 243	-16 146 181	12 219 224	-12 434 374
-2 1127 1144	6 81 59	-6 235 266	-11 521 478	-16 575 560	-18 575 560	-12 536 536	-14 394 392
3 478 493	-6 464 471	-6 428 418	-12 358 376	-20 315 295	-14 51 396	-14 482 463	-14 394 392
-3 430 472	7 360 327	7 228 194	-14 885 479	-3 1140 1132	4.5.L	4.9.L	4.9.L
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-4 569 498	-10 214 154	-10 -75 74	-16 238 171	-4 756 793	-1 594 560	-17 436 461	-1 -58 56
5 269 231	12 351 368	3.11.L	17 74 121	5 381 425	-2 422 372	-18 -133 186	-2 376 1250
-5 843 786	-13 351 363	18 439 438	18 439 438	-5 791 760	-2 1322 1318	4.7.L	-3 633 475
6 974 578	14 376 365	12 462 463	12 462 463	-6 713 721	-4 521 534	0 314 312	-4 521 522
-6 1227 1225	14 376 365	-13 284 318	-13 284 318	-7 773 721	-4 1520 1559	1 257 212	-6 332 278
-7 515 526				8 1061 1106	6 636 675		-6 334 443



Table 3.6b continued

6.4.L	11 348 359	4 -42 71	-12 195 218	7.3.L	-8 480 624	-16 328 359	-20 473 436
-18 525 532	-17 435 458	-4 351 370	-13 304 410	-13 473 464	-10 455 509		
-18 534 522	-15 345 285	-5 334 346	-14 352 237	-16 518 524	-10 924 476	7.8.L	8.1.L
-20 375 391	-15 243 270	7 216 244	-15 441 359	-16 391 425	-11 534 571	0 530 499	0 414 444
	-16 478 466	10 409 350	-16 432 416	-17 197 223	-11 316 312	2 477 449	1 248 237
6.5.L	-16 361 332		-18 643 579	-18 444 458	-12 315 255	-2 430 405	-1 192 157
0 1368 1105	-17 261 327	6.10.L	-18 905 913	-18 373 268	-14 144 177	-3 282 249	2 116 723
1 336 243	-18 375 372	-1 -169 210	-20 529 539	-19 -38 16	-15 140 203	5 304 320	-2 774 774
2 742 724		2 324 306		-20 657 633	-16 562 570	-5 522 548	3 333 277
-2 1448 1774	6.7.L	4 380 391	7.2.L		-16 276 297	-7 283 297	-3 547 529
3 260 219	0 425 418	5 226 207	1 522 473	7.4.L	-18 480 432	12 321 302	4 1176 1351
-3 289 262	-1 -52 154	6 297 282	-1 535 517	0 746 801		-12 429 465	-5 368 553
4 209 263	-2 268 267		2 367 436	1 590 628			6 477 533
-4 1351 1302	4 258 223	7.0.L	-2 1428 1471	-2 1185 1222	0 565 561	7.9.L	-6 349 332
6 265 333	-4 292 285	0 364 265	3 821 779	-2 1922 1045	-1 144 212	2 263 264	-7 539 572
-6 332 348	8 364 376	2 1110 1100	-3 546 534	3 399 433	-1 313 295	-2 395 365	8 22 112
-7 275 156	7 342 320	0 693 717	-4 1242 1223	-3 -56 97	3 525 482	4 555 557	-8 712 546
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-9 271 260	-10 341 319	4 1085 1109	-7 369 336	-4 838 803	3 436 444	-5 367 322	10 548 534
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-11 -152 156	12 267 258	-6 408 393	-10 333 316	6 228 232	5 -55 27	-6 435 402	-11 254 232
-12 254 256	-12 535 551	8 1233 1285	-10 544 550	7 552 569	6 357 388	-7 -181 177	-12 589 737
11 785 818	13 235 226	-8 653 659	12 353 353	-7 718 715	-8 -148 187	-7 499 533	-12 559 544
-12 361 390	-14 612 658	10 745 792	-12 335 376	8 454 456	5 207 224	8 452 453	-13 222 256
13 434 456	-16 441 461	-10 960 974	-13 379 331	-9 514 474	15 -76 124	-8 401 373	14 799 841
-13 354 383		12 1309 1275	-14 344 336	-9 293 236	12 414 469	-9 322 285	-14 773 735
14 565 571	6.8.L	-12 530 514	-14 737 743	10 792 771	-10 277 341	-10 381 428	-15 351 359
-14 756 756		14 837 836	-15 -78 113	-10 552 633	-11 -148 153	16 299 312	-16 671 556
15 217 240	0 -86 82	-14 525 525	-16 833 827	11 197 257	12 282 330	0 397 388	-18 -50 20
-15 236 276	1 223 274	16 356 272	-18 242 238	-11 -104 166	-12 424 380	-2 295 283	-20 519 491
-16 365 352	-2 437 356	-16 547 538	-18 427 372	12 499 538	13 210 243		8.2.L
-16 570 574	-2 215 212	18 193 183	19 -37 12	-12 547 534	14 566 513		0 448 539
17 267 223	-3 637 463	-20 423 423	-20 359 346	13 323 380	15 -76 124		1 176 134
-19 234 242	-3 256 313			14 856 827	-16 -54 128		-1 367 447
6.6.L	4 601 626	7.1.L	7.3.L	-14 478 500	-16 314 254	8.0.L	-2 309 339
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1 169 112	-6 545 556	-1 1214 1141	2 509 539	16 368 421		2 610 624	-2 694 537
-1 467 470	-7 151 192	2 435 495	3 728 752	-16 422 416		4 934 950	-2 694 537
2 353 306	8 272 286	3 368 385	-3 625 559			6 152 1621	-2 694 537
-2 249 238	-8 425 427	-3 105 213	4 908 1258			-6 1461 1443	-2 694 537
-3 410 422	10 160 170	4 814 863	-4 684 714	7.5.L		8 1055 1620	-2 694 537
4 458 427	-10 537 530	-4 1327 1329	5 487 459	0 510 502	-1 -148 201	-8 915 963	-2 694 537
-4 421 389	11 222 200	5 504 467	5 159 159	-1 692 700	2 216 201	10 1040 1032	-2 694 537
-5 626 601	-12 229 258	-5 169 193	6 838 871	2 549 601	-3 542 533	12 415 407	-2 694 537
6 629 645	-13 333 353	-6 1521 1542	-6 1213 1276	-2 461 413	6 326 371	14 261 247	-2 694 537
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-7 625 618	6.9.L	8 805 865	-8 798 756	-4 694 714	-8 314 335	-10 547 557	-2 694 537
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-10 658 638	-2 565 573	12 259 215	-10 315 329	-7 393 411	-11 315 314	-18 833 829	-2 694 537
				8 609 701	-11 186 150		-2 694 537
8.2.L	10 425 466	-14 262 246	8.13.L	9.2.L	2 956 552	-12 466 458	6 611 515
-13 457 336	-11 177 127	-16 403 411	1 221 219	-1 245 287	-2 212 175	-14 309 328	-6 575 732
-16 331 280	12 574 556		-3 262 249	2 736 800	5 -135 102		-8 749 732
-16 612 602	14 -166 45			-2 312 336	-5 645 624	9.7.L	10 1115 1132
-17 -101 79	16 420 462	0 311 321		3 -58 5	6 413 411	-1 212 219	-12 1344 1317
-17 -128 83	-16 318 252	2 354 401	0 510 526	4 289 322	-7 350 320	3 267 265	-12 346 252
-18 214 131	-18 662 658	3 342 358	2 1221 1236	-6 314 281	-7 264 253	4 253 248	-14 373 418
-18 956 935	-19 -168 142	-3 -148 158	-4 207 355	7 -141 89	-8 542 545	-4 325 331	-16 377 387
-20 558 550		-4 -158 182	-6 470 439	-7 -105 44	-10 618 620	-5 247 259	-18 642 546
8.3.L	6.5.L	-5 -26 67	-8 375 326	-8 -117 115	-11 411 395	6 327 293	
0 332 351	0 1066 1054	-6 352 330	8 375 326	-9 608 728	-12 813 850	-6 453 458	10.1.L
-1 518 453	1 374 378	7 237 244	-8 344 749	-9 455 493	-12 266 221	-7 291 236	0 982 379
2 494 555	2 810 808	8 -169 148	-10 358 355	-10 212 256	-13 -160 154	-8 587 583	-2 1434 1341
4 509 560	3 632 662	-8 402 419	-10 835 501	-10 852 853	14 662 678	-9 -176 216	-2 346 434
-4 512 409	-3 266 239	-9 -156 209	-12 762 733	-11 479 429	-14 367 313	-13 -147 147	-3 428 433
5 540 553	4 556 612	10 185 175	-12 215 235	-12 712 689	16 331 364	-14 332 361	4 323 339
-5 640 656	6 -56 35	-10 504 532	-14 598 897	-12 621 656	-16 -55 110		-4 539 544
6 228 178	8 280 281	-13 -117 95	-14 259 239	-13 186 101		9.8.L	-5 455 574
7 440 500	-8 664 673	-13 -129 58	-18 414 453	-14 400 516	0 325 274	0 377 332	-6 330 244
-7 414 240	-5 448 402	-14 289 279	-20 458 475	-14 761 772	1 561 567	1 349 335	-7 313 339
8 357 344	10 468 438			16 70 58	-1 536 525	2 528 542	-8 493 465
-8 668 918	-10 318 302	8.8.L	9.1.L	-16 500 482	-2 646 648	3 289 284	-8 551 548
-10 572 642	-11 354 423	0 280 266	0 439 458		-3 185 218	-4 328 305	-9 535 517
-11 -147 116	12 610 611	-1 -100 97	1 545 635	9.3.L	-4 754 730	-4 -110 105	-10 644 593
-11 351 319	-12 370 455	-2 329 323	-1 425 345	0 -148 170	5 156 135	-5 315 344	-12 858 755
-12 333 416	13 -131 156	3 256 216	-2 822 817	-1 165 110	6 704 666	6 259 277	-12 982 713
-12 519 518	14 707 645	-3 293 318	-2 1215 1220	2 516 496	-6 859 877	-7 247 269	-13 268 318
14 364 369	-14 172 188	4 393 399	3 443 447	-2 845 834	-7 224 223	-8 417 428	-14 767 739
-14 327 335	16 474 451	-4 422 416	4 589 933	3 395 399	8 643 660	-9 243 244	-15 233 247
-16 432 366	-16 725 756	5 348 421	-8 771 877	4 557 548	-4 874 847	-10 491 477	-16 249 251
-17 -126 135	-18 -146 166	6 437 432	6 832 796	-4 689 680	10 561 551	-12 307 319	-17 -154 162
-18 -73 176		-6 429 346	-6 1154 1174	5 501 480	-11 332 290		-18 276 241
8.4.L	0 251 266	-7 387 416	7 411 446	6 608 716	12 513 510	9.9.L	10.2.L
0 350 329	1 546 522	-8 387 415	8 713 587	-6 976 970	-13 327 321	0 -134 162	0 462 445
2 671 692	-1 566 556	-9 503 494	-8 535 526	-7 725 717		1 -33 17	-1 318 326
-2 674 704	2 352 320	-10 282 305	-9 332 331	8 400 409	0 545 541	-2 774 205	-2 1123 1276
3 957 992	-2 466 393	11 -115 176	-10 1336 1355	-8 893 890	-1 530 544	4 336 342	-3 259 257
-3 296 325	-3 -161 112	-13 102 121	-11 247 241	10 408 458	-2 268 262	4 325 356	-4 723 726
4 453 985	4 617 644		-11 599 593	-11 -156 171	3 422 456	6 457 432	-4 713 754
-4 454 920	-4 513 534	8.9.L	12 375 475	-12 244 275	-3 426 422	-6 281 255	-5 236 271
5 722 741	6 556 565	0 459 473	13 273 273	-14 325 345	-4 390 387		-6 548 548
-5 -93 29	-6 674 645	2 490 449	16 423 432	-15 363 316	-4 374 387	10.0.L	9 352 953
6 1018 1031	-7 337 368	-3 277 301	-16 555 539	-16 373 357	-5 -13 164	0 929 949	10 545 553
-6 1159 1155	-8 778 765	-3 -124 185	-18 733 732	-17 718 732	-6 -135 76	2 376 433	-11 191 196
7 -73 7	-9 241 247	-4 -103 120	-20 373 435	-17 -149 175	-8 469 510	-2 1659 1619	-11 208 257
-7 524 446	-10 262 364	-5 -116 36		-18 834 844	-9 271 271	4 912 895	
8 614 906	-11 264 280	-8 222 243		-19 -181 212	-10 622 618	-4 844 901	
-8 693 713	-11 444 449	-10 335 372			-11 313 337		
9 367 332	-13 373 342			9.4.L	0 707 731		
-9 570 578							

Table 3.6b continued.

10.2.L	10.5.L	-4 508 498	11.2.L	11.4.L	11.7.L	-16 447 425	-13 -445 38
12 583 627	0 674 566	-5 -155 87	0 1163 1126	6 401 406	1 -76 108	12.2.L	12.5.L
-12 -154 238	-1 122 164	-5 294 293	2 1231 1234	-6 -100 23	-2 304 264	0 950 870	0 523 522
14 233 233	2 1051 1055	6 514 493	3 -145 135	8 485 484	-4 454 483	1 316 336	2 558 551
-14 557 546	-2 -150 156	7 -97 72	-3 222 194	-8 293 336	-6 318 309	-2 976 923	-2 -18 34
-15 -112 196	4 700 658	8 378 330	4 477 454	9 410 466	-6 142 205	-4 464 443	-4 534 534
-16 570 515	6 556 555	-8 -119 115	-4 527 554	-9 257 268	-11 250 225	5 333 288	-4 -147 94
-18 000 728	7 268 266		6 291 322	-10 741 671		10 523 414	-5 242 323
10.3.L	-8 342 365	10.9.L	-6 264 220	11 270 379	11.8.L	11 237 237	6 555 514
3 372 358	-5 312 275	0 265 289	7 333 238	-11 -153 71	0 246 215	-11 -175 177	7 335 334
2 985 1009	-10 744 754	1 297 314	8 534 634	12 438 396	1 353 335	12 422 422	8 237 323
-2 228 233	-11 238 212	-2 217 192	9 382 313	-12 441 471	2 285 276	-12 759 712	-8 448 437
-3 435 478	12 726 752	4 397 386	-9 -174 135	13 -159 168	-2 -137 102	14 -147 160	9 213 143
4 414 418	-12 312 261		10 351 319	14 508 518	-3 -147 152	-14 874 914	-10 537 529
-5 412 400	14 672 648	11.0.L	-10 1733 1327	-16 -55 73	4 454 424	-16 369 353	-12 291 336
7 -125 159	-14 225 229	0 1048 980	-11 -129 83	11.5.L	-5 244 262		
8 414 426		2 1242 1205	12 543 657	0 404 371	-6 271 271	12.3.L	12.6.L
-9 850 622	10.6.L	4 834 876	-12 935 950	1 239 162	-8 550 555	0 436 501	0 394 337
9 539 571	1 306 270	-4 709 714	14 594 553	-1 -184 268		1 313 319	1 -34 135
-9 191 154	-1 441 463	-6 -80 40	-15 -133 144	-2 531 511		-1 439 398	2 -35 133
-10 842 910	2 -177 74	8 342 324	-16 136 154	4 344 276	0 1100 1105	2 723 726	-2 555 526
11 215 226	-4 326 201	-10 214 175	11.3.L	-4 628 624	-2 802 658	-3 280 275	-3 227 138
-11 -68 83	-4 451 459	-10 607 642	0 758 779	5 285 249	-6 168 179	4 418 429	-4 332 334
-12 606 601	6 446 523	12 551 507	-2 822 853	6 376 370	-6 540 624	-4 417 422	5 308 283
-12 622 639	-6 534 530	-12 484 489	3 329 320	-7 -112 48	8 265 181	6 475 465	6 -159 52
14 554 557	8 202 218	14 742 687	4 319 352	8 393 394	-8 665 479	-6 201 219	7 233 218
-14 337 362	-8 314 333	10 565 524	-4 516 615	-9 578 532	-10 453 469	-7 441 434	8 376 356
15 -74 10	10 234 241	-16 307 324	-5 431 436	-10 -170 234	-12 805 814	-8 341 344	9 -179 128
-16 -143 55	-11 326 330		-6 503 657	-11 248 303	-12 665 682	-9 347 355	-10 -91 75
-18 321 342	13 205 167	11.1.L	7 462 335	12 531 509	14 533 504	10 -129 174	-11 244 315
	-14 253 290	0 1034 1015	-7 736 676	-12 354 364	-14 441 456	-10 1039 1046	-12 199 145
10.4.L	10.7.L	1 498 452	8 452 453			11 399 431	12.7.L
0 407 392	0 374 254	-2 1323 1284	9 350 359	11.6.L	0 768 723	-12 -182 186	12.7.L
1 185 179	-1 -17 101	3 488 481	-9 139 255	0 350 353	-1 476 422	-12 641 683	0 353 354
-2 707 701	2 645 645	-3 -118 146	10 525 524	-2 503 534	-1 554 544	14 234 253	2 346 451
4 365 364	4 412 502	4 642 638	-10 526 525	-2 218 209	2 1075 1079	-15 198 153	-3 -119 4
-4 563 617	-4 228 228	5 442 457	11 523 475	3 -168 7	3 351 344	12.4.L	4 510 512
-5 434 438	-5 207 146	-7 188 231	-12 723 559	4 536 529	-3 417 448	0 850 874	-4 222 175
6 528 570	6 225 221	-8 437 463	-14 714 722	-5 222 196	4 356 360	2 306 274	5 -132 154
-6 710 628	-6 168 214	-9 425 381	-16 450 450	-6 329 353	-4 343 378	-2 877 859	6 315 346
-7 617 622	-6 457 457	-10 317 283	-17 219 235	-8 -164 127	-5 417 405	-3 418 395	-6 427 421
8 408 483	-5 -121 115	11 -54 50	11.4.L	-7 -145 217	-6 665 635	-4 471 431	-7 189 37
-8 477 533	-9 -77 122	12 1031 1003	0 448 448	8 589 659	-7 212 244	-5 444 442	-8 533 655
9 228 160	-10 606 640	-12 461 446	2 344 333	-10 229 168	-10 347 421	10 672 719	-10 534 515
12 800 788		14 -157 167	-3 241 246	-10 757 774	-12 605 617	-10 296 275	
12 468 465	10.8.L	-14 597 603	4 581 583	11 -68 51	13 -25 42	11 -184 240	
-12 345 338	0 154 150		5 234 132	-12 469 566	-13 211 174	12 548 564	
-14 321 360	-2 334 311			-14 246 211	14 482 455	-12 388 384	
-15 276 284							
-16 336 299							
12.8.L	-12 466 500	-5 265 276	-2 824 799	14.6.L	8 486 467	2 360 394	15.4.L
-2 378 349	-16 405 458	6 440 375	4 405 433	-2 512 578	-8 377 422	-2 515 492	0 57 131
-3 265 271	13.3.L	-6 483 491	-4 616 537	-4 414 257	-11 202 233	4 524 538	2 -176 235
-4 455 408		-8 495 479	-6 333 346	5 372 350		6 318 259	-2 335 243
-5 -149 183	0 867 816	-10 449 485	8 534 435	-7 260 266	15.3.L	-8 530 561	-3 -142 133
-6 210 208	1 255 277		9 -128 123		0 407 408		4 343 336
13.0.L	2 422 430	13.7.L	-9 294 253	15.0.L	-1 366 357	16.1.L	-7 -113 49
-2 525 476	-2 525 476	0 304 339	10 435 417	2 -161 39	2 523 504	0 -138 158	17.3.L
2 445 404	3 254 160	-1 221 192	-10 548 572	4 390 365	-2 666 654	1 -189 217	-4 392 334
4 400 431	-3 514 492	-2 485 501	-11 -22 51	-4 459 393	4 444 470	2 -186 235	-6 518 517
6 759 779	-4 377 377	-4 424 387	-12 798 799	-6 450 393	-4 451 472	-4 531 503	-8 -150 153
-6 261 268	-5 423 355	5 213 228	-14 587 575	-6 729 688	-7 255 174	6 673 622	
-8 145 234	-6 416 421	-6 213 250	14.3.L	-8 358 281	8 309 274	-6 614 643	
-10 612 640	-7 271 263	-7 -97 82	1 443 434	8 572 499	-10 545 601	-8 272 283	
-12 573 570	10 622 614		-1 380 393	15.1.L	-12 600 551	-11 -133 54	17.1.L
-16 277 231	-10 543 527	14.0.L	-2 138 159	2 500 471		16.2.L	1 -134 25
13.1.L	11 -150 223	0 568 534	4 537 491	-2 659 632	1 370 355	0 337 277	2 154 53
0 937 887	-12 571 612	2 626 615	-4 589 578	-3 -128 83	-1 251 245	2 419 357	4 531 528
1 -147 117	-14 641 644	-2 572 607	6 543 544	-4 449 416	4 154 253	-2 622 617	-4 -187 235
2 443 425	13.4.L	4 701 685	-6 570 556	-5 -198 235	4 473 484	4 448 442	-6 -189 231
-2 789 746	0 420 349	-4 522 462	7 243 227	-7 -149 155	-6 400 434	-5 354 281	-8 458 474
3 288 279	-1 333 338	-6 295 307	-7 222 220	8 380 337		-8 500 488	17.2.L
4 417 406	2 526 502	8 467 403	-8 249 239	-8 448 394	15.5.L	-10 532 520	0 214 238
-4 333 367	4 525 481	-8 393 362	-10 333 326	-8 317 300	0 305 289	16.3.L	1 -124 124
-5 350 273	-4 345 256	10 513 489	-11 343 343	-10 532 534	-2 442 414	-2 433 339	-4 633 562
-6 634 596	6 434 430	-10 672 704	-13 -157 175	-12 375 394	-4 267 303	-6 593 585	-7 -117 21
7 335 313	7 -163 155	12 353 316	14.4.L	15.2.L	-7 240 268	1 228 245	17.3.L
-7 337 346	-8 278 215	-12 470 466	0 424 335	4 391 412		-4 212 213	0 389 365
8 308 267	-10 477 452	-14 344 353	-1 282 292	-4 630 571		-4 694 661	
9 -199 260	-12 229 276		2 342 312	5 218 197	-3 322 343	-5 -109 10	
13 699 623	13.5.L	0 338 303	-2 530 527	-5 -106 50		-6 663 664	
-10 432 445	0 400 400	1 363 319	-3 551 359	6 687 616		-8 555 271	
12 420 433	-1 203 194	-3 317 288	4 349 351	-6 765 794		-9 -186 167	
-12 761 759	-2 676 682	4 747 687	-4 312 323	7 -93 55	0 -157 157		
-13 -102 2	-4 275 253	-4 217 263	8 322 252				
-14 667 683	-6 -128 77	-5 230 231	-8 235 234				
-16 93 162	7 -178 247	6 582 594	-9 265 220				
13.2.L	-7 243 244	-6 343 288	-9 -142 79				
0 458 405	-8 -118 118	8 429 415	-12 421 432				
-1 275 246	-9 -16 131	9 269 304	14.5.L				
2 754 719	10 644 557	-9 -71 170	-4 315 315				
4 485 454	-12 -100 173	-10 429 431	-6 392 325				
-4 421 422	13.6.L	11 -231 202	8 352 336				
6 507 609	0 366 278	-12 229 246					
-6 288 286	2 342 315						
-8 011 877	-3 222 208	0 638 539					
-9 -117 179	-4 267 267	2 449 383					
-10 945 544							
-11 -27 15							

## CHAPTER 4

REACTION OF  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  WITH BIDENTATE PHOSPHORUS-DONOR LEWIS BASES, AND THE X-RAY ANALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURE OF ONE OF THE PRODUCTS4(i) Introduction

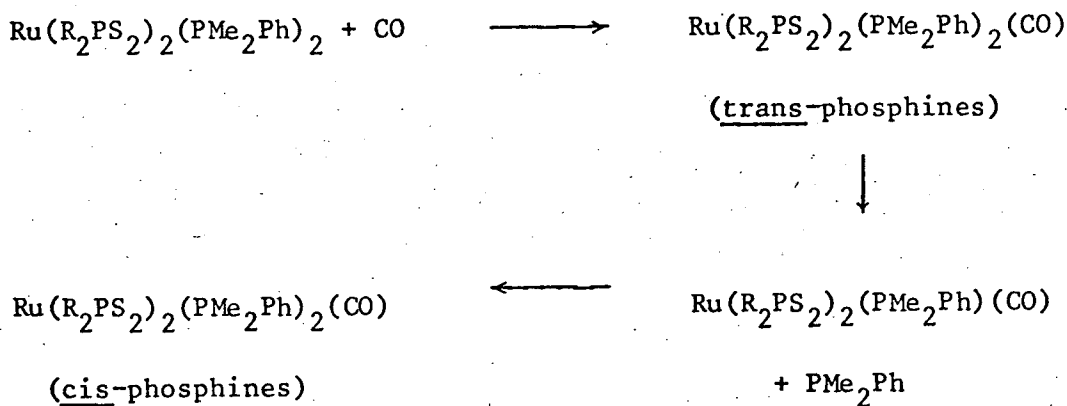
In view of the unexpected stereochemistries found in the  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{L}_2)$  compounds where  $\text{L}_2$  is a bulky, bidentate nitrogen-donor base such as 2,2'-bipyridyl or 1,10-phenanthroline, it was considered of interest to react  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  with bulky, bidentate phosphorus-donor bases, and to examine the spectroscopic properties and the structures of the products.

4(ii) Results and Discussion

(a) When  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  was reacted in ethanol with a 1:1 molar ratio of bis-diphenylphosphinomethane, a yellow product was obtained from a reaction mixture which smelt strongly of free tertiary phosphine; after recrystallisation from ethanol the maximum yield obtained was 38%. The i.r. spectrum indicates the presence of both S-bonded unidentate and bidentate monothiobenzoate groups, and the analysis figures agree best with the formula  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3(\text{mediphos})$ . The sharp melting point of the compound, and the reproducibility of its analytical composition after recrystallisation, both suggest that it is a pure compound and not, for example, a mixture of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  and free mediphos.

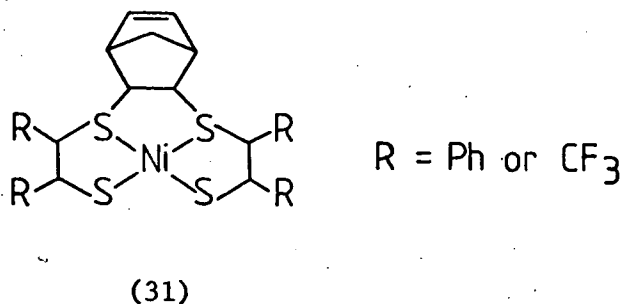
However, the  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum at room temperature (see Table 4.2) exhibits a strong singlet at -22.11 p.p.m., the chemical shift of free mediphos, three poorly-resolved doublets between 1 p.p.m. and 5 p.p.m., and a broad triplet at 24.41 p.p.m. On cooling to 240K, the spectrum is resolved into three  $\text{AX}_2$  patterns, identified as those

characteristic of a fresh solution of mer-Ru(PhCOS)<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>3</sub> (see Chapter 5, section (ii)a, and Table 5.3). A possible overall mechanism for this reaction is shown in Scheme 4.1; it is proposed that the mediphos initially reacts with the Ru(PhCOS)<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub> to form a chelated complex of the type Ru(PhCOS)<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)(mediphos) (cf. the product formed with etdiphos which is discussed in section 4(ii)b). This step involves the displacement of a PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph group and two molecules of this free phosphine then presumably attack the mediphos chelate to displace mediphos and give the meridional isomers of Ru(PhCOS)<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>3</sub>. This scheme is related to that proposed<sup>99</sup> for the reaction of Ru(R<sub>2</sub>PS<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>2</sub> with carbon monoxide:



where a molecule of PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph leaves the complex then re-attacks to rupture a Ru-S bond and give the final product. In the present case, the product isolated always contains mediphos, although it is completely dissociated in solution to give mer-Ru(PhCOS)<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>3</sub> and free mediphos. Two possible explanations can be suggested: either the product crystallises from ethanol as a clathrate containing a 1:1 molar ratio of the ruthenium complex and mediphos, or the mediphos is actually bound in the complex and dissociates immediately in solution. Complexes of the type M(S-S)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>) are known<sup>117,118</sup> (M = Ni, Pd or Pt; S-S = Ph<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub><sup>2-</sup> or for Ni, (CF<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub><sup>2-</sup>) where the diene is bonded to

two cis-sulphur atoms from neighbouring coordinated dithiene ligands (31).

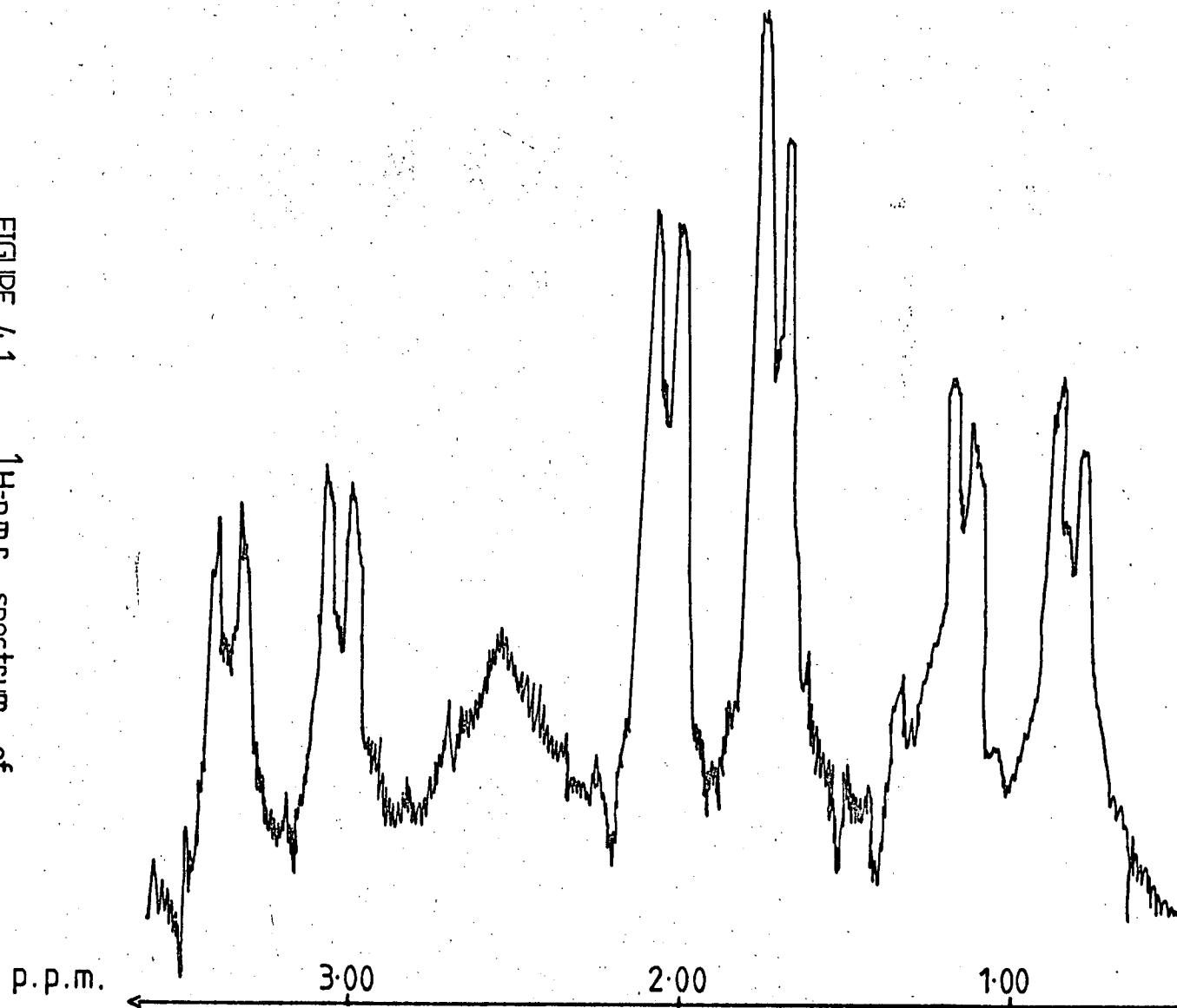


Analogous bonding of mediphos to cis-sulphur atoms in neighbouring monothiobenzoate ligands of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  can be envisaged, but the immediate and complete dissociation of the mediphos in solution, and the presence of isomers of mer- $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  which are believed to contain trans-sulphur atoms (see Chapter 5, section (ii)a), suggests that a clathrate structure in the solid state, or some other type of cocrystallisation, is more likely. An unambiguous answer must await an X-ray structure analysis.

(b) When  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  was reacted with a 1:1 molar ratio of bis-diphenylphosphinoethane in ethanol, a yellow-brown product was obtained which analysed for  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})$ . The compound gave a non-conducting solution in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and was shown by osmometric molecular weight measurements to be monomeric in chloroform and acetone solutions at several different concentrations. In the i.r. spectrum,  $\nu(\text{CO})$  is observed at 1460 and 1545  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , suggesting that both S-bonded unidentate and bidentate monothiobenzoate groups are present; the  $\nu(\text{CS})$  region is obscured by etdiphos vibrational modes.

The methyl region of the  $^1\text{H}$ n.m.r. spectrum (see Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1) shows four doublets at 1.25 $\delta$ , 1.46 $\delta$  (two doublets superimposed, on the evidence of decoupling experiments) and 1.78 $\delta$ , each with

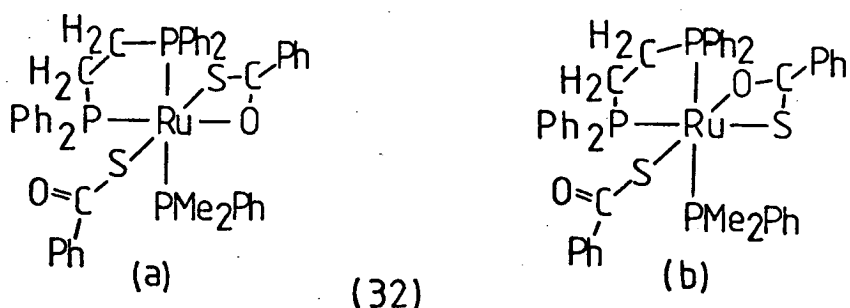
FIGURE 4.1  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum of  
 $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{P}^i\text{Me}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{etdiphos})$



a J(PH) of 8.50 Hz and a smaller doublet splitting of 1.60 Hz on each peak. The doublet at 1.25 $\delta$  and one at 1.46 $\delta$  decouple when irradiated at a frequency equivalent to a  $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shift of ca 3 p.p.m., and the second doublet at 1.46 $\delta$  and the one at 1.78 $\delta$  decouple at ca 5 p.p.m. The smaller splitting of 1.6 Hz disappears on irradiation at ca 67 p.p.m. and irradiation at ca 1 p.p.m. and at ca 9 p.p.m. also has a visible effect on the pattern observed. The  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum consists of two first-order ABX patterns of approximately equal intensity coupled thus (see Figure 4.2):

(i)	shift/p.p.m.	J(PP)/Hz	(ii)	shift/p.p.m.	J(PP)/Hz
A	74.99	AB 15.6	A'	66.24	AB' 15.0
B	65.24	AX 28.0	B'	67.61	AX' 26.2
X	5.11	BX 308.1	X'	3.35	BX' 318.6

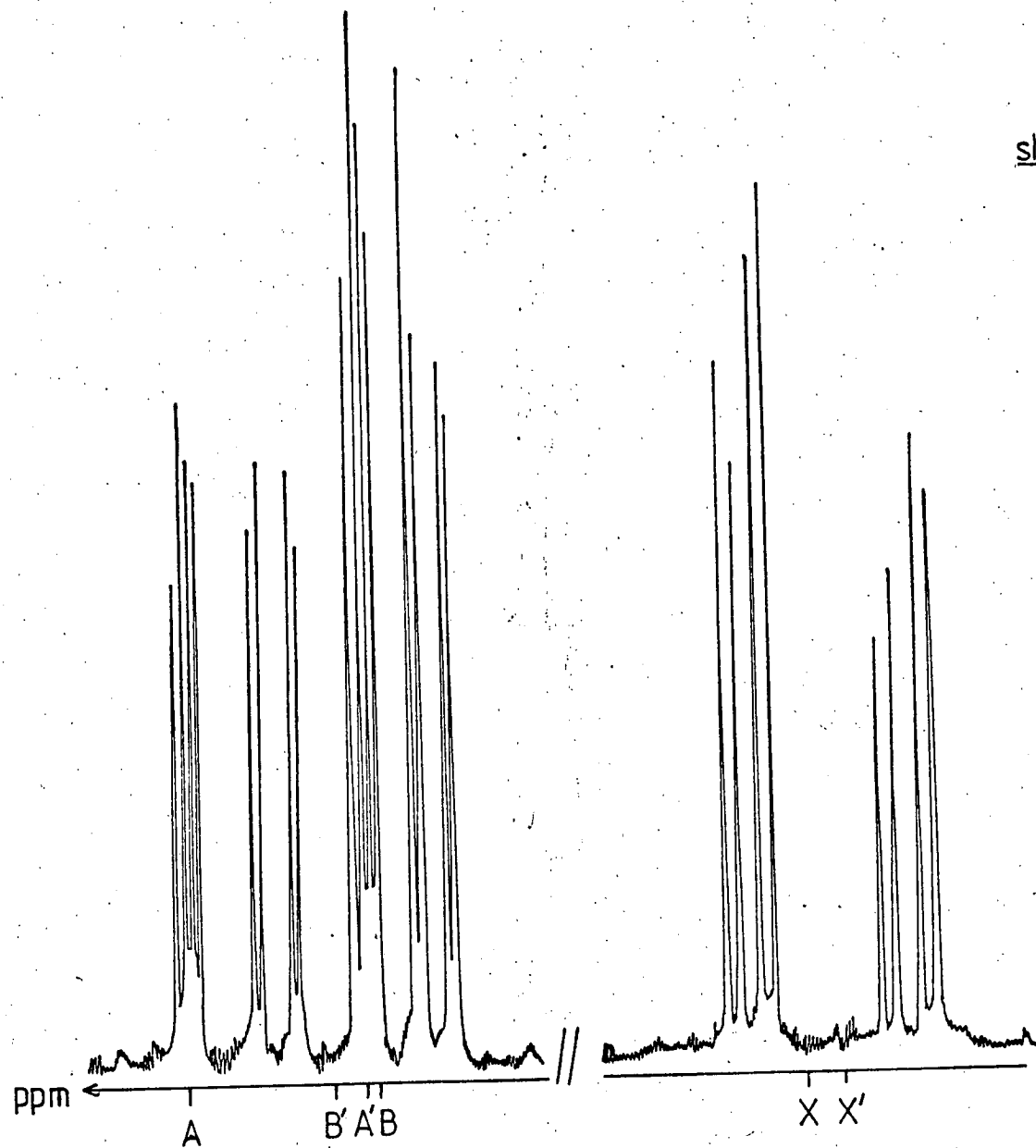
The A and B resonances in each pattern are assigned to the two phosphorus atoms of the chelated etdiphos group, while the X resonance arises from the single  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$  group. The sizes of the coupling constants indicate that the  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$  group is coordinated trans to the B phosphorus atom of the etdiphos, giving rise to the largest coupling constant in each case; the two structures (32a) and (32b) are proposed, and (32b) has been confirmed by X-ray crystallography. If we assume that the



etdiphos phosphorus trans to oxygen (32a) will have a larger chemical shift than that trans to sulphur (32b) (see discussion of  $\text{mer-Ru(PhCOS)}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  in Chapter 5), then spectrum (i), above, can

$\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})$   
 $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -nmr spectrum of

FIGURE 4.2



<u>shifts:</u>	A	74.99 ppm	A'	66.24 ppm
	B	65.24 ppm	B'	67.61 ppm
	X	5.11 ppm	X'	3.35 ppm

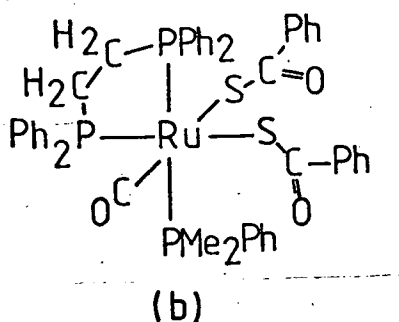
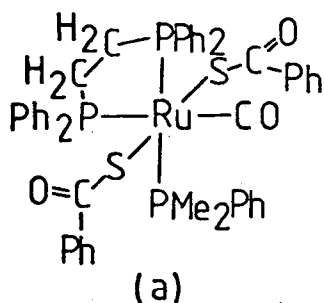


assigned to isomer (32a) and spectrum (ii), where the difference in shift between the etdiphos phosphorus atoms is much less, to isomer (32b).

When  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})$  was treated with carbon monoxide, a product was obtained which has one carbonyl stretching mode in the i.r. spectrum at  $1990\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , and one new  $\nu(\text{CO})(\text{acid})$  band at  $1560\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , together with the  $\nu(\text{CO})(\text{acid})$  bands at  $1460$  and  $1545\text{ cm}^{-1}$  which were observed for the starting material. In the  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum, the two ABX patterns arising from the isomers of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})$ -(etdiphos) are observed in the same relative proportions as before, but the strongest pattern in the spectrum, approximately three times more intense than either of those from the starting material, is a third ABX pattern:

	shift/p.p.m.	J(PP)/Hz
A	34.26	AB 19.5
B	52.66	AX 31.7
X	-4.88	BX 276.9

Clearly, the arrangement of phosphorus atoms is the same as in the starting material, and structure (33a) or (33b) is proposed for the CO adduct. The difference of almost 20 p.p.m. between the chemical shifts of the two

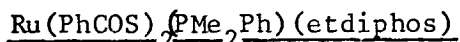


(33)

etdiphos phosphorus atoms suggests that the structure (33a), where the phosphorus atoms are trans to carbon and sulphur, is the more likely.

This isomer would be formed by cleavage of the Ru-O bond in isomer (32a) of the starting material, and it seems a reasonable suggestion since an Ru-O bond trans to phosphorus, as in (32a), would be expected to be more labile than one trans to sulphur, as in (32b). The carbonylation of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})$  is by no means facile, as several hours refluxing in ethanol under carbon monoxide does not take the reaction to completion, and this is probably for simple steric reasons, as the coordination sphere of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})$  is already extremely sterically crowded. However, none of this explains why both isomers of the starting material are still present after the carbonylation reaction, and in almost equal amounts. The presence of only one isomer of the carbonylated product suggests either that the two isomers of the starting material are in a dynamic equilibrium in refluxing ethanol solution, so that selective carbonylation of one isomer will always leave an isomeric mixture of the starting material, or that the products formed by the carbonylation of both isomers of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})$  then rearrange to give only one form of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})(\text{CO})$ . Although the  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})$  shows no significant change when the temperature of the  $\text{CDCl}_3$  solution is raised to 323K, the isomers of the complex may equilibrate in refluxing ethanol (ca 350K) by a solvent-assisted mechanism and, as the proportions of the two isomers do not vary appreciably from sample to sample, this seems the more likely explanation.

In order to elucidate the unexpected composition and stereochemistry of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})$ , an X-ray structure analysis was undertaken using crystals grown by slow evaporation from methanol.

4(iii) Determination of the Crystal Structure of

The crystals of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})\cdot\text{MeOH}$  recrystallised from methanol solution were yellow-brown in colour and flat, with fairly well developed faces. Preliminary precession and Weissenberg photographs indicated that the crystals diffracted adequately, though not well enough to give a high-resolution structure, and were triclinic with cell dimensions:

$$\begin{array}{ll} a = 10.01(1)\overset{\circ}{\text{A}} & \alpha = 75.2(5)^\circ \\ b = 14.70(1)\overset{\circ}{\text{A}} & \beta = 83.6(5)^\circ \\ c = 18.52(1)\overset{\circ}{\text{A}} & \gamma = 73.5(5)^\circ \end{array}$$

(Standard deviations are estimated)

The photographs exhibited no systematic absences and the space group was assumed to be  $\text{P}\bar{1}(\text{n. } 2)$ , a centric space group which has two equivalent positions in the unit cell. Two molecules of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})\cdot\text{MeOH}$ , in a cell of the given dimensions, give a calculated density of  $1.24\text{ g cm}^{-3}$ , which compares reasonably well with the value of  $1.27\text{ g cm}^{-3}$  measured by flotation using water and saturated sodium bromide solution.

A crystal was then mounted about the c axis, aligned correctly using oscillation photographs, and transferred to a Stoe Stadi-2 two-circle automatic diffractometer. Data were collected using  $\text{CuK}\alpha$  radiation over one half of the reciprocal lattice ( $hkl$ ,  $\bar{h}kl$ ,  $h\bar{k}l$  and  $\bar{h}\bar{k}l$  reflections) out to  $\theta = 40^\circ$ ; due to the poor quality of the crystals, only 1274 of the 1640 reflections measured could be treated as observed. After data reduction, including the application of Lorentz and polarisation factors, but no absorption corrections, a Patterson map was calculated

using the SHELX program package<sup>119</sup>. There are two equivalent positions in the space group  $P\bar{1}$ ,  $(x, y, z)$  and  $(-x, -y, -z)$ , giving a general point in the Patterson map at  $(2x, 2y, 2z)$  and symmetry-related positions, and this peak was identified in the calculated map as

$$\begin{array}{lll} (2x, 2y, 2z) & \text{at} & (.4926, .2054, .4449) \\ \text{giving } (x, y, z) & \text{at} & (.2463, .1027, .2224) . \end{array}$$

The ruthenium atom was given these coordinates, and a difference Fourier map was calculated using the XRAY76 program package<sup>120</sup> in which six atoms octahedrally coordinated to the ruthenium were located. The seven-atom fragment was then refined, with all the coordinated atoms treated as phosphorus, and individual isotropic temperature factors assigned to each. After two cycles of least-squares refinement, the temperature factor associated with one of the coordinated atoms had increased to almost three times the value originally assigned ( $U = 0.05A^2$ ) and this atom was tentatively identified as the coordinated oxygen of a chelated monothiobenzoate group. A difference Fourier map based on the refined positions of the Ru and coordinated atoms revealed poorly-resolved peaks identifiable as carbon atoms bridging the oxygen and sulphur of the chelated monothiobenzoate group and connecting the two phosphorus atoms of the etdiphos group. Three carbon-atom peaks associated with the  $PMe_2Ph$  phosphorus and one close to the sulphur of the unidentate monothiobenzoate group enabled these ligands to be identified. A subsequent difference Fourier map contained broad, unresolved areas of electron density indicating the position of phenyl rings bonded to the phosphorus atoms and the carbon atoms of the acid groups, and over a series of difference Fourier maps, idealised phenyl rings were fitted to the electron density areas in turn, beginning with the best resolved. After all the phenyl rings and the uncoordinated acid oxygen had been added,

the resulting difference Fourier map was free from major peaks of electron density, but the R-factor was still high, ca 0.34. Least-squares refinement was begun with the idealised phenyl rings being refined as rigid bodies, and after two cycles a difference Fourier map revealed two additional peaks which were interpreted as the oxygen and carbon atoms of a molecule of methanol, with the oxygen hydrogen-bonded to the uncoordinated oxygen of the monothiobenzoate group. Further refinement led to improvement of the bond distances and angles in all the ligands, except the chelated monothiobenzoate group. The bridging carbon in this ligand, C35, tended to refine so as to make the C-O and C-S distances, and the O-C-S angle, implausible, and it proved impossible to obtain a meaningful temperature factor for this atom. The temperature factors for the ruthenium and phosphorus atoms, and the sulphur of the unidentate monothiobenzoate group, were given individual anisotropic temperature factors, with isotropic temperature factors for all the other atoms. In particular, the sulphur atom of the chelated acid group was given an isotropic temperature factor as its anisotropic parameters were strongly coupled with the temperature factor of C35, and refinement of the anisotropic values led to further complications in the refinement of parameters for the bridging carbon.

Further refinement took the R-factor to 0.163 and at this stage, an analysis of the reflections in terms of  $\sin\theta$  and  $|F_{\text{obs}}|$  values revealed that agreement was bad for reflections having  $|F_{\text{obs}}| < 32.0$ . These weak reflections, which were clearly very poorly determined, were eliminated and refinement was continued using the remaining 1094 reflections, with unit weights for all reflections. The refinement effectively converged with  $R = 0.15$ . At this stage, no parameter was shifting by more than one standard deviation and, given the restricted

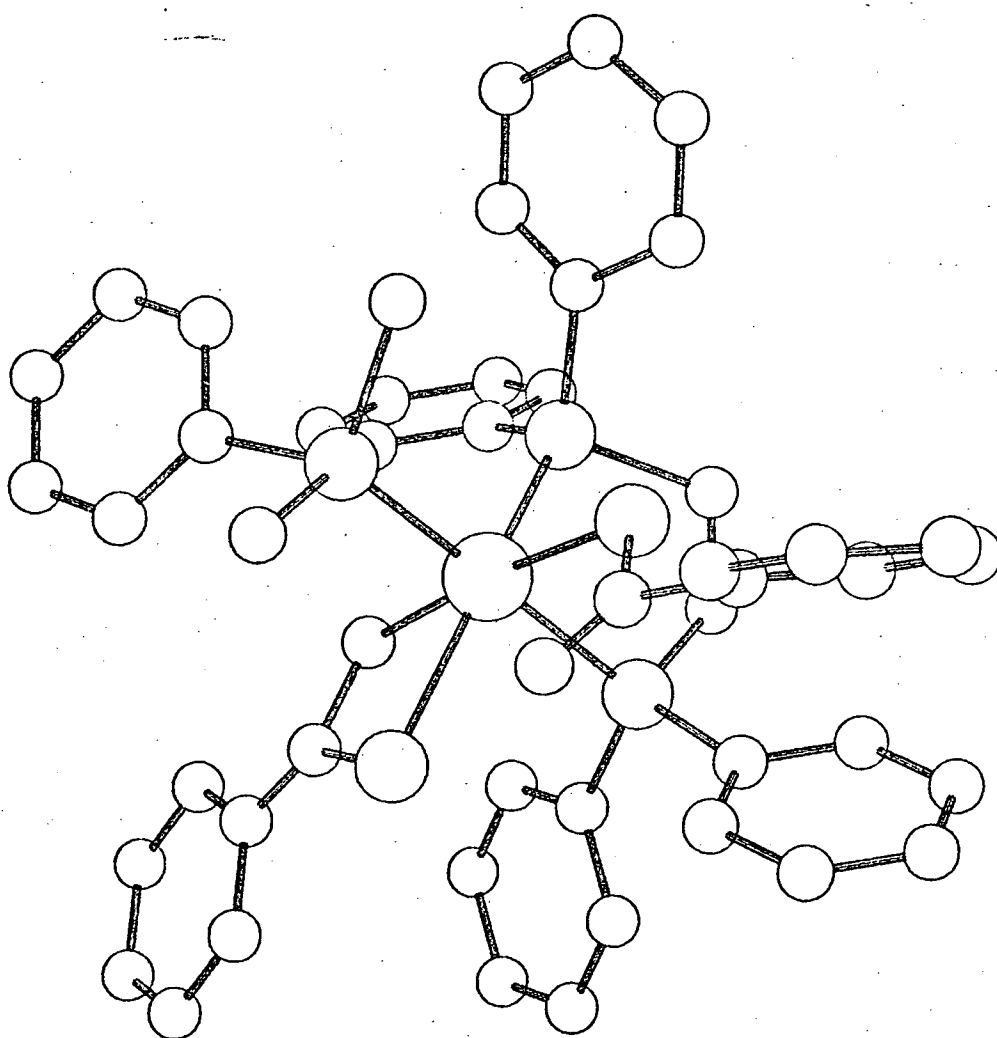
size and poor quality of the data set, it was clear that no further improvement in the structure was possible. A final difference Fourier map showed no significant peaks of electron density, although the general noise level remained high, and further attempts to refine the structure were abandoned. Structure factors and tables of atomic positional and thermal parameters are given in Tables 4.3 and 4.4.

#### 4(iv) Discussion of the Structure

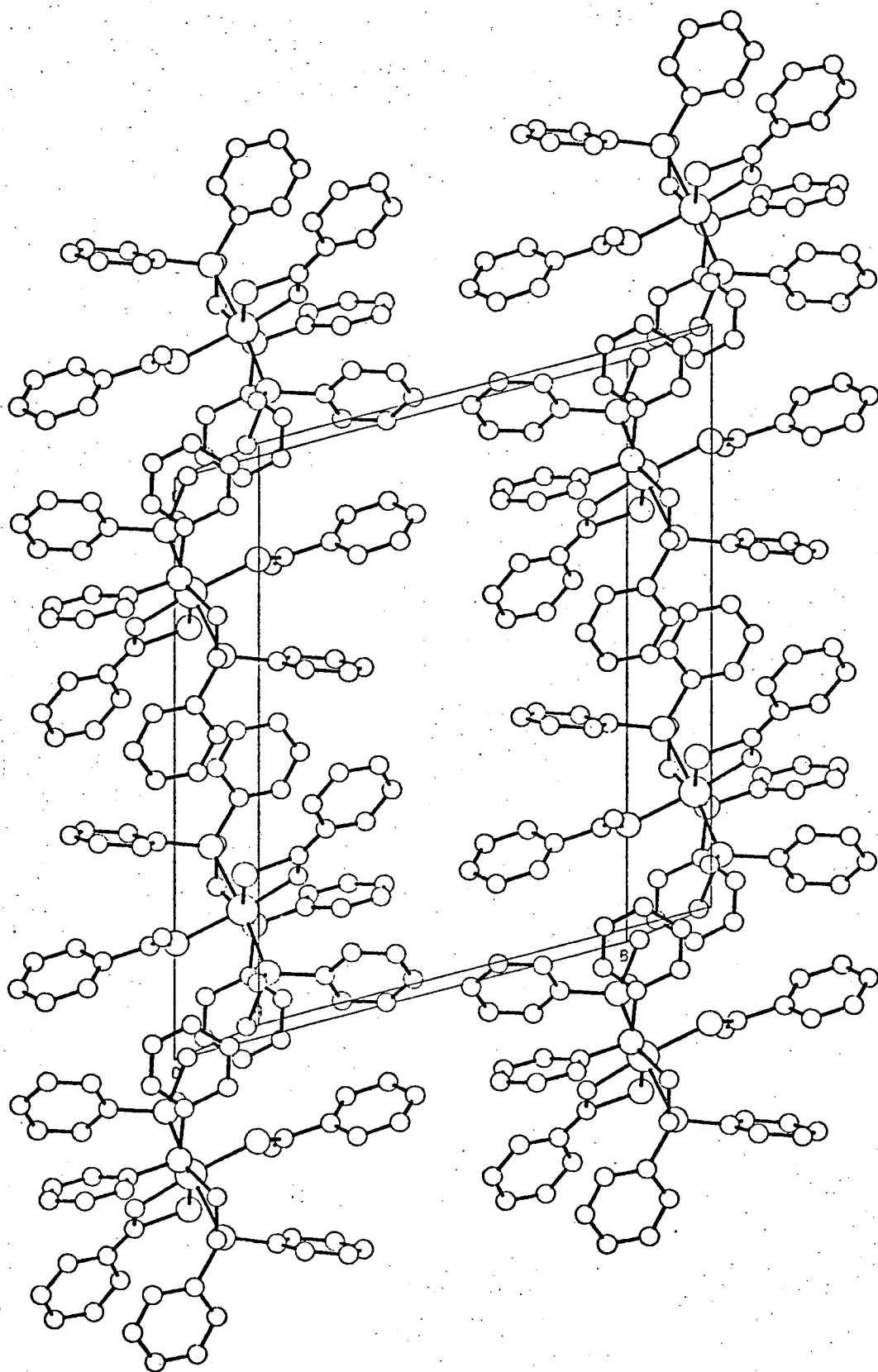
Bond distances and angles are given in Tables 4.5, and a view of the molecule, and its crystal packing are shown in Figures 4.3. The poor resolution of the structure, reflected in the large standard deviations in both distances and angles, makes a detailed discussion, for example comparing ligand dimensions with those found in previous structures, meaningless. However, one or two points can be made.

The coordination about the ruthenium is in the form of a distorted octahedron, with the largest deviation from ideal geometry arising from the small ligand bite of the chelated monothiobenzoate group ( $\text{S1-O1} = 2.54\text{\AA}$ ,  $\text{S1-Ru-O1} = 67.2^\circ$ ). That much is clear, although the geometry of the chelated acid group is not well determined. The unsatisfactory behaviour of the bridging carbon atom during refinement has already been mentioned, and in the structures discussed in previous chapters, especially that of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$ , the position of the thiocarboxy-carbon atom in the monothiobenzoate groups has tended to be among the worst determined in the structure. This is reflected, for instance, in the significant differences which were found between comparable C-O and C-S distances in the monothiobenzoate groups of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{HNCMeCH}_2\text{CMe}_2\text{NH}_2)$ .

The uncoordinated oxygen atom of the unidentate monothiobenzoate



**FIGURE 4.3** Molecular structure of  
 $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})$



**FIGURE 4.3** Crystal packing of  
 $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2(\text{erdiphos})$



group is hydrogen-bonded to a molecule of the methanol solvent from which the compound was recrystallised ( $\text{O}-\overset{\text{O}}{\text{O}}$  ca 3.0Å), and this type of hydrogen bonding may account for the fairly low value of the  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  mode in the i.r. spectrum of the complex. The unidentate monothiobenzoate group is slightly twisted from its preferred coordination geometry ( $\text{Ru}-\text{S}2-\text{C}42-\text{O}2 = 8^\circ$ ), probably due to the effect of the hydrogen bonding, and to the crowding of bulky ligands into the octahedral coordination sphere.

### Experimental

Experimental details are as given in the Experimental Section of Chapter 2. Bis(diphenylphosphine)methane was obtained by a method similar to that of Isslieb and Müller<sup>121</sup>, and bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane by the method of Chatt and Hart<sup>122,123</sup>.

#### Tris(dimethylphenylphosphine)bis(monothiobenzoato)ruthenium(II)- (bis(diphenylphosphino)methane)

The compounds  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  (0.1g) and  $\text{Ph}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{PPh}_2$  (0.06g) were refluxed in ethanol (50 ml) for 2h. The volume of the solution was reduced and on cooling the yellow product was filtered off and recrystallised from ethanol (0.06g, 38%), m.p.  $119-122^\circ\text{C}$  (Found: C, 65.64; H, 5.17. Calc. for  $\text{C}_{63}\text{H}_{65}\text{O}_2\text{P}_2\text{RuS}_2$ : C, 64.40; H, 5.54%) Mull i.r. spectrum:  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$   $1530-1560\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$   $930, 960\text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

#### (Bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane)(dimethylphenylphosphine)bis(monothio- benzoato)ruthenium(II)

The compounds  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  (0.1g) and  $\text{Ph}_2\text{PC}_2\text{H}_4\text{PPh}_2$  (0.06g) were refluxed in ethanol (50 ml) for 2h. The volume of the solution was reduced

and on cooling the yellow-brown product was filtered off and recrystallised from methanol (0.1g, 73%) m.p. 107-109°C (loss of solvent and decomp.) (Found: C, 63.88, H, 5.14;  $M((CH_3)_2CO)896$ . Calc. for  $C_{49}H_{41}O_3P_3RuS_2$ : C, 62.35; H, 5.20; M 911) Mull i.r. spectrum:  $\nu_{(CO)}$  1460, 1545  $cm^{-1}$ .

(Bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane)(carbonyl)(dimethylphenylphosphine)bis(mono-thiobenzoato)ruthenium(II)

The compound  $Ru(PhCOS)_2(PMe_2Ph)(etdiphos)$  (0.1g) was refluxed in ethanol (50 ml) under an atmosphere of CO gas for 2h. The volume of the solution was reduced and on cooling the yellow product was filtered off (0.08g, 78%) m.p. 104-107°C (loss of solvent) (Found: C, 64.07; H, 4.91. Calc. for  $C_{49}H_{48}O_3P_3RuS_2$ : C, 62.62; H, 4.79%) Mull i.r. spectrum:  $\nu_{(CO)(carbonyl)}$  1990  $cm^{-1}$ ,  $\nu_{(CO)(acid)}$  1460, 1545 and 1560  $cm^{-1}$ .

TABLE 4.1 (see also Figure 4.1)

<sup>1</sup>H-n.m.r. data in CDCl<sub>3</sub> for a ruthenium(II) monothiobenzoate complex  
with a bidentate phosphorus-donor Lewis Base (at 300K)

$\delta \pm 0.01 \text{ p.p.m.}$		
<u>Complex</u>	<u>methyl of phosphine</u>	<u>other</u>
Ru(PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph)(etdiphos)	1.25 (dd)	2.80 - 3.20(u) <sup>a</sup>
	1.46 (dd)	6.80 - 7.50 <sup>b</sup>
	1.78 (dd)	

dd = doublet of doublets

u = unresolved

<sup>a</sup> ethylenic protons of Ph<sub>2</sub>PC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>PPh<sub>2</sub> ligand

<sup>b</sup> phenyl resonances.

TABLE 4.2

$^{31}\text{P}$ - $\{^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. data for some ruthenium(II) monothiobenzoate complexes with bidentate phosphorus-donor Lewis bases. (All at 300K)

<u>Complex</u>		<u><math>\delta \pm 0.01</math> p.p.m.</u>		<u>J(PP)/Hz</u>
$\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})^{\text{b}}$	A	74.99	AB	15.6
	B'	67.61	A'B'	15.0
	B	65.82	AX	28.0
	A'	66.24	A'X'	26.2
	X	5.11	BX	308.1
	X'	3.35	B'X'	318.6
$\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})(\text{CO})$	B	52.66	AB	19.5
	A	34.26	AX	31.7
	X	-4.88	BX	276.9

<sup>a</sup>  $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shift quoted in p.p.m. to high frequency of 85%  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ .

<sup>b</sup> See also Figure 4.2.

Columns are  $h$ ,  $10|F_o|$ ,  $10|F_c|$ .

[illegible]

Table 4.3 continued

[illegible]

TABLE 4.4

Atomic and thermal parameters ( $\times 10^4$ ) for  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})(\text{etdiphos})$ 

Estimated standard deviations are given in brackets.

Atom	$x/a$	$y/b$	$z/c$	$U(A^2)$
Ru	2457(7)	1041(4)	2213(3)	a
P1	171(20)	1733(13)	1960(10)	a
P2	1590(21)	498(14)	3461(9)	a
P3	3428(21)	1420(12)	1004(10)	a
S1	4749(23)	662(14)	2756(10)	783(70)
S2	2269(20)	-395(12)	1947(10)	a
O1	2776(44)	2224(25)	2538(18)	470(120)
O2	4800(66)	1179(34)	2056(25)	940(190)
C1	-328(68)	988(40)	3519(31)	520(200)
C2	-825(74)	1080(45)	2801(36)	680(230)
C27	2589(72)	1103(43)	185(32)	680(220)
C28	5347(73)	829(43)	832(32)	660(220)
C35	4116(54)	1987(30)	2855(22)	b
C42	3760(100)	-1266(53)	1986(37)	810(280)
C3	485	2988	2048	430(190)
C4	-1878	3326	2276	1100(290)
C5	-2424	4308	2303	900(240)
C6	-1578	4948	2103	550(200)
C7	-183	4611	1875	740(220)
C8	364	3631	1848	840(250)
C9	-566	1757	1117	420(180)
C10	-855	2547	583	970(260)
C11	-1378	2612	-103	1040(270)
C12	-1611	1789	-260	920(250)
C13	-1319	900	272	600(210)
C14	-795	833	959	480(200)
C15	2023	1041	4173	480(190)
C16	2804	397	4767	720(220)
C17	3207	759	5314	610(210)
C18	2825	1761	5270	790(230)
C19	2042	2405	4678	640(210)
C20	1642	2043	4130	310(170)
C21	2166	-812	3787	730(230)

TABLE 4.4 (Contd.)

<u>Atom</u>	<u>x/a</u>	<u>y/b</u>	<u>z/c</u>	<u>U/A</u> <sup>02</sup>
C22	1083	-1242	4080	1050(280)
C23	1360	-2258	4321	860(240)
C24	2722	-2844	4271	640(210)
C25	3806	-2413	3978	720(220)
C26	3527	-1397	3734	620(220)
C29	3523	2681	688	450(190)
C30	4390	3114	947	700(220)
C31	4202	4126	722	830(240)
C32	3147	4703	238	600(210)
C33	2281	4271	-23	940(250)
C34	2468	3259	201	320(160)
C36	4669	2489	3184	1000(260)
C37	5799	1984	3638	750(230)
C38	6323	2473	4050	710(220)
C39	5714	3465	4010	990(260)
C40	4584	3970	3556	980(270)
C41	401	3480	3143	780(230)
C43	3626	-2278	1938	790(240)
C44	4661	-2810	1519	560(200)
C45	4621	-3739	1472	560(200)
C46	3547	-4135	1844	640(210)
C47	2514	-3604	2263	790(240)
C48	2553	-2674	2308	630(210)
O3	7495(93)	-2353(59)	2774(42)	2400(350)
C49	8575(135)	-1755(80)	2198(61)	2400(490)

Anisotropic temperature factors ( $\times 10^4$ )/A<sup>02</sup>

<u>Atom</u>	<u>U<sub>11</sub></u>	<u>U<sub>22</sub></u>	<u>U<sub>33</sub></u>	<u>U<sub>12</sub></u>	<u>U<sub>13</sub></u>	<u>U<sub>23</sub></u>
Ru	620(50)	570(40)	450(40)	240(30)	250(30)	10(30)
P1	420(170)	670(150)	570(140)	-60(120)	10(120)	-70(110)
P2	580(200)	850(170)	440(140)	240(140)	340(130)	-170(120)
P3	580(190)	440(130)	780(150)	110(130)	230(130)	-120(120)
S2	590(180)	360(120)	850(150)	220(120)	180(120)	-50(100)

<sup>a</sup> anisotropic temperature factor; <sup>b</sup> no meaningful temperature factor.

<sup>c</sup> All subsequent atoms were refined as parts of rigid phenyl rings, and no atomic e.s.d.'s are available.



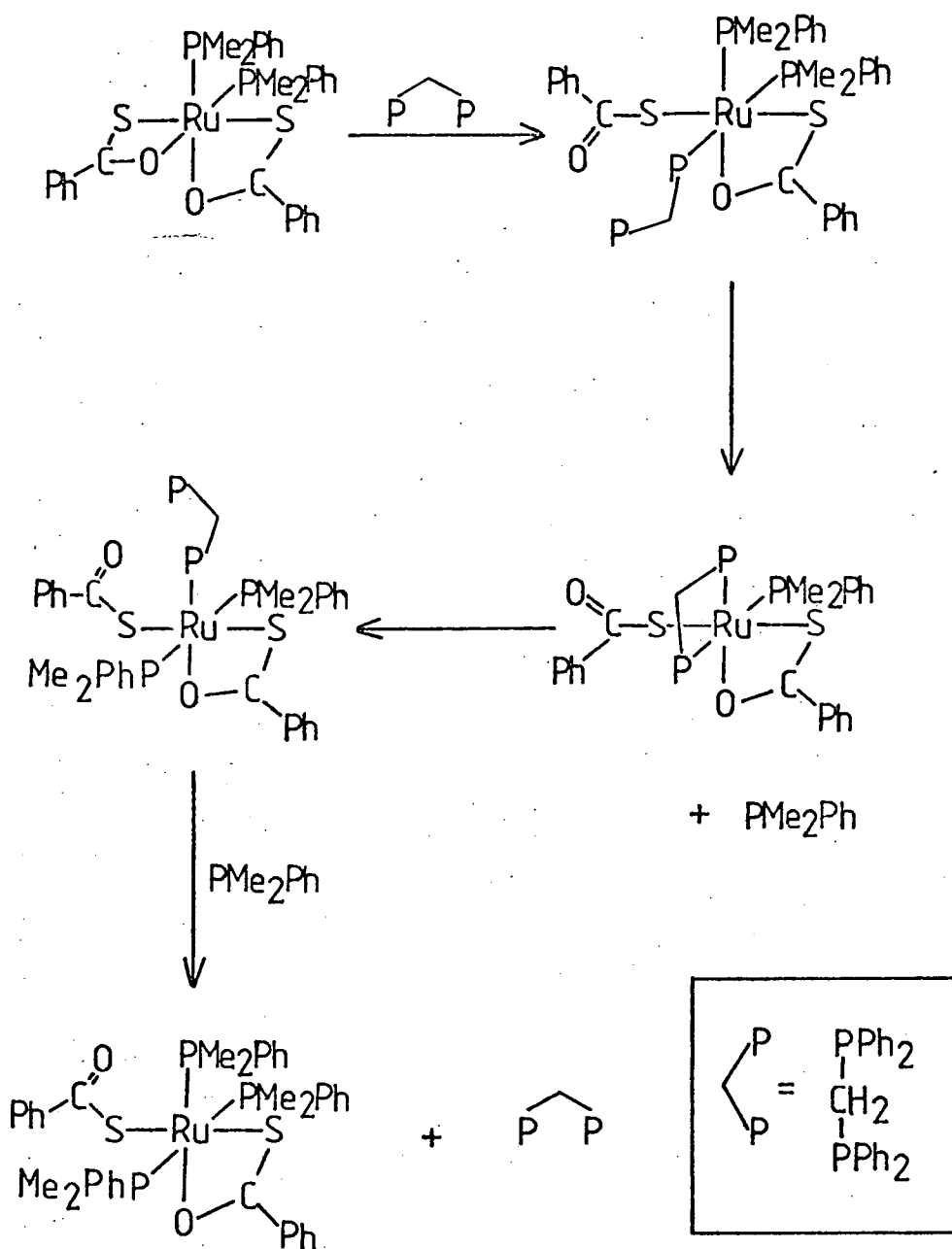
TABLE 4.5

Interatomic distances and angles for Ru(PhCOS)<sub>2</sub>(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)(etdiphos)

Estimated standard deviations are given in brackets.

<u>Interatomic distances (Å)</u>		<u>Interatomic angles (°) (Contd.)</u>	
Ru-P1	2.27(2)	P2-Ru-S1	86.6(7)
Ru-P2	2.39(2)	P2-Ru-S2	88.7(7)
Ru-P3	2.34(2)	P2-Ru-S1	91.2(7)
Ru-S1	2.46(2)	P3-Ru-S2	87.2(7)
Ru-O1	2.09(4)	P3-Ru-O1	95.4(11)
Ru-S2	2.35(2)	S1-Ru-O2	107.2(7)
P1-C2	1.94(7)	S1-Ru-O1	67.2(12)
P1-C3	1.82(4)	S2-Ru-O1	173.8(10)
P1-C9	1.79(4)	Ru-P1-C2	104(2)
P2-C1	1.85(6)	Ru-P1-C3	115(2)
P2-C15	1.85(4)	Ru-P1-C9	124(1)
P2-C21	1.80(3)	C2-P1-C3	100(2)
C1-C2	1.43(10)	C2-P1-C9	108(3)
P3-C27	2.02(8)	C3-P1-C9	103(1)
P3-C28	1.90(7)	Ru-P2-C1	110(2)
P3-C29	1.82(2)	Ru-P2-C15	116(1)
S1-O1	2.54(4)	Ru-P2-C21	112(1)
S1-C35	1.92(5)	C1-P2-C15	98(2)
C35-O1	1.44(7)	C1-P2-C21	113(2)
C35-C36	1.32(6)	C15-P2-C21	108(1)
S2-C42	1.66(8)	P2-C1-C2	106(4)
C42-O2	1.11(13)	P1-C2-C1	115(6)
C42-C43	1.56(9)	Ru-P3-C27	117(2)
O3-C49	1.70(15)	Ru-P3-C28	118(2)
O3-O2	3.0(2)	Ru-P3-C29	114(1)
<u>Interatomic Angles (°)</u>		C27-P3-C28	100(3)
P1-Ru-P2	84.6(6)	C27-P3-C29	108(2)
P1-Ru-P3	98.8(7)	C28-P3-C29	97(2)
P1-Ru-S1	161.4(8)	Ru-S1-C35	84(2)
P1-Ru-S2	89.0(8)	Ru-O1-C35	112(3)
P1-Ru-O1	96.1(12)	S1-C35-O1	97(3)
P2-Ru-P3	174.7(8)	S1-C35-C36	131(3)
		O1-C35-C36	131(3)
		Ru-S2-C42	114(4)
		S2-C4-O2	125(7)
		S2-C42-C43	115(6)
		O2-C42-C43	119(6)

SCHEME 4.1



Proposed mechanism of reaction of  
 $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  with  $\text{Ph}_2\text{PCH}_2\text{PPh}_2$

## CHAPTER 5

REACTION OF  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PR}_3)_3$  or 4 COMPOUNDS WITH MONOTHIOBENZOATE ION5(i) Introduction

The reactions of  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PR}_3)_3$  or 4 compounds ( $\text{PR}_3$  = tertiary phosphine, phosphinite, phosphonite or phosphite) with a wide range of dithioacid ligands have recently been studied<sup>101</sup> under varying conditions. In all cases, the product obtained in ethanol under prolonged reflux was  $\text{Ru}(\text{S-S})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$ . However, the reactions of cis- $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4$  and  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{OR})\text{Ph}_2)_3$  ( $\text{R} = \text{Me}$  or  $\text{Et}$ ) were particularly sensitive to reaction conditions and a series of intermediates which preceded the formation of  $\text{Ru}(\text{S-S})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$  could be isolated. For example, shaking these compounds at room temperature in benzene with  $\text{NaS}_2\text{PR}'_2$  gave the complexes  $\text{RuCl}(\text{S}_2\text{PR}'_2)(\text{PR}_3)_3$  which readily rearranged in alcoholic solution to give the five-coordinate cations  $[\text{Ru}(\text{S}_2\text{PR}'_2)(\text{PR}_3)_3]^+$ . In contrast, shaking with  $\text{NaS}_2\text{COMe}$  gave  $\text{Ru}(\text{S}_2\text{COMe})_2(\text{PR}_3)_3$  (six-coordinate with both unidentate and bidentate xanthate groups) and, in the case of  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4$ , short reaction times in ethanol or benzene with  $\text{NaS}_2\text{CNR}'_2$  gave  $[\text{Ru}(\text{S}_2\text{CNR}'_2)(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4]^+$  and  $\text{Ru}(\text{S}_2\text{CNR}'_2)_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  respectively. On the basis of these reactions, a general mechanism has been proposed (Scheme 5.1) for the formation of  $\text{Ru}(\text{S-S})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$  complexes from  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PR}_3)_3$  or 4. The work described in this chapter was undertaken to establish whether an analogous mechanism, leading to similar products, operates in the reaction of  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PR}_3)_3$  or 4 with monothio-benzoate ion.

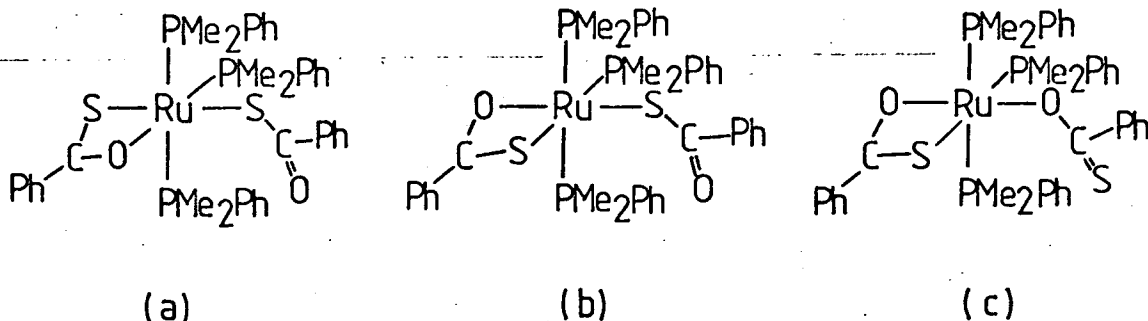
## 5(ii) Results and Discussion

(a) When  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4$  was refluxed in ethanol with an excess of ammonium monothiobenzoate, an orange product analysing for  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  was isolated in high yield. The complex gave a non-conducting solution in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and in the i.r. spectrum (see Table 5.1)  $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$  at 930, 960  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  at 1540, 1575  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  suggest that both S-bonded unidentate and bidentate monothiobenzoate groups are present.

The  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectra of the compound (see Table 5.2) show a 1:2:1 "virtually coupled" triplet at 1.57 $\delta$  in the room-temperature spectrum and, at lower temperature (250K) an additional doublet appears at 1.22 $\delta$  ( $J(\text{PH}) = 8.5 \text{ Hz}$ ). These patterns decouple at frequencies equivalent to  $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shifts of ca 6 p.p.m. (triplet) and ca 21 p.p.m. (doublet), and the room-temperature  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum, which is poorly resolved, shows resonances at 4.22 p.p.m., 13.10 p.p.m. and 26.80 p.p.m. At lower temperature (220K) the  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum exhibits three well-resolved  $\text{AX}_2$  patterns with the triplets occurring between 18 and 29 p.p.m. and doublets between 3 and 6 p.p.m., in agreement with the decoupling frequencies determined from the  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. studies. Hence, the complex must contain a meridional arrangement of phosphines, with the "virtually coupled" triplet in the  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum arising from the methyl groups on the trans phosphines. The relative intensities of the  $\text{AX}_2$  patterns in the  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum are approximately 1:3:4 in a freshly made solution and two isomers of mer- $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  can be proposed as the two principal species in the solution (34a and b)\*. An isomer such

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\* The coordination of the unidentate monothiobenzoate groups found in the X-ray structure determinations described in Chapters 2,3 and 4, and the i.r. evidence for mer- $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  itself all suggest that unidentate coordination through sulphur is preferred in  $\text{Ru}(\text{II})$  monothiobenzoate complexes.



(34)

as (34c) is proposed as the minor species which is present only in small amounts. In each case, the unique phosphine gives rise to the triplet in the  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r.  $\text{AX}_2$  pattern, and the position of the triplet will be sensitive to the nature of the trans atom. The three triplets appear at 20.55 p.p.m. and 28.64 p.p.m. for the principal isomers and at 18.05 p.p.m. for the minor species. Since in the case of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  the phosphines trans to oxygen have a chemical shift of 39.00 p.p.m. (see Chapter 2), it seems reasonable to assign the triplet at 28.64 p.p.m. to a phosphine trans to oxygen in the present case, and thus the three  $\text{AX}_2$  patterns can be assigned as follows:

	(34a)	(34b)	(34c)
triplet	28.64 p.p.m.	20.55 p.p.m.	18.05 p.p.m.
doublet	5.34 p.p.m.	3.38 p.p.m.	5.05 p.p.m.
J(PP)	33.0 Hz	30.0 Hz	30.0 Hz

On this basis it seems likely that the unique phosphine in the minor isomer is trans to sulphur, as shown (34c). The  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum obtained from the same solution after it had been stored for three days consists of the single  $\text{AX}_2$  pattern assigned above to isomer (34b), which is presumably the thermodynamically favoured species\*.

When  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4$  was shaken in benzene at room temperature with

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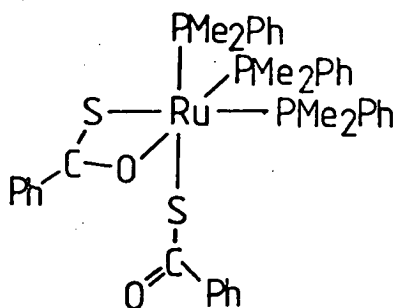
\*The same compound, with the same spectroscopic properties, was obtained by reacting  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  with excess  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$  in ethanol under reflux.

excess ammonium monothiobenzoate, a bright yellow product also analysing for  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  was obtained in high yield. It gave a non-conducting solution in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , and again the i.r. spectrum indicates the presence of both S-bonded unidentate and bidentate monothiobenzoate groups.

The  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum at low temperature (240K), however, shows three doublets at 1.14 $\delta$ , 1.38 $\delta$  and 1.94 $\delta$ , which decouple at frequencies equivalent to  $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shifts of ca 16 p.p.m. for the doublets below 1.5 $\delta$  and ca 27 p.p.m. for the doublet at 1.94 $\delta$ . The  $^{31}\text{P}$ - $\{^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum is poorly resolved at room temperature, but at low temperature (240K), a second-order ABX pattern is observed (see Figure 5.1) and refinement using the computer programme LAOCOON<sup>124</sup> gave final values for chemical shifts and coupling constants of:

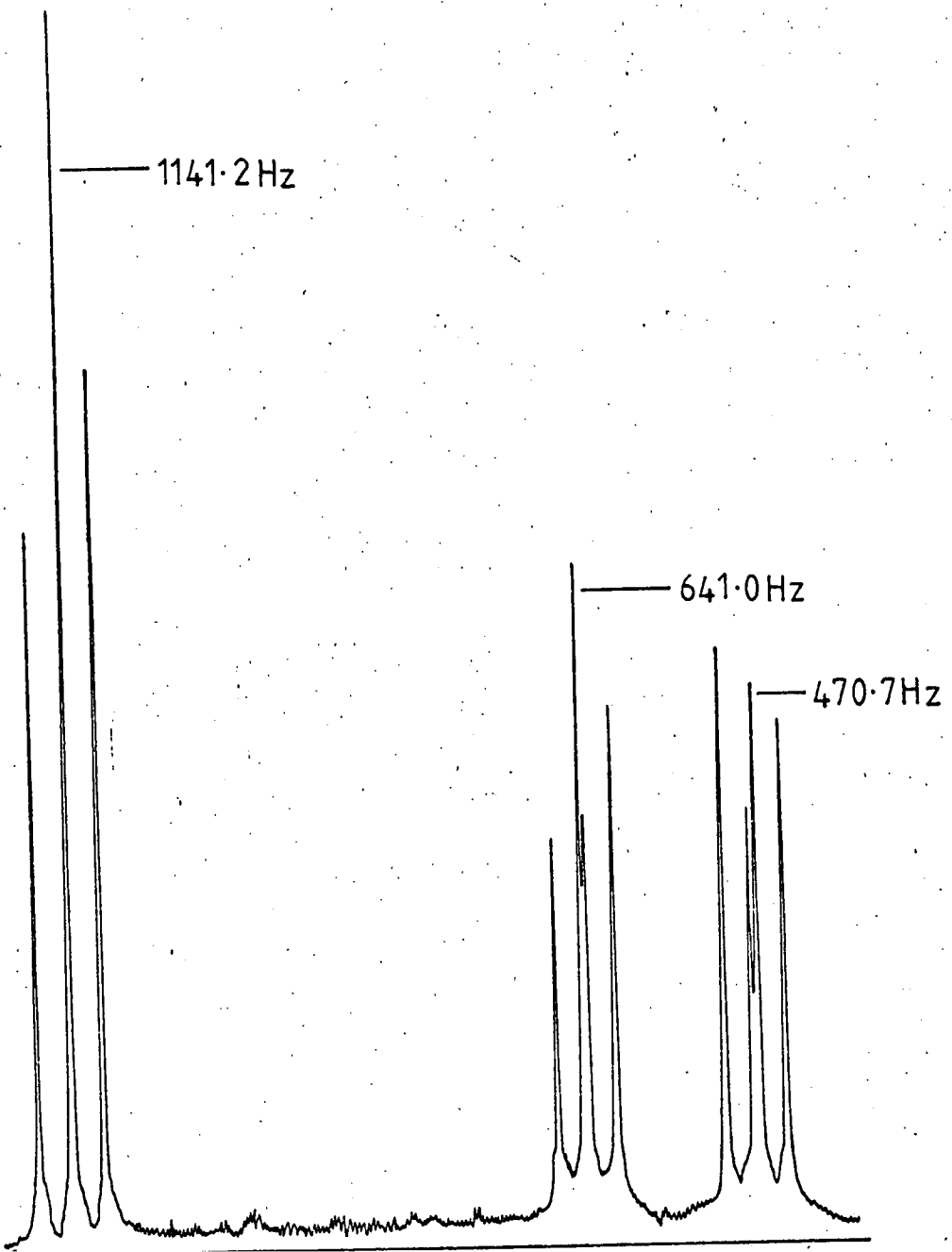
<u>shifts</u>	A	11.73 p.p.m.	<u>J(PP)</u>	AB	26.2 Hz
	B	15.76 p.p.m.		AX	32.3 Hz
	X	28.16 p.p.m.		BX	30.4 Hz

All the coupling constants are of a size typical of couplings between cis phosphines<sup>108</sup> attached to ruthenium(II), and a facial arrangement of phosphines is proposed (35).



(35)

Here, one phosphine is trans to oxygen and can be confidently assigned the  $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shift of 28.16 p.p.m., while the two phosphines trans to sulphur are assigned the two remaining values, which are only ca



**FIGURE 5.1** Observed  $^{31}\text{P}$ -NMR spectrum of  $\text{fac-Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$

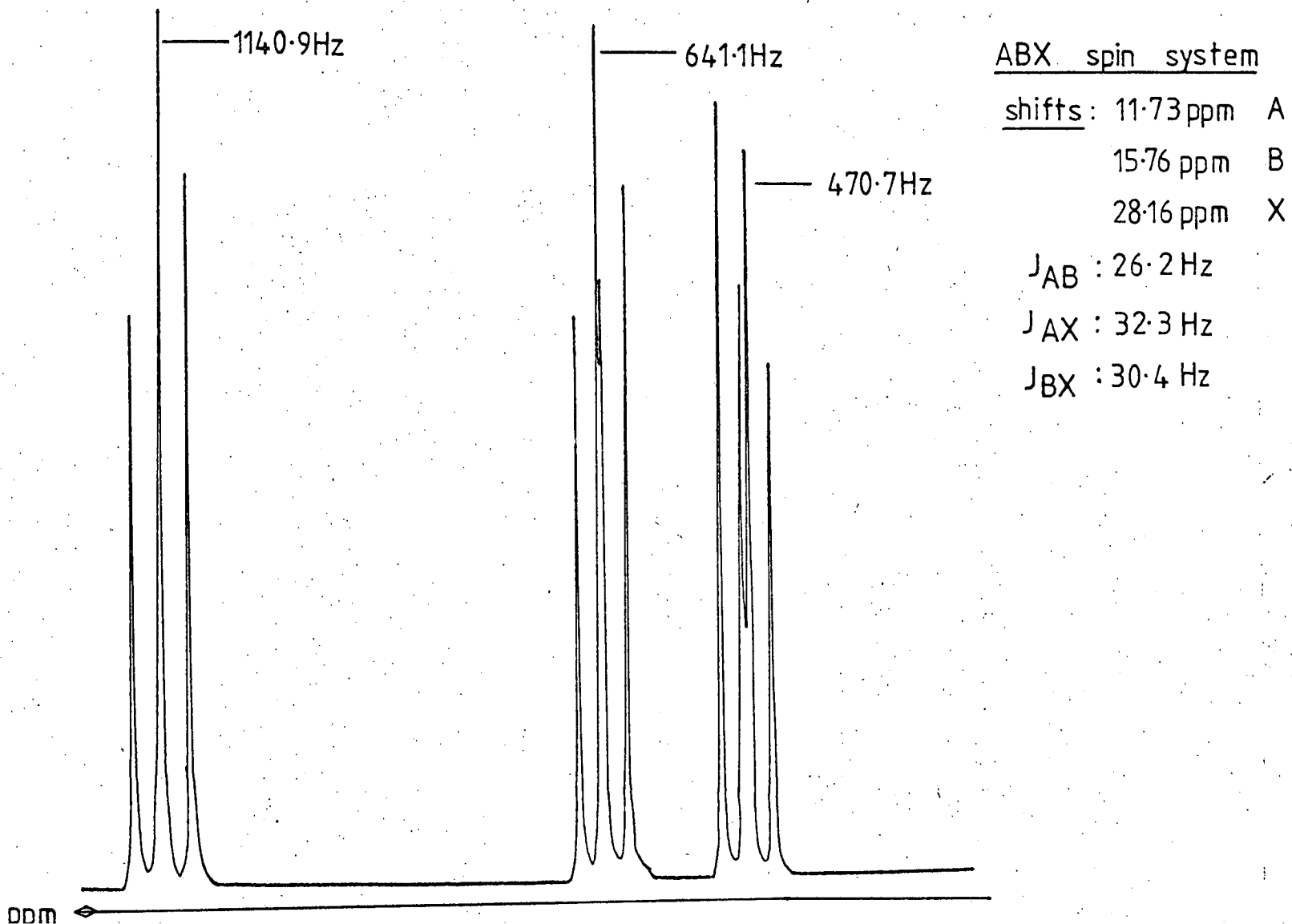


FIGURE 5.1

Computer simulated  
 $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum of  
 $\text{fac-Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$



160 Hz apart and could not be distinguished in the decoupling experiments on the  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum.

The same isomer, fac- $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$ , was obtained by shaking  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4$  with excess ammonium monothiobenzoate in methanol at room temperature for a few minutes, and fac- $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  converted to the meridional isomer discussed above when it was refluxed in ethanol. Thus, it seems that the facial isomer is formed first in either polar or non-polar solvents, then rearranges on refluxing to give the meridional isomer, which is presumably more thermodynamically stable.

When  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4$  was shaken in methanol with ammonium monothiobenzoate and the solution was allowed to stand undisturbed for a few hours, a product was isolated on addition of sodium tetraphenylborate which analysed for  $[\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4][\text{BPh}_4]$ . The compound gave a highly conducting solution in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and the i.r. spectrum indicates only bidentate coordination of the monothiobenzoate ligand ( $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$  at  $956\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  at  $1490\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ).

In the room-temperature  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum a "virtually coupled" 1:2:1 triplet is observed at 1.21 $\delta$ , and two doublets at 1.60 $\delta$  and 1.86 $\delta$ ; these patterns decouple at frequencies equivalent to  $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shifts of ca 1 p.p.m., ca 19 p.p.m. and ca 9 p.p.m. respectively. In the  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum, a second-order  $A_2BC$  pattern is observed (see Figure 5.2), and refinement using the computer program NUMARIT<sup>125</sup> of chemical shifts and coupling constants estimated from the observed spectrum gave final values of:

<u>shifts</u>	A	0.59 p.p.m.	<u>J(PP)</u>	AB	26.8 Hz
	B	8.33 p.p.m.		AC	31.2 Hz
	C	19.72 p.p.m.		BC	28.9 Hz

Clearly, the cation has the structure (36)

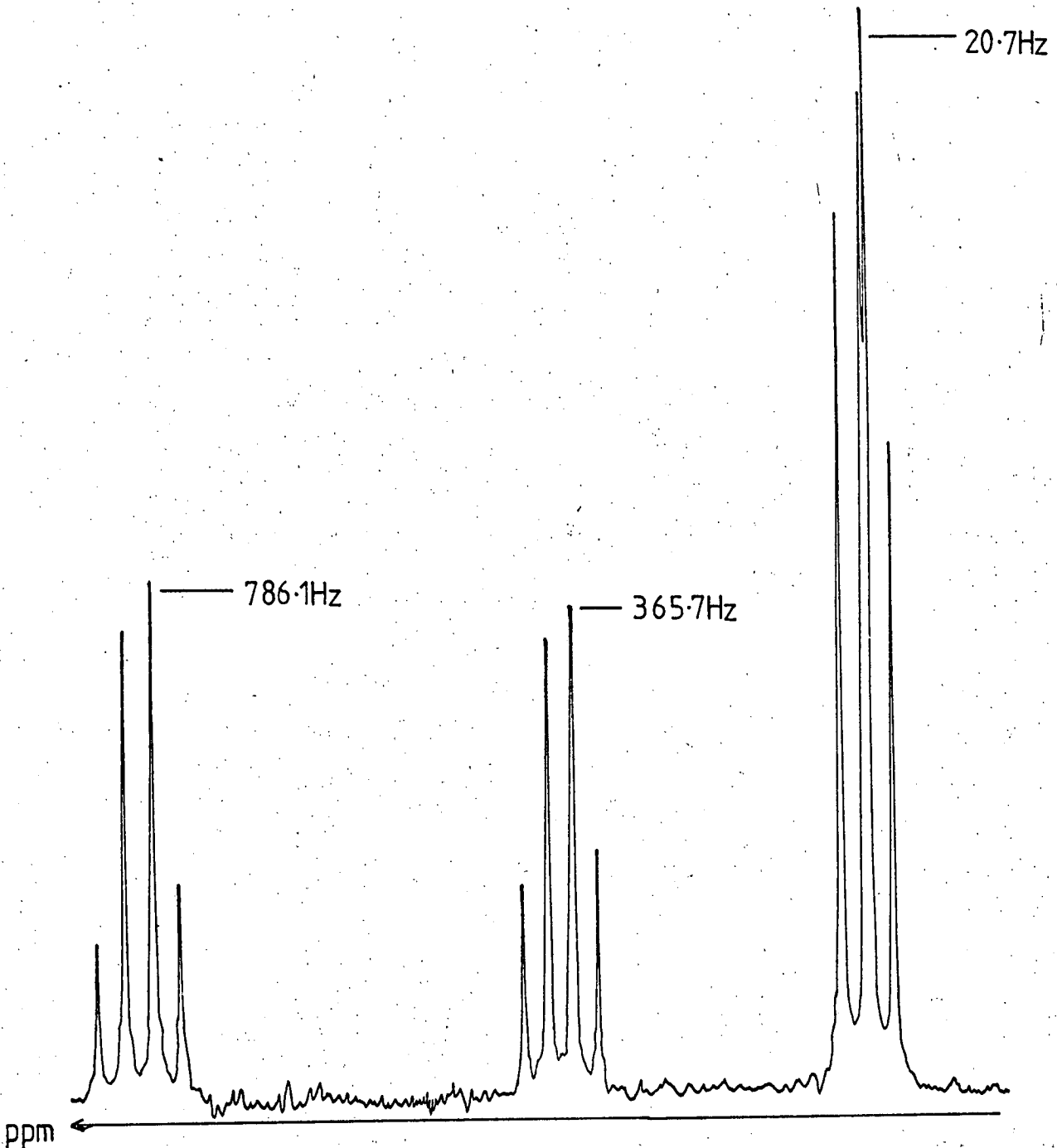


FIGURE 5.2

Observed

$^{31}\text{P}$ -[ $^1\text{H}$ ]-n.m.r. spectrum of  
 $[\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4][\text{BF}_4]$

A<sub>2</sub>BC spin system

shifts: 0.59ppm A

8.33ppm B

19.72ppm C

J<sub>AB</sub> : 26.8Hz

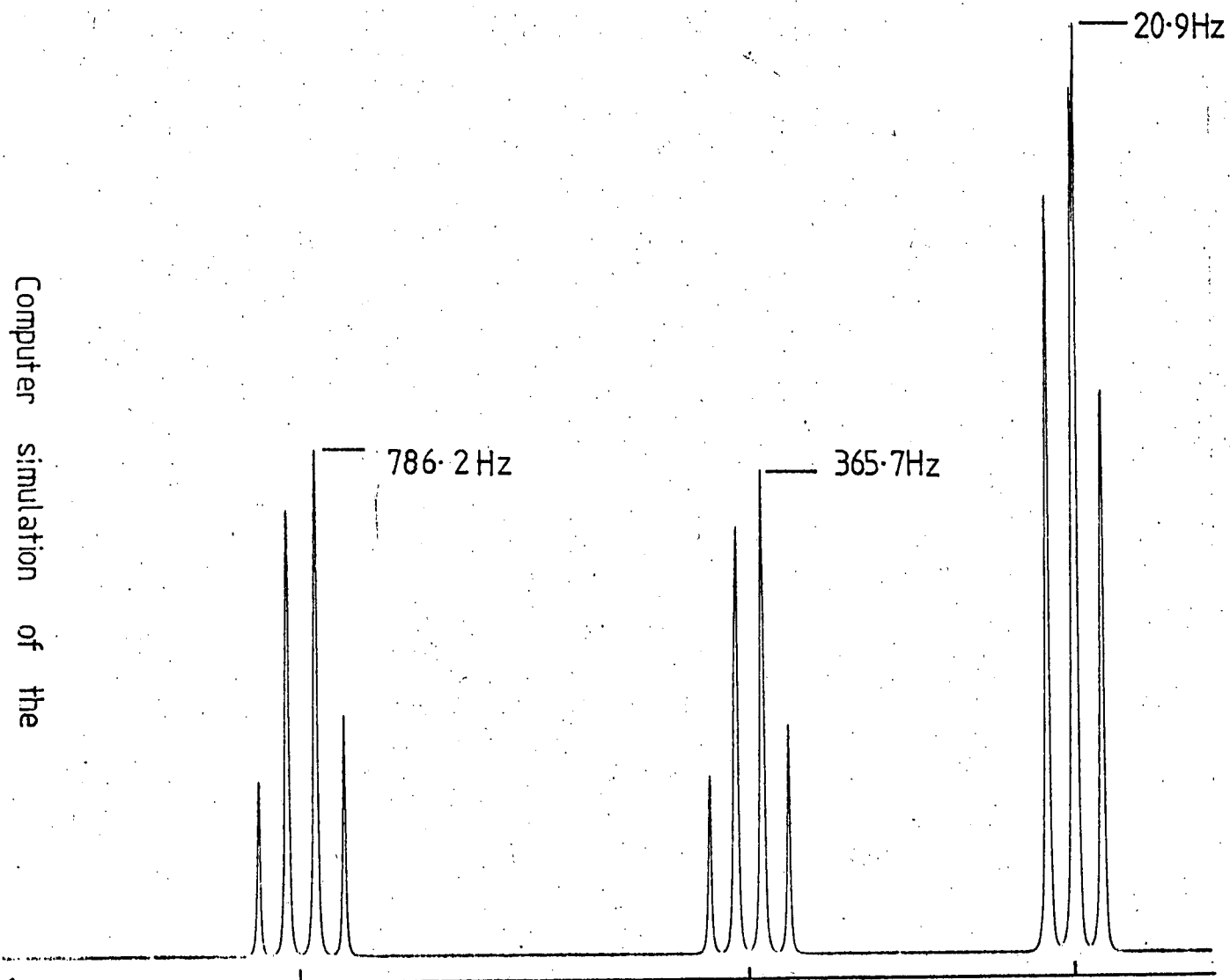
J<sub>AC</sub> : 31.2Hz

J<sub>BC</sub> : 28.8Hz

20.9Hz

365.7Hz

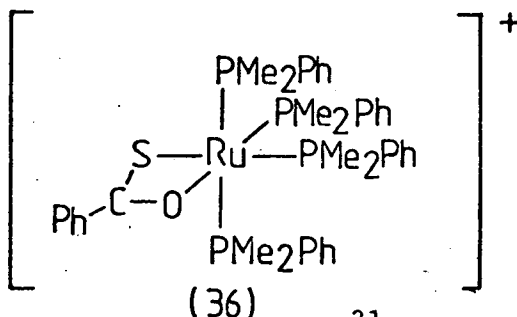
786.2Hz



Computer simulation of the

FIGURE 5.2 <sup>31</sup>P-{<sup>1</sup>H}-n.m.r. spectrum of

[Ru(PtCOS(PMe<sub>2</sub>Ph)<sub>4</sub>)](BPh<sub>4</sub>)



and the trans phosphines give rise to the  $^{31}\text{P}$  resonance at 0.59 p.p.m., associated with the "virtually coupled" triplet in the  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum. The B and C resonances, and their associated doublets in the  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum, arise from the two cis phosphines and it seems reasonable to assign the resonance at 19.72 p.p.m. to the phosphine trans to oxygen, and that at 8.33 p.p.m. to the phosphine trans to sulphur. Presumably the cation is initially formed by reaction of  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4$  with one molecule of  $\text{NH}_4\text{PhCOS}$ , and a second monothiobenzoate group then displaces one of the trans phosphines to give fac- $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$ . This suggestion is supported by the fact that the tetrakis-phosphine cation can only be isolated in the presence of excess  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}^*$ , which presumably inhibits the loss of a coordinated phosphine. The cation was also obtained by treating fac- $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  with  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$  in methanol.

The reactions of  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4$  with ammonium monothiobenzoate are summarised in Scheme 5.2. Apparently the carbonyl oxygen of the unidentate monothiobenzoate group lacks the ability to displace one of the strongly coordinated  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$  groups to give the expected fully chelated complex  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$ .

(b) When  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMePh}_2)_4$  was reacted with excess ammonium monothiobenzoate in ethanol under reflux, or in benzene at room temperature, a product analysing for  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMePh}_2)_3$  was isolated. The compound gave a

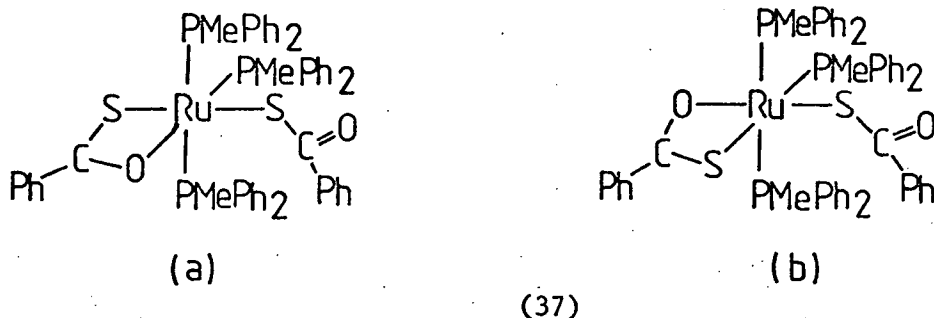
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\* All the reaction mixtures containing  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4$  or  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMePh}_2)_4$  smelt strongly of free tertiary phosphine after a few minutes.

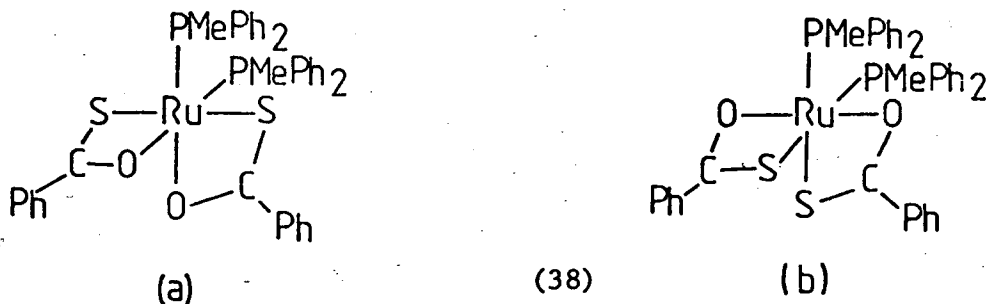
non-conducting solution in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  and the i.r. spectrum indicates the presence of both S-bonded unidentate and bidentate monothiobenzoate groups.

The methyl region of the room-temperature  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum consists of a "pseudo-triplet" pattern at 1.59 $\delta$  (see definition in Chapter 2, p. 38), a "virtually coupled" 1:2:1 triplet at 1.93 $\delta$  and two doublets at 1.71 $\delta$  and 1.89 $\delta$ . These patterns decouple when irradiated at frequencies equivalent to  $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shifts of ca 46 p.p.m., ca 14 p.p.m., ca 33 p.p.m. and ca 30 p.p.m. respectively, and the  $^{31}\text{P}$ - $\{^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum at room temperature contains singlets at 45.58 p.p.m. and 35.90 p.p.m. together with three  $\text{AX}_2$  patterns with triplets at 20-33 p.p.m. and doublets between 13 and 16 p.p.m. Clearly the 1:2:1 triplet in the  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum is associated with the doublets in the  $^{31}\text{P}$  spectrum, and the doublets in the  $^1\text{H}$  spectrum with the two strongest  $^{31}\text{P}$  triplets. The  $^1\text{H}$  "pseudo-triplet" is associated with the strong singlet in the  $^{31}\text{P}$  spectrum, and hence the species present in the solution at room temperature can be identified as three species containing three phosphines in a meridional arrangement and one isomer of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMePh}_2)_2$  containing equivalent cis-phosphines. The singlet at 35.90 p.p.m. may arise from a second isomer of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMePh}_2)_2$  containing equivalent phosphines, but in view of the analytical results, which do not agree with a formula including an appreciable amount of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMePh}_2)_2$ , it seems more likely that this singlet arises from methyldiphenylphosphine oxide, formed from free  $\text{PMePh}_2$  which is released from the tris-phosphine complex to give the isomer of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PmePh}_2)_2$  already identified in solution. At lower temperatures (240K) a fourth small  $\text{AX}_2$  pattern appears in the  $^{31}\text{P}$ - $\{^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum, with a triplet at 19.50 p.p.m. and a doublet at 13.18 p.p.m., indicating that four species are present containing a meridional arrangement of three phosphines.

The two possible isomers of  $\text{mer-Ru(PhCOS)}_2(\text{PMePh}_2)_3$  containing an S-bonded unidentate monothiobenzoate group (see i.r. evidence) can be assigned to the two strongest  $\text{AX}_2$  patterns (37a and b), and by analogy



with the spectra of  $\text{mer-Ru(PhCOS)}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  it seems reasonable to assign the isomer (37a), containing a phosphine trans to oxygen, to the pattern with its triplet at 32.92 p.p.m. (300K) and  $J(\text{PP})$ , 32.5 Hz, and the isomer (37b) to the pattern with its triplet at 29.52 p.p.m. and  $J(\text{PP})$ , 30.3 Hz. Thus, the resonance of the phosphine trans to oxygen is at a higher frequency than that trans to sulphur, and the sizes of the two coupling constants also compare well with those found in the corresponding  $\text{mer-Ru(PhCOS)}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$  species (33.0 Hz for  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$  trans to oxygen, 30.0 Hz for  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$  trans to sulphur). The  $^{31}\text{P}$  singlet at 45.58 p.p.m. and the associated  $^1\text{H}$  "pseudo-triplet" pattern arise from an isomer of  $\text{Ru(PhCOS)}_2(\text{PMePh}_2)_2$  containing equivalent cis-phosphines (38a or b) and



the high frequency of the  $^{31}\text{P}$  resonance suggests that the phosphines are probably trans to oxygen (38a).

The presence of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMePh}_2)_2$  in the solution, as well as  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMePh}_2)_3$ , shows that the uncoordinated monothiobenzoate oxygen does have a limited ability to displace a molecule of  $\text{PMePh}_2$ , which is both a weaker Lewis base than  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$ , and more subject to steric crowding when three phosphines are coordinated to a single metal. There is no sign of the formation of a facial isomer, even in benzene, or of a tetrakis-phosphine cation, and this may also be a reflection of the steric hindrance associated with a phosphine bearing two phenyl rings. Even in dithioacid systems, the cations are observed only in the case of  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$ . There is no significant change in the relative amounts of the different complexes in solution after standing for several days, except for a slight increase in the amount of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMePh}_2)_2$ . As in the case of  $\text{mer-Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$ , the minor isomers in solution probably contain O-bonded unidentate monothiobenzoate groups, but as expected from previous observations, the i.r. evidence indicates that unidentate S-bonding predominates.

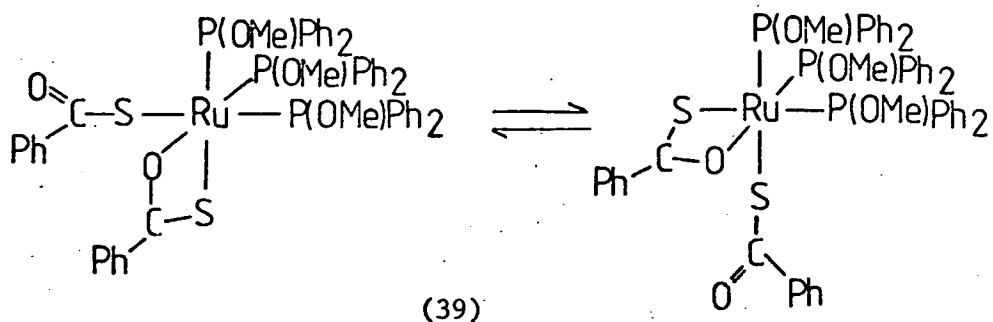
(c) When  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{OMe})_2\text{Ph})_4$  was reacted with excess ammonium monothiobenzoate in ethanol under reflux, a deep red solution resulted, but the dark brown product obtained on cooling and partial evaporation of the solvent showed no bands in the i.r. spectrum characteristic of the monothiobenzoate ligand and no identifiable  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. or  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. resonances. A problem that has been encountered before when  $\text{P}(\text{OMe})_2\text{Ph}$  and  $\text{P}(\text{OMe})\text{Ph}_2$  complexes are reacted in ethanol solvent<sup>99</sup> is transesterification of the free phosphonite or phosphinite released in the reaction to give  $\text{P}(\text{OEt})_2\text{Ph}$  and  $\text{P}(\text{OEt})\text{Ph}_2$  which can exchange with coordinated ligands; hydrolysis of the P-OMe function to give P-OH and  $\text{P-O}^-$  is also possible, and the overall result is to give mixed, impure products.

However, reaction of  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{P}(\text{OMe})_2\text{Ph})_4$  with excess ammonium monothiobenzoate in benzene at room temperature yielded a yellow compound. In the i.r. spectrum,  $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$  at  $970\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  at  $1555\text{ cm}^{-1}$  are not inconsistent with the presence of both S-bonded unidentate and bidentate monothiobenzoate groups, since both the  $\nu_{(\text{CO})}$  and  $\nu_{(\text{CS})}$  regions of the spectrum were largely masked by other ligand vibrations. In the room-temperature  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum a group of resonances is observed between 3.50 and 3.70 $\delta$ , and a doublet at 3.79 $\delta$  which decouples at a frequency equivalent to  $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shift of ca 35 p.p.m. No other decoupling frequency could be found and since coordinated  $\text{P}(\text{OMe})_2\text{Ph}$  groups have  $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shifts greater than 150 p.p.m., the  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. study was abandoned. In the  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum strong resonances are observed between 24 and 28 p.p.m., and these are ascribed to P(V) species produced by an Arbuzov reaction of  $\text{P}(\text{OMe})_2\text{Ph}$  to give tertiary phosphine oxide species<sup>126</sup>. The room temperature spectrum also contains resonances above 150 p.p.m., and on cooling to 250K this section of the spectrum can be interpreted as a strong singlet at 150.64 p.p.m. and an  $\text{AB}_2$  pattern. Refinement using the computer program LAOCOON<sup>124</sup> of chemical shifts and a coupling constant estimated from the observed spectrum gave final values for the  $\text{AB}_2$  parameters of:

<u>shifts</u>	A	152.45 p.p.m.	<u>J(PP)</u>	43.61 Hz
	B	162.68 p.p.m.		

Thus, the section of the spectrum above 150 p.p.m. can be ascribed to two species in solution, viz. an isomer of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{P}(\text{OMe})_2\text{Ph})_2$  containing magnetically equivalent phosphonite groups and an isomer of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{P}(\text{OMe})_2\text{Ph})_3$  which contains either a meridional arrangement of phosphonites or a facial arrangement (39) in which rapid interconversion of the two optical isomers would make the A phosphorus atoms equivalent.





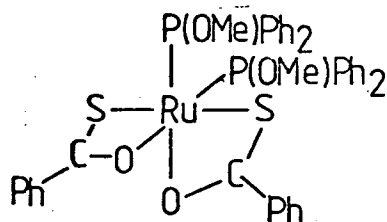
Since the spectrum was recorded at a temperature (250K) at which some slowing down of this isomerisation would be expected, making the A phosphonites inequivalent, the meridional arrangement of phosphonites seems more likely, but a definite conclusion must await a more informative  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. study.

Once again, the oxygen of the monothiobenzoate group is shown to have a limited ability to displace a coordinated  $\text{PR}_3$  group; an appreciable amount of the tris-phosphonite complex is present in the product, while dithioacid ligands have been shown<sup>101</sup> to form  $\text{Ru}(\text{S-S})_2(\text{P(OMe)}_2\text{Ph})_2$  compounds quite readily.

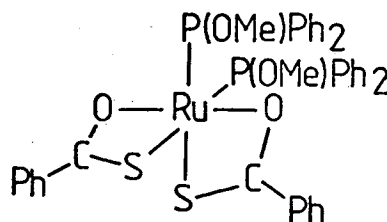
(d) When  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{P(OMe)Ph}_2)_3$  was reacted with excess ammonium monothiobenzoate in ethanol under reflux, a red solution was obtained and the red product that was isolated proved impossible to characterise. The same problems of transesterification and hydrolysis of the P-OMe function apply as were discussed above for  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{P(OMe)}_2\text{Ph})_4$ . However, when the reaction was carried out in benzene at room temperature, a yellow product was obtained which analysed for  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{P(OMe)Ph}_2)_2$  and the i.r. spectrum indicates the presence of bidentate monothiobenzoate groups only.

The  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. spectrum at room temperature exhibits a doublet at 3.26 $\delta$  which decouples when irradiated at a frequency equivalent to a  $^{31}\text{P}$  chemical shift of ca 154 p.p.m. On cooling to 250K the spectrum

exhibits two doublets at 3.24δ and 3.34δ which both decouple at ca 155 p.p.m. The  $^{31}\text{P}\{-^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. spectrum consists at room temperature of a singlet at 151.08 p.p.m. which shifts to 150.55 p.p.m. on cooling to 240K, but shows no sign of splitting. The solution structure of  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{P}(\text{OMe})\text{Ph}_2)_2$  prepared in benzene must therefore contain a cis arrangement of magnetically equivalent phosphinite groups (40a or b)



(a)



(b)

(40)

and the appearance of the  $^1\text{H}$ -m.m.r. resonances of the methyl groups as doublets indicates that the coupling between the two phosphorus atoms is small compared to the phosphorus-hydrogen coupling. The inequivalence of the two methyl groups at low temperature must be due to the "freezing out" of two conformers of the complex in which steric interactions with neighbouring groups make the two methyls magnetically inequivalent, while the phosphorus atoms remain equivalent.

### 5(iii) Conclusions

The products obtained from the reaction of  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PR}_3)_3$  or 4 compounds with ammonium monothiobenzoate depend both on the nature of the  $\text{PR}_3$  group used and on the reaction conditions. The tris-phosphine species  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PR}_3)_3$ , containing one unidentate monothiobenzoate group, is obtained as the only product when  $\text{PR}_3 = \text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$ , and as the principal product when  $\text{PR}_3 = \text{PMePh}_2$  or  $\text{P}(\text{OMe})_2\text{Ph}$ , because the carbonyl oxygen is apparently unable to displace a  $\text{PR}_3$  molecule to form a second chelate

ring. Indeed, in the case of  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$ , excess phosphine will rupture one of the Ru-O bonds in  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  to give the tris-phosphine species. This underlines the contrast with chelated dithioacid systems of the type  $\text{Ru}(\text{S-S})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$  where Lewis bases such as carbon monoxide will often displace a phosphine in preference to attacking the Ru-S bonds to give unidentate acid groups<sup>99</sup>.

Bearing in mind this inability of the carbonyl oxygen to displace strongly bound phosphine groups, and the nature of the species isolated from the reaction of  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4$  with ammonium monothiobenzoate under various conditions, the mechanism shown in Scheme 5.3 is proposed for the formation of mer- $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PR}_3)_3$  complexes from  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PR}_3)_3$  or 4. The mechanism is analogous to that proposed for the formation of  $\text{Ru}(\text{S-S})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$  complexes<sup>101</sup> (Scheme 5.1) with the exception of the final step in which the unidentate acid displaces a  $\text{PR}_3$  group to form a second chelate ring. That step apparently does occur, however, even under mild conditions, where  $\text{PR}_3 = \text{P}(\text{OMe})\text{Ph}_2$ , which may be more readily displaced for steric reasons. In the analogous reactions with dithioacids, it was found<sup>101</sup> that intermediates in the formation of  $\text{Ru}(\text{S-S})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$  could be isolated when  $\text{PR}_3 = \text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$  or  $\text{P}(\text{OMe})\text{Ph}_2$ , but not when  $\text{PMePh}_2$  or  $\text{P}(\text{OMe})_2\text{Ph}$  was used. In the reactions with monothiobenzoate ion, however,  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$  is obtained as the exclusive product only when  $\text{PR}_3 = \text{P}(\text{OMe})\text{Ph}_2$ , and none of the bis-phosphine product is obtained when  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$  is used, and this reflects the weaker coordinating power of the carbonyl oxygen as compared with sulphur.

## Experimental

Experimental details are as given in the Experimental section of Chapter 2.  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PR}_3)_3$  or 4 compounds were obtained by the method of Armit, Boyd and Stephenson<sup>127</sup>, and sodium tetraphenylborate from BDH.

### Tris(dimethylphenylphosphine) bis(monothiobenzoato)ruthenium(II)

Meridional isomers: The compound  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4$  (0.10g) was refluxed in ethanol (50 ml) with  $\text{NH}_4\text{PhCOS}$  (0.10g) for 2h. The solution was filtered hot to remove  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ , then the volume was reduced and on cooling the orange product was filtered off (0.08g, 76%) m.p. 176-179°C (Found: C, 57.97; H, 5.55. Calc. for  $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{43}\text{O}_2\text{P}_3\text{RuS}_2$ : C, 57.80; H, 5.45%). The same complex was also prepared by refluxing  $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_2$  (0.10g) in ethanol with  $\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph}$  (0.10g) for 2h, filtering, reducing the volume, and cooling.

Facial isomer: The compound  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMePh})_4$  (0.10g) was shaken in benzene (20 ml) with  $\text{NH}_4\text{PhCOS}$  (0.10g) at room temperature for 30 min. The solution was filtered and the volume reduced, then after standing 3h, the yellow product was filtered off (0.07g, 68%) m.p. 156-159°C (Found: C, 57.14; H, 5.83. Calc. for  $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{43}\text{O}_2\text{P}_3\text{RuS}_2$ : C, 57.80; H, 5.45%). The complex was converted to the meridional isomer on refluxing in ethanol for 1h.

### Tetrakis(dimethylphenylphosphine) (monothiobenzoato) ruthenium(II) tetraphenylborate

$\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4$  (0.10g) was shaken in methanol (20 ml) with  $\text{NH}_4\text{PhCOS}$  (0.10g) for 30 min. at room temperature, then  $\text{NaBPh}_4$  (0.05g) was added and the solution allowed to stand for 4h, when the pale yellow product was filtered off (0.08g, 57%) m.p. 160-163°C (Found: C, 68.07;

H, 6.22. Calc. for  $\text{BC}_{63}\text{H}_{69}\text{OP}_4\text{RuS}$ : C, 68.17; H, 6.22%).

Tris(Methyldiphenylphosphine)bis(monothiobenzoato)ruthenium(II)

The compound  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMePh}_2)_4$  (0.10g) was refluxed in ethanol (50 ml) with  $\text{NH}_4\text{PhCOS}$  (0.10g) for 2h. The solution was filtered hot and the volume was reduced; on cooling, the orange product was filtered off (0.08g, 81%) m.p.  $98-100^\circ\text{C}$  (Found: C, 65.16; H, 5.07. Calc. for  $\text{C}_{53}\text{H}_{49}\text{O}_2\text{P}_3\text{RuS}_2$ : C, 65.23; H, 5.02%). The same complex was obtained when  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMePh}_2)_4$  (0.10g) was shaken in benzene (20 ml) with  $\text{NH}_4\text{PhCOS}$  (0.10g) for 30 min. at room temperature.

Bis(dimethylphenylphosphonite)bis(monothiobenzoato)ruthenium(II) and tris(dimethylphenylphosphonite)bis(monothiobenzoato)ruthenium(II)

The compound  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{P(OMe)}_2\text{Ph})_4$  (0.10g) was shaken in benzene (20 ml) with  $\text{NH}_4\text{PhCOS}$  (0.10g) for 30 min. at room temperature. The solution was filtered, the volume was reduced, and after standing ca 2h the yellow product was filtered off (0.07g, ca 70%) m.p.  $105-110^\circ\text{C}$  (Found: C, 44.97- H, 4.76. Calc. for  $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{43}\text{O}_8\text{P}_3\text{RuS}_2$ : C, 51.52; H, 4.86. Calc. for  $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_6\text{P}_2\text{RuS}_2$ : C, 50.35; H, 4.48%).

Bis(methyldiphenylphosphinite)bis(monothiobenzoato)ruthenium(II)

The compound  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{P(OMe)Ph}_2)_3$  (0.10g) was shaken in benzene (20 ml) with  $\text{NH}_4\text{PhCOS}$  (0.10g) for 30 min. at room temperature. The solution was filtered, the volume was reduced, and after standing ca 4h, the yellow product was filtered off (0.07g, 66%) m.p.  $111-113^\circ\text{C}$  (Found: C, 59.93; H, 4.91. Calc. for  $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_4\text{P}_2\text{RuS}_2$ : C, 59.48; H, 4.46%).

TABLE 5.1

Mull i.r. spectra of some monothiobenzoate complexes of ruthenium(II)  
with  $PR_3$  groups.

<u>Compound</u>	<u>PhCOS vibrations (<math>cm^{-1}</math>)</u>	
	$\nu(CO)$	$\nu(CS)$
<u>mer</u> -Ru(PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>3</sub>	930	1540
	960	1575
<u>fac</u> -Ru(PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>3</sub>	932	1550
	965	1585
[Ru(PhCOS)(PMe <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>4</sub> ][BPh <sub>4</sub> ]	956	1490
Ru(PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (PMePh <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	925	1480
	960	1550
Ru(PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (P(OMe) <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>3</sub>	970	1555
Ru(PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (P(OMe)Ph <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	965	1570

TABLE 5.2

$^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. data in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  for some monothiobenzoate complexes of ruthenium(II) with  $\text{PR}_3$  groups

Compound	T/K	$\delta \pm 0.01 \text{ p.p.m.}$	
		<u>methyl of phosphine</u>	<u>other</u>
<u>mer</u> - $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$	300	1.57(t)	7.00 - 8.00 <sup>a</sup>
	250	1.22(d)	7.00 - 8.00 <sup>a</sup>
		1.57(t)	
<u>fac</u> - $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$	300	1.55(u)	7.00 - 8.00 <sup>a</sup>
		1.85(d)	
	240	1.14(d)	7.00 - 8.00 <sup>a</sup>
		1.38(d)	
		1.94(d)	
$[\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4][\text{BPh}_4]$	300	1.21(t)	7.00 - 8.00 <sup>a</sup>
		1.60(d)	
		1.86(d)	
$\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMePh}_2)_3$	300	1.59(pt)	7.00 - 8.00 <sup>a</sup>
		1.71(d)	
		1.93(t)	
		1.89(d)	
$\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{P}(\text{OMe})\text{Ph}_2)_2$	300	3.26(d)	7.00 - 8.00 <sup>a</sup>
	250	3.24(d)	7.00 - 8.00 <sup>a</sup>
		3.34(d)	

d = doublet

pt = pseudo-triplet

t = triplet

u = unresolved.

<sup>a</sup> phenyl resonances

TABLE 5.3

$^{31}\text{P}$ - $\{^1\text{H}\}$ -n.m.r. data in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  for some monothiobenzoate complexes of ruthenium(II) with  $\text{PR}_3$  groups

<u>Compound</u>	<u>T/K</u>	<u><math>\delta \pm 0.01</math> p.p.m.</u>		<u><math>J_{(\text{PP})}/\text{Hz}</math></u>
<u>mer</u> - $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$ (fresh sample)	300	4.22(u)		
		13.10(u)		
		26.83(u)		
	220	3.78(d)		30.0
		5.05(d)		30.0
		5.34(d)		33.0
		18.05(t)		30.0
		20.55(t)		30.0
		28.64(t)		33.0
	(after 5 days)	3.78(d)		30.0
		20.55(t)		30.0
<u>fac</u> - $\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$	300	ABX <sup>a</sup> pattern		
				A 11.73 AB 26.2
				B 15.76 AX 32.3
				X 28.16 BX 30.4
$[\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4][\text{BPh}_4]$	300	A <sub>2</sub> BC <sup>b</sup> pattern		
				A 0.59 AB 26.8
				B 8.33 AC 31.2
$\text{Ru}(\text{PhCOS})_2(\text{PMePh}_2)_3$	300			C 19.72
				13.85(d) 27.7
				13.98(d) 32.5
				15.04(d) 30.3
				20.44(t) 27.5
				29.52(t) 30.3
				32.92(t) 32.5
				35.90(s)
	240			45.58(s)
				13.18(d) 26.5
				14.00(d) 27.5
				14.18(d) 32.0
				15.13(d) 30.0
				19.50(t) 26.5
				22.90(t) 27.5
				29.20(t) 30.0
				31.70(t) 32.0
				36.51(s)
				45.53(s)



TABLE 5.3 (Contd.)

<u>Compound</u>	<u>T/K</u>	<u><math>\delta \pm 0.01</math> p.p.m.</u>	<u>J (PP)</u>
Ru(PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (P(OMe) <sub>2</sub> Ph) <sub>3</sub>	300	24.81(u)	
		27.33(u)	
		151.07(s)	
		151.86(d)	2.7
		152.94(d)	2.0
		161.0(s)	
	250	162.57(d)	5.0
		22.55(s)	
		28.29(s)	
		150.64(s)	
A <sub>2</sub> B <sup>a</sup> pattern		AB 43.61	
A 152.95			
B 162.66			
Ru(PhCOS) <sub>2</sub> (P(OMe)Ph <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	300	151.08(s)	
	240	150.55(s)	

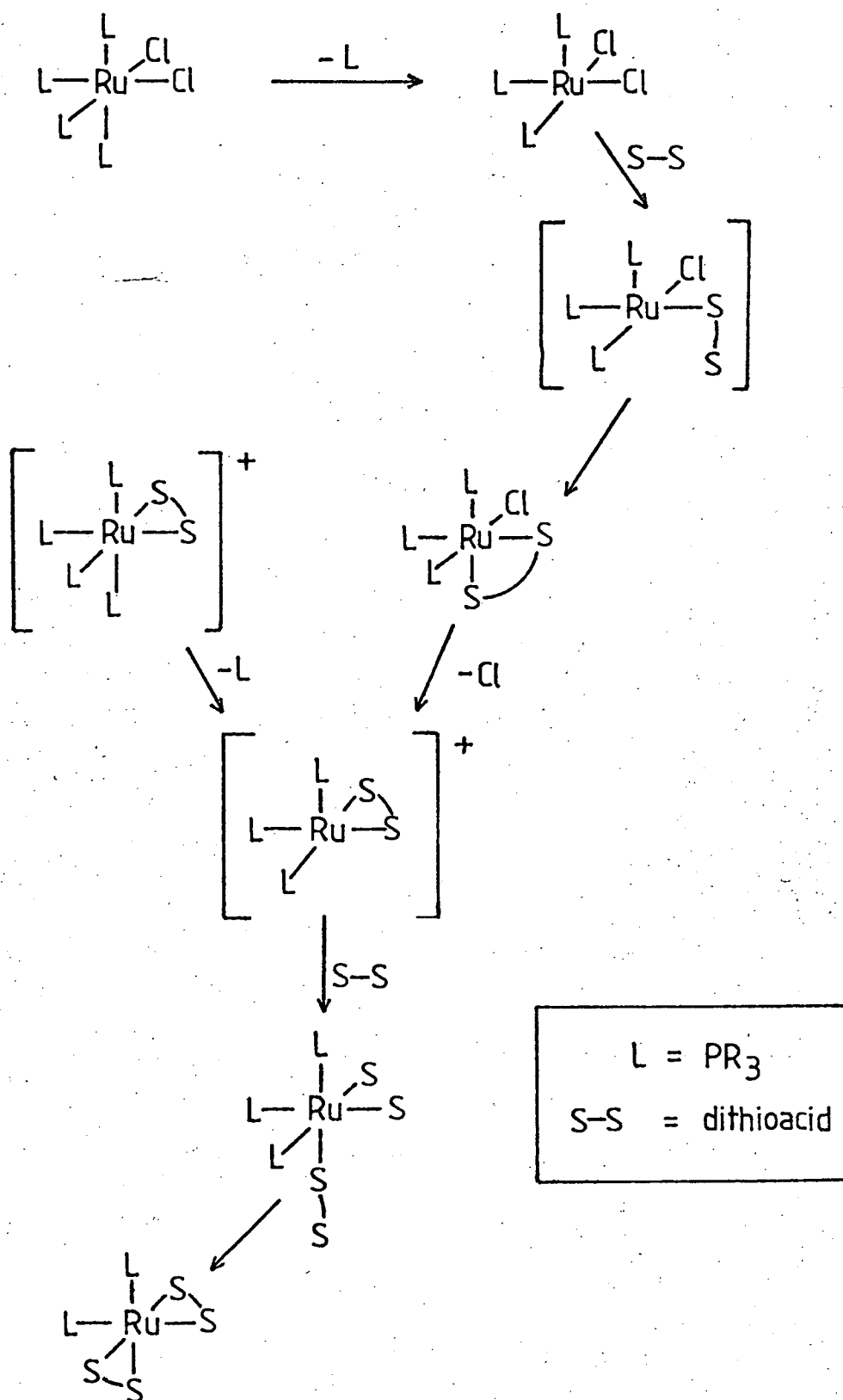
d = doublet, s = singlet, t = triplet, u = unresolved

<sup>a</sup> values obtained using computer program LAOCOON<sup>124</sup>

<sup>b</sup> values obtained using computer program NUMARIT<sup>125</sup>

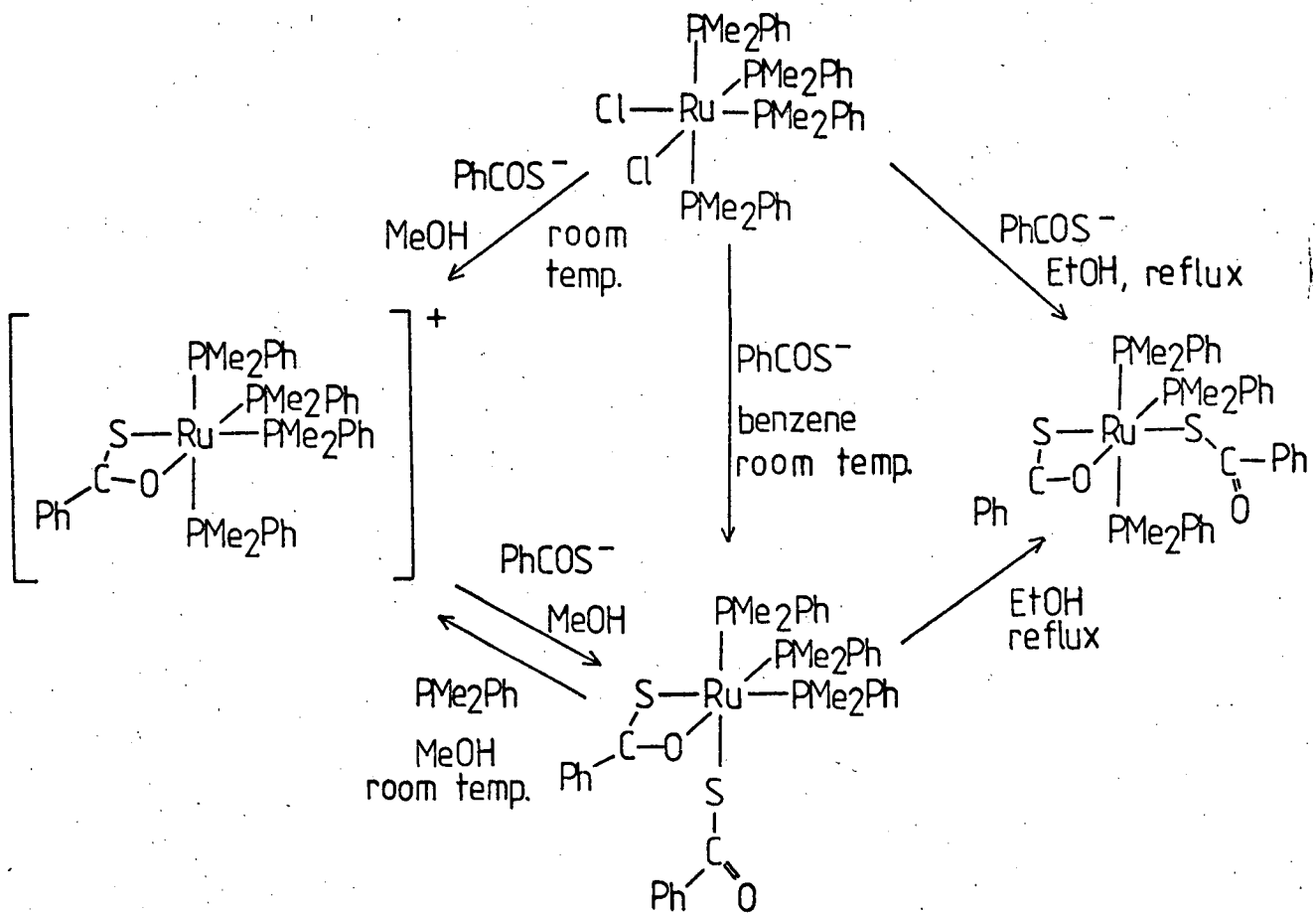
SCHEME 5.1

Proposed mechanism of formation of  $\text{Ru}(\text{S-S})_2(\text{PR}_3)_2$  from  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PR}_3)_3$  or  $4$



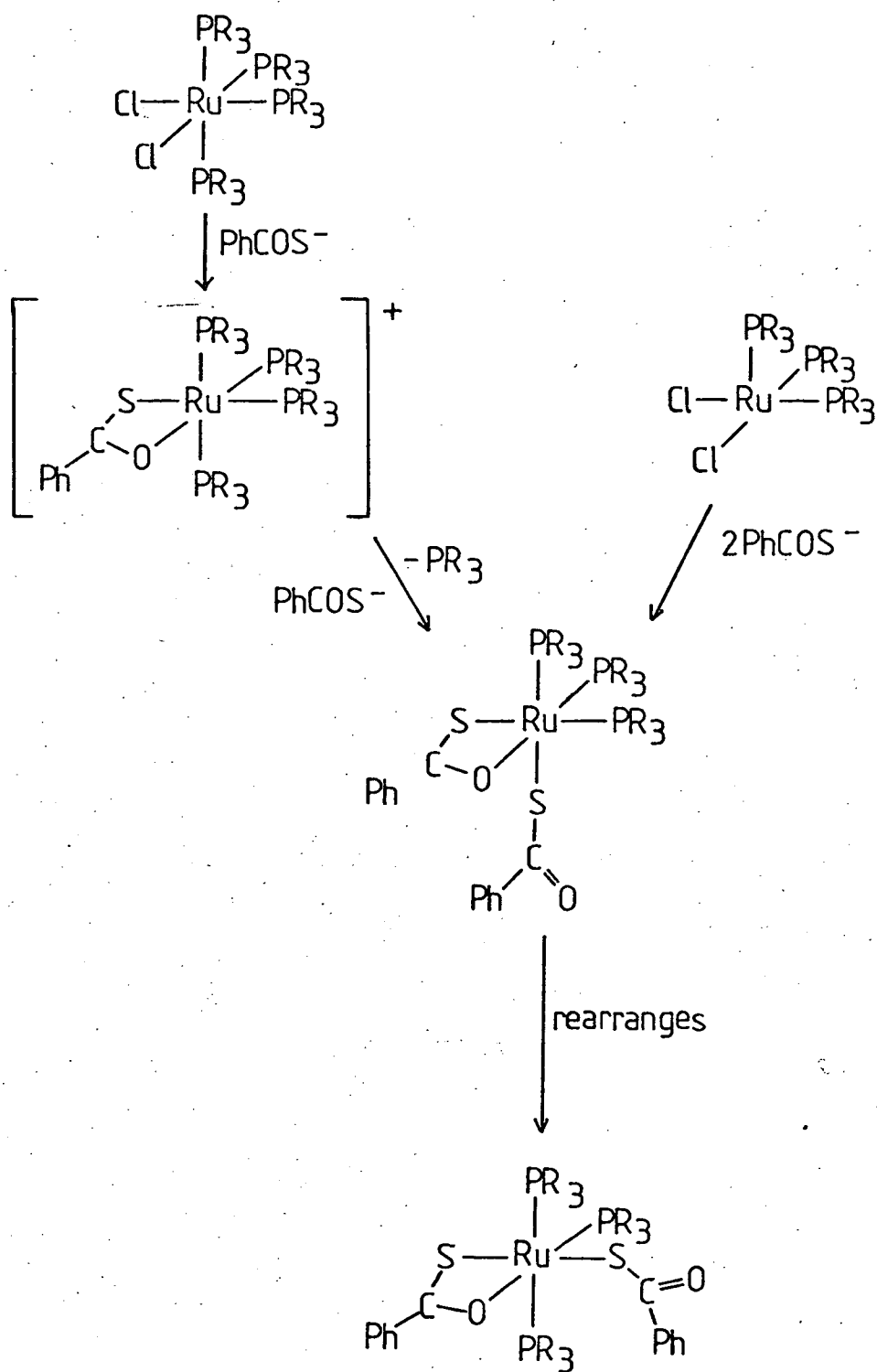
SCHEME 5.2 Summary of the reactions of

$\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_4$  with  
monothiobenzoate ion.



SCHEME 5.3

Proposed mechanism of formation  
of  $\text{mer-Ru(PhCOS)}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3$



APPENDIX 1

The Structures of  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$  and  
 $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_6(\text{CO})] \cdot 2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$

A(i) Introduction

Previous workers<sup>128</sup> have studied the reaction of the doubly chloride-bridged dimer  $[\text{RuCl}_2(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]_2$ , with excess  $\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3\text{Cl}$  and hydrochloric acid in acetone. After being shaken at room temperature for several days, the reaction mixture yielded an orange crystalline product which was identified on the basis of analytical and spectroscopic data as the anionic Ru(II) complex  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$ . Detailed studies of  $^1\text{H}$ -n.m.r. and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -n.m.r. spectra indicated that the anion contained a facial arrangement of chloride ligands in solution<sup>129</sup>.

After removal of this main product, a red solution remained, and upon treatment with light petroleum (b.p. 100/120°C) and dichloromethane a small amount of dark red crystals was recovered. The i.r. spectrum of the compound exhibited a single carbonyl stretching mode at 1994  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , a band at 1270  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  indicating the presence of dichloromethane in the crystals, and the characteristic bands associated with the  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]^+$  cation, but no band assignable to the diene present in the starting material were observed. The compound gave a conducting solution in dichloromethane and exhibited strong e.s.r. signals suggesting an anionic Ru(III) complex. X-ray structure determinations on both compounds were undertaken to confirm the stereochemistry of the principal product,  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$  and to establish the identity and the stereochemistry of the minor product, which proved to be  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})] \cdot 2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ .

A(ii) Solution of the Structure of  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$

A crystal of  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$  taken from the reaction mixture was found to be suitable for data collection, and preliminary precession photographs indicated that the crystals were monoclinic with crystal data as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 12.471(5) \text{ \AA} \\ b &= 18.176(2) \text{ \AA} \\ c &= 14.181(4) \text{ \AA} \\ \beta &= 109.84(4)^\circ \\ D_m &= 1.50 \text{ g cm}^{-3} \\ D_c &= 1.50 \text{ g cm}^{-3} \\ z &= 4 \\ \mu(\text{MoK}_\alpha) &= 8.5 \text{ cm}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

(The cell dimensions were refined using 25 reflections with  $\theta$  ca  $15^\circ$ , measured on the diffractometer before data collection.) The photographs also exhibited the systematic absences characteristic of the space group  $P2_1/c$  ( $n^\circ$ . 14). The crystal was then mounted on an ENRAF-Nonius CAD4 four-circle diffractometer and data were collected out to  $\theta = 22^\circ$  using monochromatised  $\text{MoK}_\alpha$  radiation. Of the reflections measured, some 75% were significant at the  $3\sigma$  level and 2859 observed reflections were used to solve the structure. After data reduction a Patterson map was calculated, and from this the ruthenium atom was located in the general position (.3860, .1840, .6770). The rest of the non-hydrogen atoms were found without difficulty from a series of three successive Fourier maps and the geometry of the four phenyl rings in the cation was idealised. Least-squares refinement of the atomic parameters was carried out giving anisotropic temperature factors to the Ru, P and Cl atoms and isotropic

temperature factors to the C and O atoms, until a conventional  $R = 0.086$  was reached. A further difference Fourier map calculated at that stage revealed that the hydrogen atoms in the cation and in the diene moiety of the anion were visible, and ideal trigonal or tetrahedral positions were calculated for them as appropriate, with a C-H distance of  $1.1 \text{ \AA}$  <sup>O</sup> throughout. These hydrogen atom positions were used as a fixed contribution in later cycles ~~refinement~~ <sup>and the</sup> finally converged with  $R = 0.045$ . A weighting scheme was applied in the final cycles such that reflections of low  $|F_{\text{obs}}|$  were given constant weight, and those of higher  $|F_{\text{obs}}|$  were weighted down (specifically,  $W = 1.0$  for  $|F_{\text{obs}}| \leq 56$ , otherwise  $W = 56/|F_{\text{obs}}|$ ).

A(iii) Solution of the Structure of  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})] \cdot 2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$

Some of the dark red crystals recovered on treatment of the final solution with light petrol and dichloromethane were found to be suitable for X-ray work, and preliminary precession photographs were taken. These revealed that the crystals were orthorhombic with crystal data as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 13.913(10) \text{ \AA} \\ b &= 18.401(9) \text{ \AA} \\ c &= 20.965(9) \text{ \AA} \\ D_m &= 1.40 \text{ g cm}^{-3} \\ D_c &= 1.46 \text{ g cm}^{-3} \\ z &= 4 \\ \mu(\text{MoK}_\alpha) &= 8.3 \text{ cm}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

(The cell dimensions were refined as described in A(ii)). The preliminary photographs also exhibited the following systematic absences:

In the  $0\ k\ l$  zone,  $k = 2n + 1$  absent

In the  $h\ 0\ l$  zone,  $l = 2n + 1$  absent

In the  $h\ k\ 0$  zone,  $h+k = 2n+1$  absent.

These absences define the space group uniquely as  $Pbcn$  ( $n^{\circ}$ . 60). Data collection was carried out as in A(ii). However, the crystals were not well formed and only some 40% of the recorded reflections were significant at the  $3\sigma$  level; the structure was solved using 1010 observed reflections. After data reduction, including the application of  $L_p$  corrections, a Patterson summation was calculated. The space group  $Pbcn$  is centrosymmetric and has eight equivalent positions in the unit cell:

$$\pm[x, y, z; \frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}+y, z; x, -y, \frac{1}{2}+z; \frac{1}{2}+x, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z] ,$$

giving Patterson peaks on Harker planes at

$$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\pm 2y, \pm 2z; \pm 2x, 0, \frac{1}{2}\pm 2z; \frac{1}{2}\pm 2x, \frac{1}{2}\pm 2y, \frac{1}{2}$$

and <sup>on</sup>  
Harker lines at  
^

$$\frac{1}{2}\pm 2x, \frac{1}{2}, 0; 0, \pm 2y, \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\pm 2z .$$

Points on the Harker lines were identified as follows from the calculated map:

$$(2x+\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0) \quad \text{at} \quad (.5000, .5000, .0000)$$

$$(0, 2y, \frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{at} \quad (.0000, .2130, .5000)$$

$$(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 2z+\frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{at} \quad (.5000, .5000, .0000)$$

giving

$$(x, y, z) \quad \text{at} \quad (.0000, .1065, .2500) .$$

The general point  $(2x, 2y, 2z)$  appears at  $(.0000, .2130, .5000)$ , coinciding with the Harker line point identified as  $(0, 2y, \frac{1}{2})$ , and



the ruthenium atom lies in a special position on a 2-fold axis at  $(0, y, \frac{1}{2})$ . Atoms in this special position are located at  $\pm(0, y, \frac{1}{2})$  and  $\pm(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2})$ , producing C-centring of the heavy-atom lattice which leads to systematic weakness of all reflections having  $h+k = 2n+1$ , as only the light atoms contribute to this class of reflections. In an attempt to calculate phases for these systematically weak reflections, which clearly cannot be phased using the ruthenium position, the direct methods program DIRDIF.A<sup>115</sup> was used, but only a small number of the weak reflections were phased by the program, and the attempt was abandoned in favour of trial-and-error methods. A difference Fourier map was calculated using the ruthenium position, and two of the symmetry-related pairs of peaks which appeared were assigned as chlorine atoms and were used to break the pseudo-symmetry arising from the centring of the ruthenium atoms. Two further difference Fourier maps revealed that the remaining octahedral coordination positions around the ruthenium were occupied by a chlorine atom and a molecule of carbon monoxide, disordered about the 2-fold axis, and two  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]^+$  cations and two molecules of dichloromethane, related by the axis, were also located. Least-squares refinement of the structure, with anisotropic temperature factors assigned to the ruthenium and the four ordered, coordinated chlorine atoms, and all the other atoms isotropic, converged at  $R = 0.083$ , after the application of a weighting scheme of the form  $W = 1/(\sigma_F^2 + 0.001|F_{\text{obs}}|)$ , where  $\sigma$  was based on counting statistics.

A(iv) Results and Discussion

Structure factors and atomic coordinates for the two structures are given in Tables A.1 and A.2; bond distances and angles are given in Table A.3. The geometry and numbering scheme is shown in Figures A.1 and A.2 for the anions and the cation respectively.

The anion  $[\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]^-$  is essentially octahedral, with a facial arrangement of chloride ligands, as predicted from the n.m.r. studies<sup>129</sup>. The effect of the diene ligand on the geometry of the anion is similar to that found in  $\text{trans-Ru}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)(\text{PhNH}_2)_2\text{Cl}_2$ <sup>130</sup>, where Ru-X is 2.066Å and X-Ru-X is 70.0° (X represents the middle point of a double bond in the diene); the corresponding values in the anion are Ru-X = 2.132Å (av.) and X-Ru-X = 69.5°. No other complex with chlorides cis to a coordinated norbornadiene molecule has been examined by X-ray diffraction, but in  $\text{cis-Ru}(\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12})(\text{CO})(\text{MeCN})\text{Cl}_2$ <sup>131</sup> there are two chlorides trans to coordinated cyclooctadiene. In this case the complex is less distorted from octahedral geometry due to the larger ligand bite of the diene (X-Ru-X = 84.4°), and the Cl-Ru-X angle of 175.6° and mean Ru-Cl distance of 2.395Å are rather different from the values found in the anion, viz. Cl-Ru-X is 165.7° and Ru-Cl is 2.426Å. No doubt the substantial deviation from trans-Cl-Ru-X geometry accounts for the greater Ru-Cl bond lengths.

The carbonylpentachlororuthenate(III) anion has been reported and studied by a number of investigators.  $[\text{NH}_4]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})]$ <sup>132</sup> has been isolated from an aqueous solution of  $[\text{NH}_4]_3[\text{RuCl}_6]$  containing 1-7 mol dm<sup>-3</sup> HCl, after treatment with carbon monoxide, and  $\text{Cs}_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})]$ <sup>133,134</sup> was formed as the first product in the reaction of ruthenium trichloride in formic acid-HCl mixtures. The carbonyl stretching frequencies of these salts are given in Table A.4, and it is clear that the frequency is sensitive to the nature of the counterion. Extended reaction of ruthenium trichloride in formic acid/HCl leads to the formation of

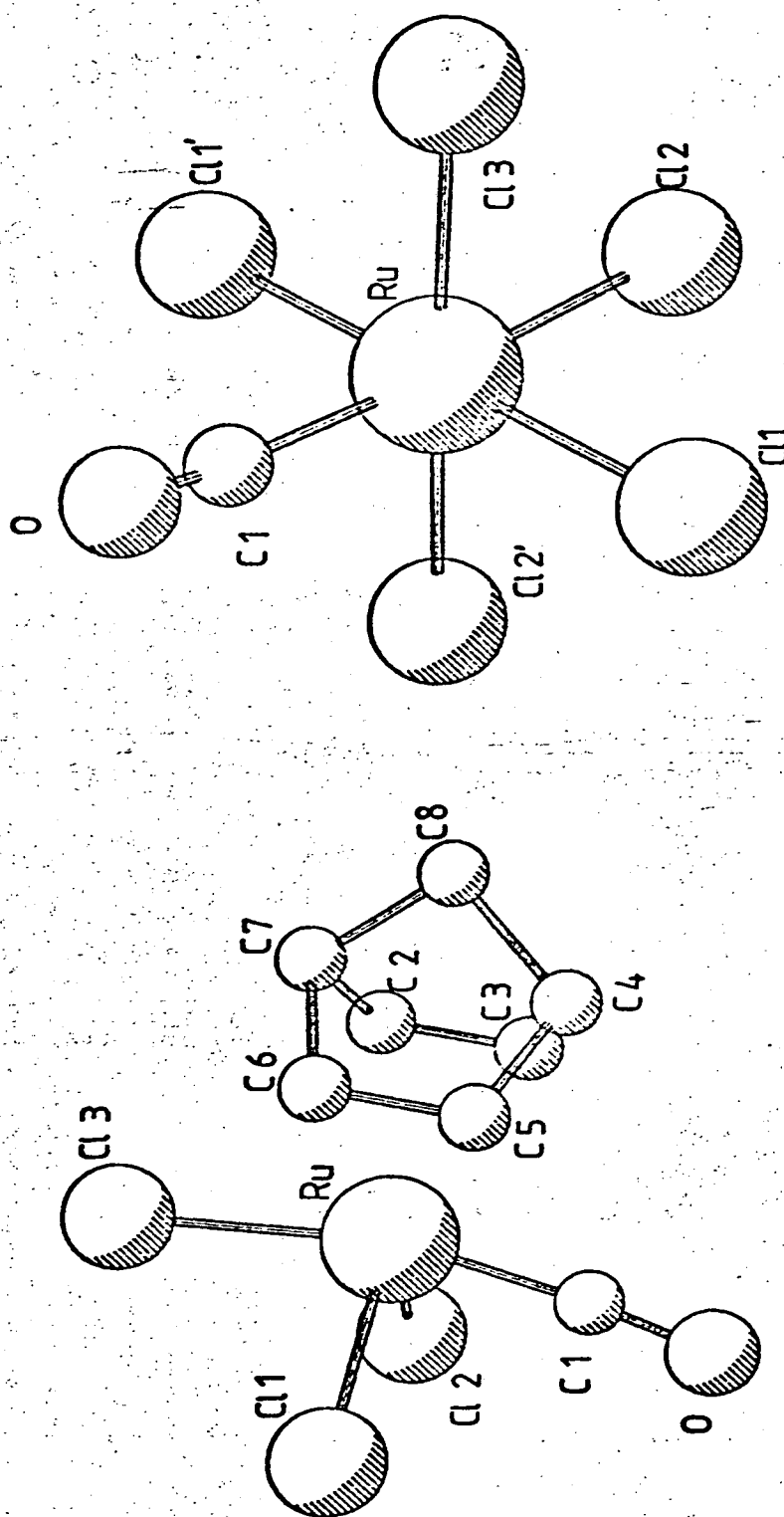
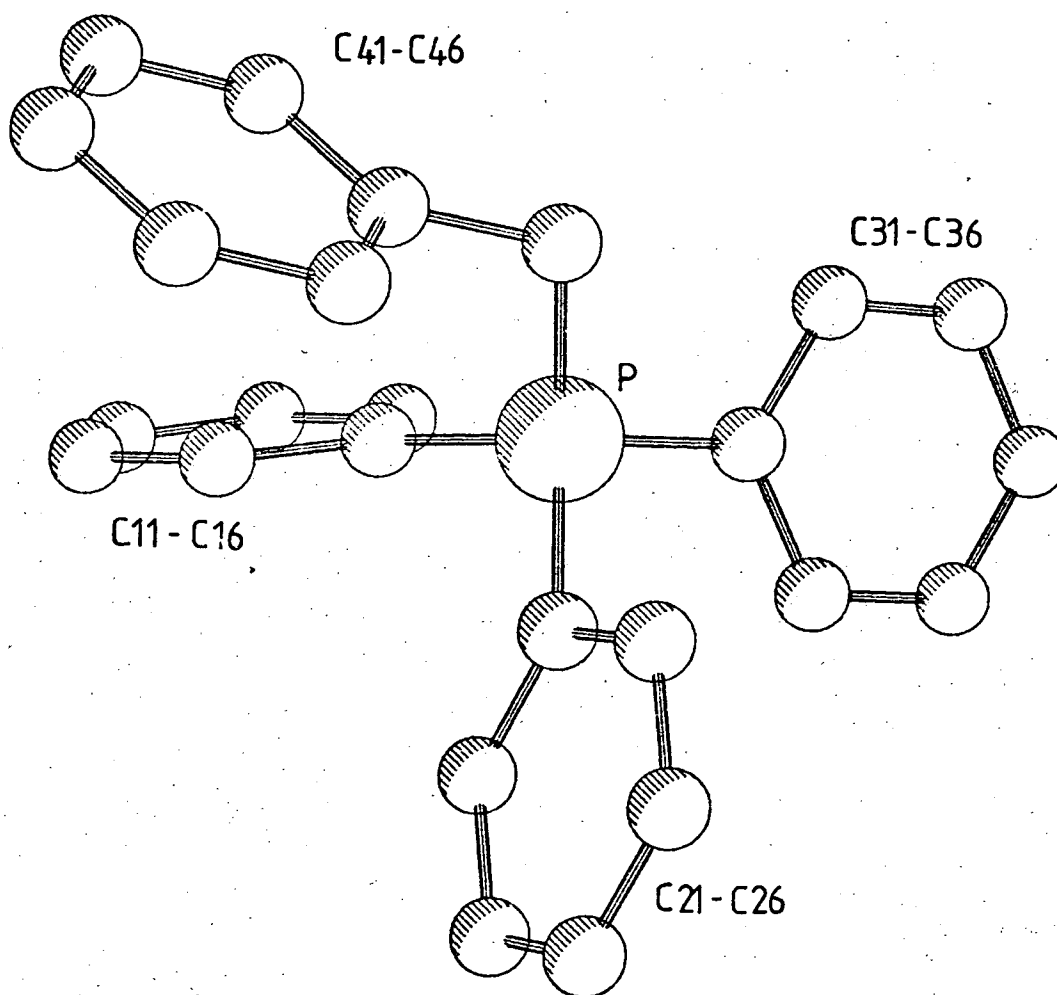


Figure A.1 Molecular structure and numbering scheme of  $[\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]^-$  and  $[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})]^{2-}$  anions.

Figure A.2

Molecular structure and numbering scheme

of  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]^+$  cation



green  $[\text{RuCl}_4(\text{CO})(\text{H}_2\text{O})]^{2-}$ , then orange  $[\text{RuCl}_4(\text{CO})_2]^{2-}$  and finally pale yellow  $[\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})_3]^-$  anions. Similarly, in the present work, further precipitation after the removal of  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})]$  led to the recovery of a material exhibiting several bands in the carbonyl stretching region, at 2016(w), 1994(s) and 1950-1930(s, broad) $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Comparison of these values with those in Table A.4 indicates that the final product is a mixture containing the  $[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})]^{2-}$ ,  $[\text{RuCl}_4(\text{CO})(\text{H}_2\text{O})]^{2-}$  and cis- $[\text{RuCl}_4(\text{CO})_2]^{2-}$  anions.

Previous attempts to examine the  $[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})]^{2-}$  anion by X-ray crystallography have not been successful. A preliminary study of  $\text{Cs}_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})]^{135}$  showed that the anion was required to have m 3 m symmetry ( $O_h$ ), implying that the carbonyl group was completely disordered over six sites, and the work was not pursued further. In the present case, the crystallographic 2 ( $C_2$ ) symmetry causes the carbonyl group to be disordered over two sites and the parameters determined are thus of low accuracy, with the C, O and C "half atom" appearing considerably closer together than the resolution of the data (apparent  $\overset{\text{O}}{\text{C-Cl}} = 0.67\text{\AA}$ ,  $\overset{\text{O}}{\text{Cl-O}} = 0.56\text{\AA}$ ). However, the Ru-Cl(1) distance (trans to Cl) of  $\overset{\text{O}}{2.374\text{\AA}}$  compares reasonably well with that found in  $\text{Cs}_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{H}_2\text{O})]$ , where the unique bonds of the anion lie along a crystallographic 2-fold axis, and there is no disorder.

The major product of the reaction,  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$ , is clearly formed by simple cleavage of the bridged dimeric starting material by chloride ions, retaining the facial arrangement of chloride ligands. The Ru(III) anion, interestingly, is apparently formed by reaction of the Ru(II) diene anion with concentrated HCl and excess chloride ion. This is evident from the fact that the reaction of  $[\text{RuCl}_2(\text{CO})(\text{diene})]_2$  (diene =  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_8$  or  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}$ ) with excess

$\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3\text{Cl}/\text{HCl}$  in acetone under reflux gave much higher yields of  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})]$ , and no anionic diene complexes were isolated. It is worth noting, however, that the product obtained is very sensitive to the cation used, since the reaction of  $[\text{RuCl}_2(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]_2$  with  $\text{AsPh}_4/\text{HCl}$  in acetone under reflux gave  $[\text{AsPh}_4]_2[\text{RuCl}_4(\text{CO})_2]$ .<sup>128</sup> Presumably,  $[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})]^{2-}$  is formed initially, then undergoes reduction with abstraction of the additional CO group from the solvent (see refs. 133 and 134). A related example of the synthesis of a Ru(III) anion by reaction of a Ru(II) compound with  $\text{MCl}/\text{HCl}$  is the formation of  $[\text{AsPh}_4][\text{RuCl}_4(\text{PPh}_3)_2] \cdot 2\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$  by the reaction of  $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_3$  or 4 with excess  $\text{AsPh}_4\text{Cl}/\text{HCl}$  in acetone.<sup>137</sup> Although the detailed mechanism of this oxidation process is unknown, it is possible that Ru(IV) hydride intermediates are involved.

Finally, Berch and Davison have shown that the red solution made by passing CO through an ethanolic solution of " $\text{RuCl}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ " contains some of the Ru(II) and (III) chlorocarbonyl anions discussed in refs. 133 and 134. They also present evidence that the  $[\text{RuCl}_2(\text{CO})(\text{diene})]_2$  complexes are formed by the reaction of diene with the  $[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})]^{2-}$  anion.<sup>138</sup> Hence it seems that the unusual reaction scheme shown in Scheme A.1 is applicable, involving reduction of Ru(III) by reaction with the diene and then oxidation of Ru(II) by  $\text{MCl}/\text{HCl}$ .

## EXPERIMENTAL

Microanalyses were by A. Bernhardt, West Germany and the University of Edinburgh Chemistry Department. I.r. spectra were recorded in the region  $4000\text{--}250\text{ cm}^{-1}$  on a Perkin Elmer 457 grating spectrometer using Nujol and hexachlorobutadiene mulls on caesium iodide plates. Conductivity measurements were made on a Portland electronics conductivity bridge (model 310) and m.p.'s were determined with a Kofler hot-stage microscope and are uncorrected.

Benzyltriphenylphosphoniumcarbonylpentachlororuthenate(III)-dichloro-  
methane

A suspension of the complex  $[\text{RuCl}_2\text{CO}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]_2$  (1.0g) was shaken in degassed acetone ( $100 \text{ cm}^3$ ) under nitrogen for 5 days with an excess of benzyltriphenylphosphonium chloride (2.8g) and concentrated hydrochloric acid ( $1.0 \text{ cm}^3$ ). The resulting orange  $\text{Ph}_3\text{PhCH}_2\text{P}[\text{RuCl}_5\text{CO}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$  was filtered off and purified as described elsewhere<sup>128</sup>. Concentration of the remaining dark red solution under vacuo gave more of the anion  $\frac{1}{\sim}$ . After filtering off this product, the solution was further concentrated and then a mixture of dichloromethane - light petroleum (bp  $110 - 120^\circ\text{C}$ ) was added to precipitate the red crystalline solid mp  $230^\circ\text{C}$  (but at  $120-125^\circ\text{C}$ , loss of solvent occurs) (Found: C, 53.6; H, 4.1, Cl 18.7, P, 6.7. Calc. for  $\text{C}_{53}\text{H}_{48}\text{Cl}_9\text{OP}_2\text{Ru}$ : C, 53.8; H, 4.1, Cl, 27.0 P, 5.2%. However Calc. for  $[\text{Ph}_3\text{PhCH}_2\text{P}]_2[\text{RuCl}_5\text{CO}]$ , Cl, 17.5; P, 6.1%). Mull i.r. spectrum:  $\nu_{\text{CO}} 1994 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $\nu_{\text{RuCl}} 320 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  [ $\Lambda(0.001 \text{ mol. dm}^{-3})$  in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2 = 26.05 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$ ]

On leaving the solution to stand, more reddish-brown solid was precipitated. The i.r. spectrum (Nujol mull) showed several carbonyl bands at 2016w, 1994 and  $1950 - 1930 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  attributed to  $[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})]^{2-}$  the Ru(II) anions mentioned in the text.

$[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})]$  was also prepared by refluxing  $[\text{RuCl}_2\text{CO}(\text{diene})]_2$  (0.10g) (diene =  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_8$ ,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}$ ) in degassed acetone under nitrogen with  $\text{Ph}_3\text{PhCH}_2\text{P}(\text{Cl})$  (0.28g) and conc  $\text{HCl}$  ( $0.30 \text{ cm}^3$ ) for ca 4h. Concentration of the solution and addition of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  - light petroleum (bp  $110-120^\circ\text{C}$ ) gave a red precipitate. (Found: C, 53.1, H, 4.1%)  $\nu_{\text{CO}} 1994 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  (nujol).

Table A.1a: Structure factors for  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$ Columns are 1,  $10|F_o|$ ,  $10|F_c|$ .

0.0.L	0.4.L	10 288 291	4 404 367	0.19.L	6 969 884	-6 613 544	8 409 358
2 255 239	0 980 551	0.8.L	5 867 938	1 234 -253	-7 617 565	-7 1717 1566	-2 1016 997
4 352 120	1 2456 2519	0 1304 1341	7 756 740	0 1229 1212	8 247 210	-7 1214 1153	0 272 241
6 164 1551	2 1185 1122	1 649 641	8 353 366	-1 117 1173	-3 549 547	-8 142 323	-6 363 371
8 1117 1116	3 321 793	2 1361 1371	9 788 193	1.0.L	9 269 170	-8 125 119	-10 570 582
10 272 242	4 502 426	3 243 262	10 361 355	0 1229 1212	-9 330 313	9 445 441	11 124 156
12 1128 1159	5 1704 1594	4 359 335	0.13.L	-2 1329 1246	10 560 535	11 237 226	12 436 447
14 831 265	6 261 268	5 315 329	3 474 514	-2 1663 1557	-10 459 436	-11 229 248	-12 291 277
0.1.L	7 1512 1829	6 674 667	4 447 455	4 152 09	-11 270 745	-12 149 160	-13 422 424
1 674 755	8 476 455	7 322 456	5 270 287	-4 1225 1135	-11 204 307	-13 493 479	1.7.L
2 1412 1186	9 617 596	8 700 721	6 479 444	6 526 523	-12 614 573	-14 144 156	0 1502 1513
3 310 324	10 151 116	9 327 292	7 310 330	-6 449 577	-13 171 141	1.5.L	-1 441 444
4 427 374	11 516 501	10 363 409	8 444 506	8 722 435	-14 373 324	0 535 533	-2 1572 1590
5 231 217	0.5.L	12 668 702	0.14.L	-10 142 78	1.3.L	-1 101 120	-3 547 527
6 150 147	1 924 808	0.6.L	0 323 314	10 774 739	0 1027 1124	-2 523 527	-3 330 335
7 723 219	2 1395 1393	1 352 370	1 607 590	-12 1104 1056	-1 1750 1826	-2 97 113	-4 357 359
8 327 304	3 633 672	2 268 346	2 460 447	-14 370 324	-1 117 1173	-3 1254 1231	-4 453 432
9 324 317	4 241 207	3 734 811	3 286 314	1.1.L	2 273 276	-3 189 426	-5 144 158
10 673 556	5 732 795	4 241 194	4 730 731	-1 634 613	-2 1160 1151	-4 1204 994	-6 296 294
12 657 644	6 333 342	5 674 646	5 310 330	-1 1073 1101	-3 277 823	-5 163 128	-6 894 623
13 203 172	7 264 262	6 466 492	6 444 448	-2 3359 2921	-4 332 226	-5 1563 1543	-7 727 726
0.2.L	8 263 233	7 463 477	0.15.L	-3 1366 1027	-4 83 65	-6 313 326	-7 530 525
0 907 924	9 650 621	12 327 298	2 334 333	4 938 269	-5 141 329	-7 745 714	-8 1020 1017
1 320 286	10 321 302	0.10.L	3 462 506	-4 2672 2662	-6 1750 1673	-7 1077 1053	-8 493 492
2 1041 1222	11 571 561	0 660 639	4 358 354	-5 403 377	6 502 546	8 560 542	-10 554 566
3 117 40	12 111 415	1 1183 1176	5 306 278	4 151 110	-6 219 254	9 295 259	-12 815 807
4 633 502	13 496 472	2 761 769	6 158 143	-6 1725 1665	-7 776 777	-9 112 87	1.8.L
5 649 889	0.6.L	3 751 771	8 165 181	-7 351 312	-7 420 437	-10 457 453	0 806 847
6 1576 1459	0 773 825	5 522 509	0.16.L	-7 419 400	8 216 773	-11 194 168	-1 973 900
7 861 816	1 142 157	6 638 647	0 906 974	-8 577 591	9 1023 1072	-12 516 584	-2 145 162
8 1116 1168	2 156 1153	7 823 908	2 399 393	-9 851 877	-10 428 473	-13 241 214	-3 1298 1322
9 442 446	3 1227 976	8 656 640	3 298 285	-10 153 175	-11 516 521	-14 133 165	-4 1116 1111
10 436 475	4 446 469	9 254 259	4 272 298	-10 614 601	-11 562 571	-13 221 318	-5 179 163
11 576 662	5 1392 1369	0.11.L	5 445 458	-11 286 290	-12 664 678	-14 160 178	-6 282 315
0.3.L	6 903 859	1 414 461	6 376 378	-12 164 153	-13 530 530	1.4.L	-7 265 310
1 1123 1155	7 933 936	2 477 433	0.17.L	-13 826 800	-14 160 178	0 902 956	-8 408 382
2 114 57	8 152 157	3 341 371	2 477 433	-13 180 208	1.4.L	-1 1950 1923	-9 641 620
3 471 260	9 374 435	4 572 586	3 507 501	-13 382 375	0 260 253	-2 329 318	-10 548 517
4 1030 542	10 316 385	5 721 735	4 438 448	-14 449 472	-1 985 931	-2 431 484	-11 316 282
5 423 284	11 350 264	6 271 285	5 215 210	1.2.L	-1 465 378	-3 269 199	-12 318 316
6 201 212	1 415 450	7 183 213	0.18.L	-2 672 644	-2 327 311	-4 1209 1156	-13 447 431
7 355 297	2 319 331	8 401 494	1 515 493	-1 1729 1520	-3 716 719	-5 1589 1526	-14 569 531
8 264 215	3 568 425	9 361 348	2 693 714	-2 1184 1207	-4 373 399	-6 593 616	-15 161 179
9 549 295	4 821 857	10 106 81	3 279 287	-3 373 395	-5 1011 995	-6 478 512	1.9.L
10 213 233	5 273 261	1 519 513	4 177 137	-4 184 213	-5 155 158	-7 575 543	0 445 440
11 317 351	6 826 817	2 693 714	3 279 287	-5 155 158	-6 184 149	-7 571 537	
	7 542 535	3 179 159					
1.9.L	-7 663 671	6 708 705	3 279 287	2.2.L	-5 402 431	-8 383 380	-13 133 141
-1 254 252	8 131 158	-6 364 394	-3 487 500	-1 986 987	-6 239 264	-10 249 264	2.9.L
-2 289 294	-9 365 394	7 215 239	1.19.L	-2 539 544	-6 353 393	-10 556 531	0 1640 1654
-3 136 173	-5 656 655	8 136 145	-1 166 163	-2 1219 1286	7 323 361	-11 254 246	-1 757 807
-4 950 725	-6 264 277	-8 394 388	2.0.L	3 267 153	-2 557 564	12 150 175	-1 1315 1333
-5 814 729	-11 213 246	0 454 449	0 273 275	4 220 255	-9 660 607	-12 319 302	-2 1222 1232
-6 279 317	-11 850 860	-1 229 231	2 1446 1295	-4 326 255	-9 922 892	-13 407 393	-2 615 620
-7 350 364	1.12.L	2 670 677	-2 2063 2153	6 543 526	-10 243 227	2.7.L	-3 274 257
-8 470 482	0 216 224	3 261 258	-4 2152 2144	-6 111 130	-11 425 515	0 1298 1301	-4 175 153
-9 1181 1164	-1 216 160	-3 255 251	-6 200 213	-7 231 247	-11 812 836	-1 556 580	-5 593 546
-10 164 160	-1 425 451	4 303 312	-6 1225 1147	-8 441 414	-13 705 643	-1 208 350	-6 960 969
-11 577 572	-2 343 377	-4 663 694	-8 871 868	-9 369 312	-14 245 237	2 1009 1056	-7 578 573
-12 521 519	-2 201 234	-5 330 326	-10 1324 1273	-9 172 156	-10 561 523	-2 463 464	-8 370 366
-13 466 466	-3 314 353	-6 246 240	-12 329 457	-10 477 463	-11 477 463	-3 570 552	-9 312 311
-14 166 166	-4 147 171	-6 594 592	-14 106 116	-12 237 246	-12 237 246	-4 535 553	-10 419 416
-15 216 223	-4 205 192	7 270 279	-12 406 412	-12 250 252	-13 267 320	-4 728 724	-11 231 229
-16 458 478	-5 703 725	8 401 494	-14 151 157	2.3.L	3 576 543	-5 711 717	-12 256 269
1.10.L	-6 119 93	-8 180 184	2.1.L	-3 516 461	-6 670 669	-10 168 181	-13 132 147
0 273 247	-7 427 466	-9 196 205	0 2941 3048	-4 405 333	-8 408 422	-11 132 147	-12 478 483
-1 783 770	-7 449 637	0 554 554	1 584 593	1 408 427	-8 1234 1195	2.19.L	0 226 225
-2 262 261	-8 281 295	-1 220 227	-1 714 724	-2 346 343	-9 256 259	-1 609 582	-2 415 383
-3 160 161	-9 175 203	2 173 170	2 860 831	-3 250 204	-10 149 152	-3 746 767	-3 982 1032
-4 760 773	-10 561 625	-2 705 680	-2 1671 1720	-4 313 266	-11 127 1149	-4 126 156	-5 242 261
-5 328 227	-11 367 365	3 155 143	-3 166 116	-5 354 356	-12 101 1133	-6 334 429	-7 337 340
-6 361 342	1.13.L	4 179 162	-4 205 205	-6 606 606	-13 510 543	-8 229 225	-9 477 467
-7 657 691	1 374 349	-4 329 340	-5 442 467	-7 697 646	-14 602 620	-10 589 552	-11 555 575
-8 590 576	-1 377 387	5 437 451	-6 1427 1391	-8 499 477	-15 263 264	-12 621 623	2.11.L
-9 770 779	-2 500 439	-6 247 251	-7 785 799	-9 672 617	2.8.L	-13 931 914	0 284 297
-10 166 171	-2 261 267	-7 307 293	-8 1427 1185	-10 1586 1505	0 691 705	-14 242 241	-1 868 858
-11 260 262	3 235 244	-8 274 275	-9 945 930	-11 645 581	-1 97 58	-15 555 575	-2 132 97
-12 155 164	4 515 542	0 442 409	-10 131 138	-12 1456 1337	-2 351 363	-16 436 442	-3 513 472
-13 714 721	-4 413 437	-1 360 362	-12 674 625	-13 1693 1639	-3 319 317	-17 307 307	-4 254 253
-14 462 455	-5 341 332	-2 313 278	-13 415 414	-14 148 157	-4 633 644	-18 195 195	-5 130 112
-15 462 464	-6 502 486	-2 171 153	-14 429 434	-15 336 320	-5 101 107	-19 546 559	-6 284 297
-16 153 151	-7 264 262	-3 204 214	2.2.L	-16 418 402	-6 177 175	-20 398 429	-7 436 462
-17 515 507	-8 207 207	-4 291 310	0 893 911	-17 436 428	-7 284 288	-21 547 582	-8 513 472
-18 213 192	-9 287 275	-5 152 151		-18 530 452	-8 436 401	-22 337 307	-9 254 253
1.11.L	-10 344 345	-6 313 312		-19 418 402	-9 607 607	-23 132 132	-10 589 552
0 540 578	-11 137 147	-7 442 409		-20 365 350	-10 727 737	-24 132 132	-11 555 575
-1 540 545	1.14.L	-8 945 892		-21 148 131	-11 727 737	-25 132 132	-12 621 623
-2 275 311	0 241 240	-9 131 138		-22 436 428	-12 727 737	-26 132 132	-13 132 147
-3 265 217	-1 272 277	-10 272 275		-23 524 545	-13 727 737	-27 132 132	-14 242 241
-4 673 414	2 223 237	-11 415 414		-24 220 249	-14 727 737	-28 132 132	-15 346 346
-5 256 217	-2 276 264	-12 415 414		2.4.L	-15 727 737	-29 132 132	-16 436 442
-6 517 552	4 737 729	-13 415 414		1 639 654	-16 727 737	-30 132 132	-17 546 559
-7 664 657	-5 265 216	-14 415 414		2 834 776	-17 727 737	-31 132 132	-18 646 657
-8 271 251	-6 133 105	-15 415 414		3 977 926	-18 727 737	-32 132 132	-19 746 757
7 155 155	-7 177 156	-16 415 414		-3 515 572	-19 727 737	-33 132 132	-20 846 857
		-17 415 414		-4 389 363	-20 727 737	-34 132 132	-21 946 957
		-18 415 414		5 1226 1111	-21 727 737	-35 132 132	-22 1046 1057
		-19 415 414			-22 727 737	-36 132 132	-23 1146 1157
		-20 415 414			-23 727 737	-37 132 132	-24 1246 1257
		-21 415 414			-24 727 737	-38 132 132	-25 1346 1357
		-22 415 414			-25 727 737	-39 132 132	-26 1446 1457
		-23 415 414			-26 727 737	-40 132 132	-27 1546 1557
		-24 415 414			-27 727 737	-41 132 132	-28 1646 1657
		-25 415 414			-28 727 737	-42 132 132	-29 1746 1757
		-26 415 414			-29 727 737	-43 132 132	-30 1846 1857
		-27 415 414			-30 727 737	-44 132 132	-31 1946 1957
		-28 415 414			-31 727 737	-45 132 132	-32 2046 2057
		-29 415 414			-32 727 737	-46 132 132	-33 2146 2157
		-30 415 414			-33 727 737	-47 132 132	-34 2246 2257
		-31 415 414			-34 727 737	-48 132 132	-35 2346 2357
		-32 415					



Table A.1a continued

2.11.L	-1 127 141	3.0.L	7 1350 1288	3.4.L	3.7.L	-7 456 442	-2 353 347
5 420 401	2 357 373	0 597 625	-7 950 974	-12 247 209	0 1230 1266	-8 320 327	3 311 333
-5 665 642	3 152 170	2 1208 1239	-8 525 472	-13 744 732	1 273 247	-9 333 331	4 270 260
6 333 331	4 551 624	-2 1993 2059	9 1023 1038		-1 443 439	-10 257 260	-4 270 260
-6 165 227	-4 355 325	4 946 932	-9 340 329	3.5.L	2 337 346	-11 139 195	-3 431 448
7 226 271	-4 431 427	-4 1118 1144	10 221 240	0 627 655	-3 170 49	-13 240 252	7 442 445
-7 485 444	4 164 162	6 648 656	-10 605 592	1 593 585	4 937 932		8 162 135
8 257 269	7 143 144	-6 2275 2237	-11 531 924	-1 239 465	5 478 635	3.10.L	9 473 462
9 342 354	-8 454 461	8 604 658	-12 639 722	-2 247 139	5 437 376	0 988 1008	-9 234 267
-9 347 354	-10 622 634	-8 591 1003	-13 499 516	3 312 303	6 582 566	1 561 535	-10 145 136
-10 143 123		10 565 573	-14 371 363	4 271 282	7 154 155	2 875 912	-11 723 706
-11 265 260		-10 424 427		-4 435 461	8 317 323		
-12 129 125		-12 473 470	3.3.L	5 756 773	-8 416 427	3.11.L	3.13.L
	6 417 398		0 89 97	-5 820 793	9 171 195	3 236 270	1 364 357
2.12.L	1 312 80	3.1.L	-1 642 651	6 626 626	-9 266 243	4 338 384	-1 571 540
0 464 445	-1 233 235	0 1262 1312	-1 657 720	-6 206 213	10 369 326	-4 680 611	-2 343 327
1 352 410	2 516 512	1 702 701	-2 941 959	7 654 651	-10 336 348	5 265 316	-2 319 323
-2 650 411	-2 327 373	-1 203 202	-3 403 454	-7 583 558	-11 136 124	-5 755 759	-3 519 529
-3 454 426	3 251 232	2 599 585	4 294 264	8 264 246		-6 717 722	4 391 424
-4 251 267	-3 316 317	-2 135 55	-4 112 102	-8 674 632	3.2.L	7 453 456	5 478 447
5 755 750	-4 267 249	3 230 243	5 1333 1276	9 242 247	0 1010 1006	-7 550 559	-5 285 311
-5 367 365	5 139 135	-3 1234 1237	-5 104 116	-9 289 294	1 753 701	8 159 158	6 304 266
6 184 177	6 449 476	4 577 548	-6 169 172	-10 353 350	-1 155 190	-8 409 426	-6 512 510
-6 216 199	-6 522 513	-4 262 235	-7 203 779	11 220 324	2 1126 1148	9 570 532	7 591 578
7 261 235	-6 261 277	-5 188 214	-7 643 628	-11 238 221	3 259 374	-9 128 167	-7 205 209
-8 121 141		-5 630 628	-8 675 660	-13 147 179	4 162 153	-12 398 397	-9 335 312
9 175 142	1 502 541	6 948 928	10 238 323	-14 149 118	-4 1444 1443		-10 120 119
-11 351 333	-2 294 266	-7 460 443	-10 275 271	3.6.L	5 329 400	3.11.L	3.14.L
	3 639 635	-7 345 327	-11 629 593	0 1664 1670	-5 271 227	0 397 395	0 542 522
2.13.L	4 381 364	-8 145 140	-12 235 235	1 857 922	-6 151 623	1 523 499	2 651 612
0 409 590	-4 672 641	-9 788 807	-13 137 152	2 1477 1485	-7 200 180	-1 1255 1242	3 264 244
1 503 517	5 355 364	-9 580 572		-2 322 330	-7 312 315	2 241 242	4 541 555
-1 451 472	6 248 242	-10 501 485	3.4.L	3 250 369	-8 756 754	-2 512 567	-4 316 323
2 453 507	-6 248 232	-11 103 109	0 156 143	-3 784 734	-9 320 317	-3 427 452	-5 471 521
-2 372 379	-7 145 136	-12 573 602	1 1871 1923	4 451 422	10 520 525	-3 776 767	-6 492 494
-3 109 124		-13 314 297	-1 893 900	-4 442 444	-10 273 321	4 248 229	-7 204 221
4 356 351	0 344 358	-14 417 423	-2 536 492	-5 877 877	-12 783 779	-4 320 304	-8 342 321
-4 162 153	1 337 344		-3 349 394	6 389 364		5 625 712	-7 342 321
5 421 422	-1 314 306	3.2.L	4 911 851	-6 754 805	3.9.L	6 381 371	-8 122 132
-5 725 752	2 145 155	0 800 899	-4 280 281	7 467 500	0 714 713	6 182 181	3.15.L
6 425 413	-4 262 167	1 326 432	5 535 514	8 777 732	1 236 240	7 541 515	0 456 455
7 424 422	11 416 435	-1 279 284	-5 861 880	-8 167 145	-1 439 502	-8 159 135	-1 232 242
-8 440 432	-5 151 151	2 1045 1054	-6 361 358	9 129 228	-2 1071 1043	9 263 259	-2 482 455
9 234 227	-6 058 631	-2 642 625	-7 334 323	-9 121 201	-3 575 612	-9 473 478	-3 239 262
-9 250 259		-3 137 105	-7 409 475	-10 353 325	-3 57 81	-11 429 410	-3 140 135
9 233 242	2.15.L	-4 553 553	-8 161 175	-10 830 841	4 369 310		4 469 438
-9 164 163	-1 243 227	5 505 420	-9 749 671	11 303 290	5 197 185	3.12.L	4 337 335
	-3 584 567	-5 1852 1860	-10 156 162	-12 914 940	-5 475 453	1 742 763	6 523 535
3 152 176	-4 127 103	6 549 483	-11 715 743	-13 349 361	6 286 262	-1 487 503	-6 179 159
1 126 157	-5 437 416	-6 1145 1096		-14 440 443	7 337 305	2 161 163	
3.15.L	-6 1937 1647	11 391 364	-1 669 695	4.8.L	8 534 524	-9 178 159	4.18.L
-8 543 534	-7 142 167	-11 508 911	-2 1222 1285	-2 1090 1117	9 585 589		0 197 173
	8 553 548	-13 251 238	-2 332 348	-3 269 279	-10 462 483	4.14.L	-1 257 240
3.16.L	-3 496 402		3 542 501	-3 278 251	-12 474 487	0 716 694	-2 132 124
1 316 320	9 639 629		-3 408 384	4 232 227		1 509 563	
2 289 269	-9 369 390	0 392 421	-4 218 228	-4 1071 1012	4.11.L	2 561 543	5.0.L
3 276 265	10 167 170	1 1681 1736	5 306 233	5 197 191	0 237 265	-2 464 485	0 602 676
4 159 190	-10 896 882	2 172 114	-5 916 459	-5 484 506	1 737 751	3 152 140	2 271 288
-4 421 420	11 416 435	-2 151 163	6 332 327	6 826 855	-1 116 65	-3 416 394	-2 220 266
-6 430 451	-11 177 174	3 423 438	-6 507 620	-6 1402 1415	-2 83 61	5 197 223	-4 278 253
-7 109 124	-12 442 711	-3 213 254	7 756 723	7 312 317	3 526 547	-5 241 252	-4 736 719
	-14 743 141	-4 849 824	-7 469 466	8 933 953	-3 634 660	6 477 475	6 483 680
3.17.L		5 345 338	-8 137 116	-8 840 829	-4 177 204	-6 423 420	-6 605 607
0 460 536	4.2.L	-5 770 767	-8 403 378	10 129 146	5 477 433	7 297 295	-8 307 272
-1 217 225	0 1276 1318	6 626 598	9 894 816	-11 321 295	-5 134 120	-7 148 122	-9 1168 1163
2 387 422	1 1215 1244	-6 234 228	-9 439 428	-12 276 273	6 173 160	-10 155 153	10 311 289
-2 218 175	2 1469 1470	-7 682 707	-10 158 170	-13 235 250	7 198 199		-10 1145 1138
3 139 161	-2 637 600	8 266 270	-12 455 485	4.9.L	0 460 390	4.15.L	-12 264 262
-3 132 311	3 684 640	9 422 466	-13 264 248	-7 339 323	-7 339 323	0 179 237	5.1.L
4 130 95	-3 1026 1090	-9 153 162	-14 362 364	-11 339 313	-11 339 313	-1 224 237	0 892 940
	4 367 348	11 227 196		-12 185 139	-12 185 139	-1 376 402	1 521 549
3.18.L	-4 1074 1069	-11 768 779	4.7.L			2 460 451	-1 312 366
1 222 217	5 710 664	-12 275 253	0 292 320	0 378 391	0 110 127	-2 367 289	-2 1493 1559
-2 130 147	-4 675 572	-13 694 729	-1 275 257	-1 168 178	-1 168 178	-2 307 289	-2 400 419
-3 725 123	-6 367 830		-2 656 686	-2 630 632	-2 630 632	3 230 221	-3 398 444
	7 681 656		-2 1068 1116	-3 969 959	-3 969 959	4 446 425	-4 1369 1416
4.0.L	-7 1113 1140	0 841 800	4.5.L	4 304 323	4 304 323	-4 446 425	5 275 287
0 1059 1134	2 655 614	1 442 449	-1 316 325	-4 1237 1247	-4 1237 1247	-6 320 212	6 355 366
2 275 278	-2 621 595	2 297 336	-3 442 445	-5 476 504	-5 476 504	-7 249 218	-6 831 843
-2 204 735	5 245 238	-2 403 434	4 732 725	6 144 133	-1 921 965	-8 121 117	-7 554 534
4 736 734	-9 284 253	3 543 547	-4 586 654	-6 660 633	2 277 265	-9 253 272	-7 621 601
6 1039 1022	-12 541 539	4 660 617	-5 319 328	7 131 142	-2 151 160		8 524 467
-6 1350 1307	-13 492 495	-4 731 725	6 240 242	-8 299 299	3 756 723		-8 621 599
1 1084 1160	-14 327 325	5 367 357	-6 375 387	9 442 426	4 273 271		9 270 314
-8 535 542		-5 356 923	-7 128 114	0 127 295	-4 238 233		-9 159 176
10 185 190	4.3.L	6 528 515	-7 128 114	-10 601 432	7 417 412	4.16.L	10 559 558
-12 181 135	1 1352 1167	-6 236 236	-8 377 403	-11 154 192	-7 933 901	0 283 225	-10 497 498
-14 242 249	-1 744 759	-8 275 276	9 257 271	-12 664 700	-8 126 202	-1 326 319	-11 639 628
	2 435 403	-3 553 375	10 555 542	-13 165 175	-9 436 434	-2 473 450	-12 542 535
4.1.L	3 1343 1341	9 317 290	-10 599 631	0 459 475	-11 273 248	-3 240 224	-13 286 276
0 268 245	-3 319 252	-9 411 410	-11 285 285	-1 125 152	4.13.L	-4 178 183	-14 344 306
-1 374 415	4 221 274	10 369 314	-12 429 442	-1 530 562	1 487 483	0 178 183	5.2.L
2 738 742	5 171 667	-10 612 692	-13 167 158	2 466 461	-1 437 446	-1 208 207	0 470 518
3 422 424	-5 476 568	11 271 278		-2 253 262	-2 573 554	2 245 227	1 401 397
-3 544 567	-6 512 499	-13 592 614	4.8.L	3 128 119	3 128 119	-2 217 245	-1 1005 1036
4 347 774	-7 275 734		0 1209 1227	-4 453 452	-4 453 452	3 254 233	-2 339 372
-4 1242 1200	8 113 109		-1 272 320	4 329 321	4 329 321	-3 482 473	-2 976 1014
5 505 490	-9 495 525	0 1084 1177	-1 396 387	-6 192 164	-5 214 235	-4 154 191	3 1173 1171
-5 339 297	10 581 352	1 572 542	2 505 528	5 276 306	-5 174 153	-5 331 322	
				-5 1189 1103	-6 167 150	-6 239 256	
				7 720 715	-7 246 234		
				-7 621 664	-8 268 194		

Table A.1a continued

5.2.L	7 690 619	1 316 320	-11 255 276	5.12.L	-2 349 301	-1 271 297	-7 362 550
-3 322 347	-7 353 414	2 313 353	-12 401 360	7 566 556	-4 192 206	-2 109 130	-9 377 370
-4 510 515	-9 715 723	-3 336 374	-13 154 118	-8 564 525	-3 134 149	3 692 731	-10 254 257
-5 568 579	-10 256 227	4 119 97	5.10.L	-9 207 152	5.17.L	-3 231 316	-11 599 598
5 963 943	-13 175 173	-5 598 620	1 165 132	-10 206 209	1 315 305	4 275 279	-13 133 155
-5 176 137	5.5.L	-6 1307 1236	-1 331 346	-11 154 149	-2 394 382	5 238 290	6.5.L
6 245 246	0 553 547	7 557 525	2 253 260	5.13.L	-4 409 379	-6 440 437	0 611 618
-6 351 314	1 1164 1215	8 767 744	-2 367 373	0 164 201	-5 316 299	8 317 326	1 1103 1112
7 521 439	-1 462 494	9 152 175	3 543 569	1 223 264	6.0.L	-8 276 270	-1 467 522
-7 253 244	2 1021 1033	-10 367 334	-3 554 548	-1 258 292	0 664 665	9 267 242	-2 102 53
7 172 162	-2 186 156	-10 623 642	-6 445 417	2 547 515	-2 139 147	-9 600 634	3 467 475
-3 216 227	3 1236 1317	-11 411 401	7 600 595	-3 526 554	-2 1260 1082	-10 431 428	-3 127 121
9 424 470	-3 252 289	-12 760 779	-7 797 752	-3 535 535	-4 279 577	-11 664 666	-5 320 351
-9 269 302	4 354 312	5 429 357	-8 127 117	-4 607 602	-4 156 148	-12 412 397	-6 272 284
-10 245 274	-5 759 522	5.5.L	-5 326 341	-4 156 148	-4 1314 1367	-13 373 347	7 755 740
-11 350 389	6 241 221	0 294 356	-5 479 510	5 150 196	-5 542 522	6.3.L	7 228 949
-11 207 221	-6 281 323	-1 353 375	-11 320 314	-6 604 612	-6 604 612	0 776 732	5 366 353
-12 245 261	7 171 160	2 268 300	5.11.L	-8 143 145	-12 250 296	1 1443 1491	-9 216 262
-14 246 225	-7 484 493	-2 223 242	0 525 561	-9 270 303	-14 137 151	-1 1237 1275	-10 169 180
5.3.L	9 691 675	-4 321 323	1 455 495	-10 326 349	6.1.L	-2 1043 1103	-11 647 679
0 437 414	-9 553 330	-5 223 243	2 516 496	5.14.L	0 1115 1127	-2 677 655	-12 223 224
1 1635 1717	10 201 163	-6 1375 1047	-2 322 338	0 411 466	1 837 844	3 -15 473	-13 566 572
2 146 59	-10 359 372	-6 482 474	3 123 115	-1 453 490	-1 455 503	3 220 232	-14 240 218
-2 163 161	-11 420 439	-7 207 215	-3 630 641	-2 524 531	2 239 277	-4 447 433	0 369 360
3 840 592	-12 216 250	-8 554 366	-3 297 326	3 224 198	-2 325 437	-5 1307 1326	1 106 96
-3 1253 1247	-13 396 332	-9 220 247	-5 715 692	4 247 255	3 106 114	6 153 164	2 247 246
4 410 582	-14 228 206	-9 427 417	-6 190 182	-4 467 453	-3 284 249	-6 364 397	-2 717 759
5 215 196	5.6.L	-10 254 289	-7 293 316	5 173 195	4 165 144	7 616 617	3 488 484
-5 1437 1492	0 1150 1230	-11 143 159	-7 125 165	-5 256 256	-4 608 729	-7 456 469	4 227 235
-6 725 724	-1 246 262	-12 153 215	-8 144 169	-6 277 275	5 212 222	-8 534 512	-4 894 938
7 504 466	2 339 323	0 246 275	-9 192 190	-8 475 492	-5 221 252	9 719 691	-5 554 619
-7 370 402	-2 567 1033	-1 302 317	-10 252 253	-9 300 263	-6 769 801	10 215 179	6 182 156
8 347 344	-3 297 302	-1 236 288	-12 121 144	5.15.L	-6 1271 1255	-10 362 276	-6 318 321
-9 239 244	-4 407 397	-1 236 288	5.12.L	0 423 460	-7 313 350	-11 361 343	-7 327 298
5 527 534	-5 721 535	-2 633 683	1 237 252	1 165 169	-7 351 350	-12 313 291	8 186 180
-9 624 605	6 249 259	3 562 612	-1 621 607	2 526 502	-8 370 367	6.4.L	-8 434 449
10 327 283	7 274 301	-3 134 136	-1 126 151	3 156 135	-9 338 242	-1 656 632	-9 120 155
-10 575 621	-7 621 622	4 748 778	-2 230 247	-3 152 201	-10 245 293	-2 354 325	-10 529 530
-11 963 1211	8 184 196	-4 646 647	-3 770 704	4 253 232	-10 274 242	-2 515 537	-11 469 428
-12 264 124	-9 150 216	-5 413 420	4 216 226	-4 456 513	-11 134 109	3 640 666	-12 364 353
-3 402 449	-10 135 156	-6 1177 1157	4 181 153	-6 229 730	-12 422 447	-3 1364 1368	-13 112 130
-4 1247 1221	-11 441 442	-7 368 366	5 665 693	-8 214 244	-14 479 539	5 223 302	6.7.L
5 526 497	-14 464 463	8 727 778	-5 416 392	5.16.L	6.2.L	-5 538 976	0 457 462
6 539 481	5.7.L	9 353 360	6 522 534	0 276 231	0 355 342	-6 166 87	1 170 155
-6 95 64	-10 132 218	-9 354 359	-6 257 256	-1 426 469	1 1206 1333	7 276 238	
6.7.L	8 580 578	6.13.L	-4 897 918	7.3.L	-11 335 331	7.9.L	7.12.L
-1 252 236	-6 243 243	0 267 253	-6 738 732	0 228 226	-13 134 130	0 349 369	1 467 440
-2 977 1010	-9 260 259	1 979 991	-8 702 749	1 366 373	7.6.L	1 293 312	-1 131 133
-3 563 574	-10 404 428	-1 675 630	-10 1025 1017	-1 777 798	0 122 131	-1 569 573	2 541 532
-3 460 465	6.10.L	-2 461 462	-12 603 829	-2 269 272	1 790 821	-2 121 159	-2 123 120
-3 440 441	1 114 144	-2 132 98	-14 329 333	-3 324 345	2 238 240	3 202 223	3 564 557
4 223 224	2 106 111	3 291 275	7.1.L	3 317 347	-2 566 605	-3 119 118	-3 861 843
-4 623 625	-2 468 463	4 266 219	0 422 456	-3 658 673	-3 403 429	4 337 338	-4 119 118
5 354 370	3 066 720	-5 403 406	1 135 118	4 260 230	-4 146 154	5 154 167	5 129 107
-5 224 279	-3 150 128	-7 477 440	-1 184 171	5 554 546	4 170 127	6 356 320	-5 798 765
6 442 440	4 170 120	-9 138 111	-2 174 156	-5 401 380	-4 255 257	-6 209 193	-6 111 118
-6 909 924	-4 626 653	0 208 206	-2 768 797	-6 346 357	-5 387 376	-7 159 166	-7 343 339
7 455 453	5 570 567	1 159 192	3 384 392	7 524 568	6 258 267	-7 394 402	-9 177 160
-7 369 382	-5 770 268	2 157 177	-3 133 145	-7 377 404	-6 1081 1004	-3 430 431	-10 246 256
8 674 650	6 357 371	-2 467 464	-4 494 473	-8 338 349	7 415 413	-7 516 510	7.13.L
-8 672 575	-6 424 429	3 128 164	5 424 446	-9 679 662	-7 201 192	-10 471 522	0 730 737
9 211 154	-7 209 208	-3 285 267	-5 553 546	-10 146 122	-8 427 415	-11 535 318	-1 367 349
-9 315 292	-8 230 224	4 430 426	6 532 539	7.4.L	-9 224 216	7.10.L	2 234 259
-10 189 179	-9 756 775	-4 591 619	-6 689 639	0 258 271	-10 236 222	0 420 422	-2 420 411
-11 174 189	-10 145 132	-8 125 141	7 557 577	1 1047 1112	-11 570 528	1 714 716	-3 130 150
-12 323 325	-11 540 520	0 208 206	8 855 843	-2 647 659	-12 161 179	-1 117 142	-4 204 219
6.8.L	-12 321 356	6.11.L	-4 494 473	3 977 1607	-13 237 234	-2 497 496	-6 127 138
0 175 156	1 828 820	0 587 561	-9 132 106	-3 726 791	7.7.L	-2 216 212	-8 467 449
-1 213 151	-1 714 708	-2 360 323	-10 600 591	4 137 153	0 262 254	3 602 616	-9 232 250
-1 265 201	3 759 803	-3 333 334	-11 415 422	-4 155 141	-2 463 470	-3 304 283	7.14.L
2 460 446	-3 155 147	0 208 206	-12 335 324	5 154 132	-3 351 376	4 167 162	1 204 177
-2 177 223	-4 688 715	3 223 215	7.2.L	-5 1105 1127	-3 239 249	-4 242 266	5 147 154
-3 569 579	5 244 243	-3 368 373	0 299 309	6 184 213	4 754 746	5 224 210	2 473 448
4 914 934	-6 144 114	-5 314 320	1 661 722	7 484 424	-4 194 150	6 255 251	-3 315 315
-4 688 715	7 588 572	-6 595 593	2 430 439	-7 614 612	5 275 332	-6 140 140	3 291 287
5 244 247	-8 264 261	-7 115 76	-3 343 357	8 193 186	6 648 662	-7 256 243	-2 302 247
-5 224 217	-9 277 272	-8 359 351	-4 284 283	-8 139 155	-6 143 146	-9 160 161	-4 381 371
6 126 167	-10 174 173	5 322 340	-4 192 189	-9 562 552	-7 163 164	-11 502 522	-5 428 438
-6 545 547	-11 363 347	1 173 159	-5 681 678	-11 932 921	3 279 276	-12 227 236	-6 359 346
8 380 380	6.12.L	-1 115 150	-7 477 513	-12 243 229	0 432 449	7.11.L	7.15.L
-8 229 218	1 123 125	-2 156 181	8 537 587	-13 518 433	-1 597 678	-1 398 413	0 202 221
-9 277 277	-2 182 172	-3 278 281	9 451 447	0 432 449	-2 273 272	-2 253 254	-1 161 158
-10 174 173	3 416 451	-4 142 169	-9 508 514	-1 761 812	1 277 282	3 331 304	-2 306 311
-11 174 173	-5 230 222	-5 142 131	-10 403 402	-2 425 441	-1 312 311	-3 275 267	-4 201 223
-12 465 420	4 367 393	-6 467 477	-11 548 569	4 158 167	2 299 291	4 464 469	7.16.L
0 215 226	6 152 179	7.0.L	-12 283 322	-4 299 299	-2 421 446	-4 270 289	-3 159 153
-1 135 139	-6 213 216	0 1501 1537	-13 294 313	-5 275 280	-3 272 277	5 677 694	-4 596 573
2 378 338	-8 127 171	2 1147 1177	-14 147 161	-6 418 399	4 117 632	-5 172 193	
-3 166 181	-9 315 307	-2 581 573		7 162 126	6 333 337	6 167 196	
4 355 336	-10 197 202	4 600 615		-7 465 474	-6 653 616	-8 275 275	
-4 372 372	-11 462 442			8 219 202	-10 513 516	-9 173 158	
5 470 504				-8 168 177	-12 732 744	-10 152 150	
-5 142 174				-9 511 525		-11 243 228	
-6 537 560							
7 534 533							
-7 359 467							

Table A.1a continued

[illegible]

-5 0.12.1	-8 119 123	1 129 135	-3 559 545	11.3.1	-1 134 100	12.0.1	-2 141 104
-6 593 571	-9 593 571	-1 177 191	-4 233 214		2 581 576		-4 171 172
-5 146 160	-16 367 344	2 474 480	-5 536 571	-1 430 421	-2 316 306	0 449 476	-5 414 358
-6 128 97	-11 585 578	-2 459 446	-9 292 245	3 333 307	-4 331 310	-2 152 124	-6 249 220
-7 323 364	-12 381 367	3 311 322		-3 226 230	-5 371 375	-4 490 478	-7 437 433
		-3 475 446	10.11.1	-5 142 128	-6 249 193	-6 322 834	-8 123 18
		4 344 342		-6 334 347	-7 143 155	-8 270 265	
9.13.1	10.3.1	-4 389 360	-1 478 502	-7 348 315	-9 310 278		12.5.1
0 221 213	3 135 134	-5 443 452	-1 181 169	-8 293 280	-10 373 285	12.1.1	
-1 133 154	1 356 197	-6 161 181	-4 324 360	-9 459 450			-1 209 208
-3 377 342	-1 271 259	-8 499 476	-5 402 356	-10 216 195	11.7.1	-2 366 330	-3 288 284
-4 159 161	2 124 146	-7 462 473	-6 136 146	-11 174 173		-3 393 365	-4 184 173
-5 537 560	-2 185 195	-10 645 671	-7 386 363		0 165 156	-4 389 348	-7 159 113
-6 164 161	2 229 215	-11 327 325		11.4.1	1 219 243	-5 411 430	-8 378 357
-7 264 247	-3 142 88	10.12.1		0 120 97	-2 176 158	-6 125 85	
	-4 336 342	10.7.1	-3 634 626	1 340 313	-5 143 151	-6 427 407	12.6.1
10.0.1	-5 329 332		-4 153 138	2 138 160	-6 276 284	-9 176 169	
C 359 356	-6 122 139	0 456 449	-5 269 270	-3 472 423	-7 146 191	-10 309 244	-1 214 204
2 657 629	-7 465 420	-1 416 451		-4 262 246	-8 507 475		-2 146 158
-2 349 357	-7 113 102	-2 497 474	11.0.1	-5 656 666	11.8.1	12.2.1	-5 144 117
4 467 454	-11 426 379	3 163 181		-6 197 213		-6 231 207	-7 271 259
-4 574 592		-3 162 135	2 278 277	-7 162 157	0 247 237	0 386 320	
-6 242 225	10.4.1	-4 190 174	-2 451 455	-9 390 372	-2 134 129	-2 122 151	12.7.1
-8 165 173		-6 406 403	-4 835 850	-11 518 495	-4 423 410	-3 154 129	
-16 305 279	2 333 343	-5 266 225	-8 367 322		-6 550 523	-4 158 233	-3 257 256
-12 346 375	1 442 446	-10 238 328	-10 534 515	11.5.1	-7 144 170	-5 203 274	-4 406 435
	2 376 361			0 214 217	11.9.1	-6 347 335	-5 229 232
10.1.1	3 579 592	10.8.1	11.1.1	1 208 210		-7 285 283	-6 207 225
C 557 610	-3 659 648			-1 513 484	-1 372 340	-8 293 270	13.0.1
1 359 366	4 236 210	0 222 267	0 471 457	-2 369 362	-2 526 406		
2 674 616	-5 467 479	-2 471 467	1 133 114	-3 571 517	-3 571 517	12.3.1	-4 446 388
-2 339 352	-7 171 346	-1 708 695	-1 411 395	-5 429 494	-5 429 494	-1 364 341	-6 190 151
3 146 174	-6 111 575	-8 515 489	2 165 172	-5 321 333	-6 357 376	-3 690 661	
-3 237 230	-11 544 536	-9 192 224	-2 741 743	-6 420 400	-5 211 170	-5 544 561	13.1.1
-4 555 569		-10 523 495	-3 493 467	-7 360 326	-7 175 176	-6 142 149	
-6 221 638	10.5.1		-4 354 336	-8 295 301	-3 346 303	-7 231 173	-4 513 494
-8 264 257	0 444 467	10.9.1	-5 281 257	-9 605 602	11.10.1	-9 459 476	-5 338 326
-12 361 374	1 243 355	0 294 279	-7 173 180	-10 123 97			-6 368 320
	2 158 147	1 273 288	-8 324 312		-3 264 275	12.4.1	
	2 147 122	-1 305 317	-9 163 171	11.6.1	-4 218 235	0 160 159	
	-2 140 146	2 328 328	-10 488 498	0 324 303	-5 404 402	-1 233 207	
10.2.1	-3 235 265	-2 161 162	11.2.1	1 194 225			
	-4 271 282	-3 115 111					
6 171 155	-4 274 276	-4 166 187	0 205 206				
-1 156 164	-5 560 547	-5 439 498	1 697 674				
-1 804 791	-6 726 325	-6 381 363	2 339 344				
-2 239 242	-7 472 473	-7 355 362	-2 285 287				
-2 272 244	-2 120 76	-8 153 153	3 399 401				
3 403 405	-12 205 273		-3 644 652				
-3 356 375	-12 119 107	10.10.1	-4 392 404				
-4 221 262			-5 336 294				
-4 443 438	10.6.1	0 125 123	-7 210 215				
-5 572 565		1 119 126	-10 273 269				
-6 276 292	0 236 246	-2 153 136					

Columns are 1, 10  $|\text{F}_0|$ , 10  $|\text{F}_c|$ . Negative  $\text{F}_0$  represents

"unobserved reflection".

0.0.L	9 2265 2425	5 464 441	6 950 1114	1.7.L	1.12.L	2.1.L	6 1120 1236
4 2272 2405	10 1362 1512	6 676 750	7 1217 1233	8 459 425	1 -114 159	3 395 478	9 569 632
6 514 546	11 1123 1252	10 873 865	8 534 1122	9 813 836	4 427 353	4 1978 2100	10 1799 1496
10 1346 1366	12 927 1243	12 627 577	9 1333 1229	11 1465 1533	7 314 312	5 2082 2177	13 775 831
12 1053 594	15 1243 1352		10 716 874	12 321 352	8 447 438	6 2045 2020	14 743 752
14 938 912	16 -134 229	0.16.L	11 1134 1256	13 903 879		7 339 419	17 684 458
16 1054 1063			12 530 589	14 352 411	1.13.L	8 1115 1034	2.5.L
18 636 457	C.4.L	0 924 796	13 968 1278	16 -86 144	0 1822 1775	9 719 691	1 932 685
20 597 444	1 751 714	1 733 723	15 472 448	17 -236 216	2 1125 1119	11 673 584	2 2124 2221
	2 862 841	3 486 566	18 -269 259		3 555 525	13 971 976	4 2554 3227
	3 1262 1219	4 358 378	19 -258 291	1.8.L	4 317 359	14 575 617	6 188 931
0.2.L	4 762 700	7 432 461	1.4.L	5 513 454	5 575 561	16 422 422	9 515 453
0 2341 1891	5 817 674		1 733 683	6 475 509		17 574 630	10 354 358
1 2037 2036	7 783 757	1.0.L	4 1652 1753	7 313 420	1.14.L		2.6.L
2 673 791	8 636 766	4 1563 1382	5 437 532	8 422 475	1 -114 56	0 1173 1146	0 521 426
3 2765 2458	9 562 270	6 317 198	6 733 758	9 -201 318	3 -57 125	1 2567 2093	1 723 565
4 2147 2269	10 425 677	8 406 452	9 675 733	10 706 732	7 -153 125	2 1919 1598	2 613 543
7 1251 1367	11 1064 1655	10 598 631	19 -218 94	11 478 587		3 1559 1564	3 1571 598
9 642 657	12 466 523		1.5.L	12 -264 339		5 1575 1767	4 711 598
10 751 811	13 312 271	1.1.L	0 1645 1575	13 -237 149	1.15.L	6 1077 1203	5 1833 1873
11 910 890	14 655 753	1 1455 1296	2 698 672	14 -925 591	0 -219 263	7 817 841	6 1319 336
14 -214 272	15 944 537	2 1997 2022	3 639 550	16 -289 336	3 600 574	8 634 643	8 874 974
15 852 728		3 984 989	4 815 852		4 466 546	10 817 808	9 1126 1178
17 568 525	C.10.L	4 1861 2061	5 359 434		5 -214 224	11 1154 1160	10 692 721
18 381 388	0 2445 2277	6 426 503	6 1526 1747		8 712 655	13 336 280	11 633 554
19 580 496	2 1426 1381	8 426 503	7 554 725		10 414 575	15 960 1000	12 655 574
	3 853 871	9 481 549	8 554 725			19 675 567	
0.4.L	4 1782 1622	10 861 864	10 1235 1272		1.16.L		2.7.L
0 5086 4284	6 352 229	12 1053 1148	12 1436 1533		1 360 368	1 1207 1045	1 1186 1129
1 327 379	7 289 132	13 939 1006	14 532 524		2 -225 225	2 235 132	3 543 833
2 717 644	8 517 454	14 484 365	16 324 325		3 -262 262	3 2467 2297	5 1406 1428
4 -84 43	10 425 362	16 -313 386	19 -146 36		4 466 546	4 1344 1291	6 755 737
5 707 662	11 425 413	17 460 413			5 -214 224	5 681 685	7 646 555
6 677 459	12 1350 1581	19 -95 172	1.6.L		8 712 655	6 885 854	8 760 780
7 1410 1461	14 366 512	20 347 279	1 1776 1614		10 414 575	7 -95 236	10 -297 118
8 1008 1108			2 555 532			8 760 780	12 353 237
9 2079 2298	C.12.L	1.2.L	3 699 730		1.17.L	11 -159 170	13 -159 125
10 1081 1343	0 1040 514	1 -56 174	5 380 534		0 568 611	12 -215 165	
11 746 881	1 1355 1329	2 238 281	6 336 395		1 542 554	13 -209 256	2.8.L
12 925 1030	2 -247 164	3 951 536	7 317 374		5 578 557	14 624 377	0 948 759
13 1203 1479	3 1161 1151	5 1143 1334	8 554 725			15 -155 32	1 874 858
14 603 565	4 -240 266	7 453 395	9 554 725		2.0.L	19 -150 117	2 1741 1632
16 -248 200	6 346 375	9 358 312	10 1235 1272		0 4518 4248		3 1284 1127
17 -136 24	8 712 772	14 -239 54	1.7.L		4 2713 2655	2.4.L	5 493 559
	10 466 420	15 444 367	0 918 786		6 556 525	0 584 500	6 744 832
0.8.L	11 726 623		1 1741 1718		8 418 371	1 144 1174	7 825 980
0 935 737	13 660 548	1.3.L	2 973 926		9 -128 197	2 2711 2408	8 458 427
1 974 1033		0 656 578	3 1732 1125		11 360 351	3 851 792	10 942 1333
2 253 257	C.14.L	1 2207 2097	5 1225 1355		12 500 487	4 985 1034	11 948 1141
3 555 661	0 344 447	2 1503 1612	6 -243 254		14 495 381	5 1042 999	12 329 250
5 1615 1766	2 1355 1334	3 2922 3089	7 1133 1141		15 -261 289		
6 1152 1242	3 -163 5	5 460 506					
7 -199 332							
8 974 1086							

Table A.1b continued

4.15.L	5.4.L	8 950 986	6.0.L	6.5.L	6.10.L	7.1.L	16 557 413
3 -224 78	1 875 358	9 772 769	4 1643 1737	4 1061 904	0 1013 846	2 1442 1431	7.6.L
4 -293 308	2 354 301	10 1047 989	6 1545 1739	5 730 620	3 364 315	4 -234 293	1 1839 1324
4.16.L	6 472 443	12 451 486	8 2267 2236	6 613 553	4 1264 1158	5 635 689	1 532 455
3 599 594	8 311 327	13 524 487	10 1357 1433	7 543 456	5 -260 221	6 876 876	3 742 611
5 704 787	5.10.L	12 1192 1072	12 1192 1072	8 491 511	4 907 115	8 965 952	5 818 612
5.0.L	3 377 371	4 -211 235	6.1.L	9 -90 9	7 677 420	9 954 1018	8 361 351
1 245 228	5 1148 1095	6 513 523	1 614 673	10 -292 269	8 1157 1215	10 939 882	7.7.L
2 1915 1658	6 515 520	7 445 534	4 -227 118	6.6.L	10 744 715	12 477 469	0 775 876
3 1425 1253	8 852 887	8 822 817	7 445 534	0 1186 1040	11 -220 245	13 669 589	1 1839 1324
4 2730 2531	9 445 504	17 -348 132	9 822 817	1 2064 1920	12 634 458	14 821 804	2 541 522
5 505 455	11 -226 218	3 -249 213	5.11.L	2 1263 1207	6.11.L	7.2.L	3 1303 1221
6 515 520	13 344 311	4 543 541	6 513 523	3 1207 1151	6 -245 200	1 1028 1011	4 -307 229
8 852 887	14 930 876	5 1148 1095	7 1172 1134	4 523 499	9 -201 202	3 581 530	5 915 850
9 445 504	5.6.L	6 513 523	8 532 557	5 718 781	6.12.L	4 -29 139	6 761 737
11 -226 218	7 553 504	7 1172 1134	9 1341 1398	6 511 555	0 318 181	5 -202 134	7 554 538
13 344 311	5 538 450	8 532 557	13 701 716	8 -214 10	3 744 413	9 436 463	11 692 638
14 930 876	14 -317 245	9 1341 1398	5.12.L	9 482 520	5 872 828	7.3.L	7.8.L
0 808 743	5.7.L	10 1472 1248	1 -202 287	11 410 595	7 926 518	1 1681 1642	1 -55 30
1 735 643	6 615 442	5 -164 117	3 408 352	13 686 719	8 552 585	2 1348 1293	2 449 614
2 617 614	7 723 673	7 -195 178	4 633 670	15 373 427	9 721 762	3 714 788	3 541 444
3 1149 1177	8 978 1042	10 -58 24	5 933 978	16 384 373	10 -105 158	4 -207 242	4 -139 153
4 1159 1161	9 1096 1106	11 -121 35	6 1527 1534	6.7.L	6.13.L	5 1217 1180	6 412 423
5 1029 1053	10 631 809	5.13.L	8 443 593	2 -90 115	0 566 442	6 740 768	7 412 423
6 1727 1822	11 516 442	6 513 523	9 1321 1336	3 1412 1272	3 317 152	7 990 999	7.9.L
7 1178 1158	12 514 419	7 1172 1134	11 951 913	5 522 508	2 326 173	10 960 991	0 895 797
8 978 1042	13 423 356	8 532 557	12 -283 352	6 561 455	3 326 257	11 842 924	2 1191 1132
9 1096 1106	5.2.L	9 1341 1398	15 935 674	9 -99 210	10 371 271	13 452 489	4 414 414
10 631 809	6 615 442	10 1472 1248	16 -139 215	13 -353 391	6.8.L	15 586 552	6 1332 1349
14 509 448	7 723 673	5 -164 117	2 362 332	1 780 609	6.14.L	7.4.L	10 835 759
17 514 419	8 978 1042	7 -195 178	3 949 936	2 1039 955	0 566 442	2 1272 1164	12 453 453
18 423 356	9 1096 1106	8 532 557	4 472 613	3 641 577	6 880 882	3 663 675	7.10.L
5.2.L	10 631 809	9 1341 1398	5 -155 29	4 536 517	6.15.L	4 1234 1243	6 355 297
1 1253 1218	11 516 442	10 1472 1248	8 567 614	5 789 710	3 380 221	6 454 511	8 585 516
2 665 623	12 514 419	11 -121 35	9 345 246	6 714 600	4 -162 38	8 -245 174	7.11.L
3 657 720	13 423 356	12 -312 228	11 -313 186	7 1011 973	16 -234 274	10 -310 359	2 432 399
8 463 562	5.3.L	13 -312 228	6.4.L	9 -187 231	16 -189 150	11 -258 229	3 418 426
0 1327 1249	6 615 442	14 483 453	0 535 453	11 646 679	7.5.L	12 435 455	4 484 494
1 1044 903	7 723 673	15 492 445	1 1199 1253	15 534 558	2 -108 8	0 1227 1023	5 448 433
2 628 837	8 978 1042	16 483 453	2 1271 1148	6.9.L	10 401 318	2 1152 981	6 551 518
3 1236 1176	9 1096 1106	17 423 356	3 977 944	1 430 435	12 441 532	4 1118 1109	9 832 819
4 1167 1206	10 631 809	18 423 356	4 737 737	4 913 577	6.10.L	6 340 214	7.12.L
5 1167 1206	11 516 442	19 423 356	5 1290 1270	10 666 573	1 483 342	7 409 333	8 -247 346
6 792 818	12 514 419	20 423 356	6 1644 1677	11 -281 92	4 507 405	8 474 461	
7 1364 1514	13 423 356	21 423 356	7 1011 973	13 -213 152	6 549 605	9 552 533	
10 -270 334	14 483 453	22 423 356	8 1011 973		11.2.L	1 412 557	12.1.L
14 483 453	15 492 445	23 423 356	9 1011 973		2 472 710	5 414 430	2 -261 157
15 690 562	16 483 453	24 423 356	10 1011 973		3 621 578	9 -202 417	5 554 558
17 626 526	17 483 453	25 423 356	11 1011 973		5 -266 303	10 -235 196	8 345 251
18 -346 229	18 483 453	26 423 356	12 1011 973		6 536 552	11.3.L	12.2.L
	19 483 453	27 423 356	13 1011 973		7 616 656	2 672 710	1 534 558
	20 483 453	28 423 356	14 1011 973		8 412 476	3 621 578	2 333 150
	21 483 453	29 423 356	15 1011 973		9 552 533	5 -266 303	3 625 546
	22 483 453	30 423 356	16 1011 973		10 960 991	6 536 552	5 587 739
	23 483 453	31 423 356	17 1011 973		11 842 924	7 616 656	6 392 436
	24 483 453	32 423 356	18 1011 973		12 435 455	8 474 461	7 519 576
	25 483 453	33 423 356	19 1011 973			9 552 533	12.3.L
	26 483 453	34 423 356	20 1011 973			10 960 991	1 397 512
	27 483 453	35 423 356	21 1011 973			11 842 924	7 -212 34
	28 483 453	36 423 356	22 1011 973			12 435 455	12.4.L
	29 483 453	37 423 356	23 1011 973				2 617 556
	30 483 453	38 423 356	24 1011 973				4 -334 418
	31 483 453	39 423 356	25 1011 973				6 467 715
	32 483 453	40 423 356	26 1011 973				12.5.L
	33 483 453	41 423 356	27 1011 973				3 -242 233
	34 483 453	42 423 356	28 1011 973				4 426 548
	35 483 453	43 423 356	29 1011 973				12.6.L
	36 483 453	44 423 356	30 1011 973				0 410 440
	37 483 453	45 423 356	31 1011 973				5 552 548
	38 483 453	46 423 356	32 1011 973				13.1.L
	39 483 453	47 423 356	33 1011 973				1 472 633
	40 483 453	48 423 356	34 1011 973				
	41 483 453	49 423 356	35 1011 973				
	42 483 453	50 423 356	36 1011 973				
	43 483 453	51 423 356	37 1011 973				
	44 483 453	52 423 356	38 1011 973				
	45 483 453	53 423 356	39 1011 973				
	46 483 453	54 423 356	40 1011 973				
	47 483 453	55 423 356	41 1011 973				
	48 483 453	56 423 356	42 1011 973				
	49 483 453	57 423 356	43 1011 973				
	50 483 453	58 423 356	44 1011 973				
	51 483 453	59 423 356	45 1011 973				
	52 483 453	60 423 356	46 1011 973				
	53 483 453	61 423 356	47 1011 973				
	54 483 453	62 423 356	48 1011 973				
	55 483 453	63 423 356	49 1011 973				
	56 483 453	64 423 356	50 1011 973				
	57 483 453	65 423 356	51 1011 973				
	58 483 453	66 423 356	52 1011 973				
	59 483 453	67 423 356	53 1011 973				
	60 483 453	68 423 356	54 1011 973				
	61 483 453	69 423 356	55 1011 973				
	62 483 453	70 423 356	56 1011 973				
	63 483 453	71 423 356	57 1011 973				
	64 483 453	72 423 356	58 1011 973				
	65 483 453	73 423 356	59 1011 973				
	66 483 453	74 423 356	60 1011 973				
	67 483 453	75 423 356	61 1011 973				
	68 483 453	76 423 356	62 1011 973				
	69 483 453	77 423 356	63 1011 973				
	70 483 453	78 423 356	64 1011 973				
	71 483 453	79 423 356	65 1011 973				
	72 483 453	80 423 356	66 1011 973				
	73 483 453	81 423 356	67 1011 973				
	74 483 453	82 423 356	68 1011 973				
	75 483 453	83 423 356	69 1011 973				
	76 483 453	84 423 356	70 1011 973				
	77 483 453	85 423 356	71 1011 973				
	78 483 453	86 423 356	72 1011 973				
	79 483 453	87 423 356	73 1011 973				
	80 483 453	88 423 356	74 1011 973				
	81 483 453	89 423 356	75 1011 973				
	82 483 453	90 423 356	76 1011 973				
	83 483 453	91 423 356	77 1011 973				
	84 483 453	92 423 356	78 1011 973				
	85 483 453	93 423 356	79 1011 973				
	86 483 453	94 423 356	80 1011 973				
	87 483 453	95 423 356	81 1011 973				
	88 483 453	96 423 356	82 1011 973				
	89 483 453	97 423 356	83 1011 973				
	90 483 453	98 423 356	84 1011 973				
	91 483 453	99 423 356	85 1011 973				
	92 483 453	100 423 356	86 1011 973				
	93 483 453		87 1011 973				
	94 483 453		88 1011 973				
	95 483 453		89 1011 973				
	96 483 453		90 1011 973				
	97 483 453		91 1011 973				
	98 483 453		92 1011 973				
	99 483 453		93 1011 973				
	100 483 453		94 1011 973				
			95 1011 973				
			96 1011 973				
			97 1011 973				
			98 1011 973				
			99 1011 973				
			100 1011 973				

TABLE A.2 Fractional coordinates ( $\times 10^4$ ) for  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$   
and  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})] \cdot 2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$

	<u>Anion</u>					
	$[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$			$[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})] \cdot 2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$		
	x/a	y/b	z/c	x/a	y/b	z/c
Ru	3784(1)	1833(1)	6772(1)	0	1063(1)	2500
Cl(1)	4803(2)	711(1)	7453(1)	1125(4)	1084(4)	1649(3)
Cl(2)	1894(1)	1297(1)	6078(1)	920(4)	2002(3)	3029(3)
Cl(3)	3396(2)	1951(1)	8345(1)	987(19)	177(15)	3106(12)*
C(1)	3938(6)	1505(4)	5601(5)	-752(35)	324(27)	2139(25)*
O	4032(5)	1246(3)	4885(5)	-1065(45)	1108(30)	1967(32)*
C(2)	3219(6)	2984(4)	6682(5)			
C(3)	3415(6)	2840(4)	5793(5)			
C(4)	4660(6)	3051(4)	5972(5)			
C(5)	5305(6)	2461(4)	6726(5)			
C(6)	5217(6)	2611(4)	7613(5)			
C(7)	4352(6)	3288(4)	7413(5)			
C(8)	4795(7)	3709(4)	6688(6)			
	<u>Cation</u>					
P	9421(1)	1009(1)	2820(1)	9934(5)	2931(3)	127(3)
C(11)	9488(5)	1987(3)	3020(5)	10532(15)	3484(11)	-461(9)
C(12)	10463(6)	2377(4)	3078(5)	11394(20)	3208(14)	-740(12)
C(13)	10511(7)	3128(5)	3258(6)	11879(20)	3629(14)	-1168(12)
C(14)	9578(7)	3473(5)	3353(6)	11530(22)	4321(16)	-1331(13)
C(15)	8621(7)	3096(5)	3309(6)	10721(22)	583(15)	-1046(14)
C(16)	8558(6)	2347(4)	3136(5)	10154(19)	4159(11)	-606(11)
C(21)	8160(5)	795(4)	1774(4)	8804(14)	3341(10)	340(9)
C(22)	7694(5)	93(4)	1673(5)	8567(15)	3470(11)	964(10)
C(23)	6787(6)	-85(4)	814(5)	7680(18)	3783(12)	1093(11)
C(24)	6361(6)	425(4)	69(5)	7051(17)	3944(12)	597(11)
C(25)	6812(6)	1118(4)	162(5)	7266(17)	3798(12)	5(12)
C(26)	7722(6)	1312(4)	1021(5)	8164(16)	3467(12)	-164(10)
C(31)	10617(5)	688(4)	2505(5)	9682(15)	2023(11)	-192(10)
C(32)	10542(6)	682(4)	1498(5)	9711(16)	1894(11)	-831(11)
C(33)	11433(7)	408(5)	1233(6)	9470(19)	1190(14)	-1048(13)
C(34)	12390(6)	137(4)	1950(6)	9282(18)	675(13)	-634(12)
C(35)	12494(6)	156(4)	2952(6)	9252(20)	807(14)	-16(13)

Table A.2 (Contd.)

	$[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$			$[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})] \cdot 2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$		
	x/a	y/b	z/c	x/a	y/b	z/c
C(36)	11608(6)	428(4)	3230(5)	9481(19)	1500(14)	235(12)
C(40)	9426(5)	540(4)	3954(5)	10734(18)	2818(13)	809(11)
C(41)	8538(5)	819(4)	4368(5)	11062(16)	3495(11)	1148(10)
C(42)	7420(6)	562(4)	4004(5)	10866(18)	3544(13)	1763(12)
C(43)	6622(7)	814(4)	4406(6)	11238(21)	4150(15)	2142(13)
C(44)	6940(7)	1325(5)	5169(7)	11732(20)	4676(14)	1837(14)
C(45)	8050(7)	1577(5)	5549(6)	11876(19)	4640(13)	1222(12)
C(46)	8842(6)	1327(4)	5160(5)	11583(18)	4046(14)	870(12)
	<u>Solvent</u>					
C(9)				3025(23)	2344(16)	2113(15)
Cl(4)				3855(7)	1641(5)	1953(4)
Cl(5)				3583(8)	2985(6)	2603(5)

\* These atoms have a site occupancy of 0.5.

TABLE A.2 Contd.

Fractional co-ordinates ( $\times 10^4$ ) of hydrogen atoms in $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})\text{C}_7\text{H}_8]$  and  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})] \cdot 2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ .

The atom given is that to which the hydrogens are joined.

	$[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$			$[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})] \cdot 2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$		
	x/a	y/b	z/c	x/a	y/b	z/c
C(2)	248	290	683			
C(3)	285	264	516			
C(4)	484	302	533			
C(5)	577	204	661			
C(6)	543	233	825			
C(7)	427	348	806			
C(8)	432	416	636			
	562	389	699			
C(12)	1114	210	300	1164	272	-63
C(13)	1123	342	331	1248	345	-137
C(14)	960	403	347	1186	463	-166
C(15)	793	337	338	1051	509	-113
C(16)	785	206	310	953	433	-43
C(22)	801	-28	223	903	335	131
C(23)	643	-60	75	749	387	155
C(24)	571	30	-56	644	420	71
C(25)	648	150	-39	677	389	-33
C(26)	807	183	107	833	335	-62
C(32)	983	86	96	990	229	-114
C(33)	1138	41	50	944	109	-152
C(34)	1304	-7	174	916	17	-79
C(35)	1320	-3	349	906	40	28
C(36)	1166	42	395	948	160	70
C(40)	928	-1	380	1039	250	113
	1020	59	448	1132	256	65
C(42)	721	19	345	1048	316	197
C(43)	582	61	415	1112	419	261
C(44)	633	153	543	1200	510	208
C(45)	827	194	612	1222	506	100
C(46)	966	194	543	1175	402	41



TABLE A.2 (Contd.)

Temperature factors for  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$  (1) and  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})].2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (2). All values are  $10^3 \underline{U}$  in  $\text{\AA}^2$ .

## A. Anisotropic temperature factors.

	$\underline{1}$						$\underline{2}$					
	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$
Ru	31	39	20	1	5	1	30	29	60	-	-1	-
Cl(1)	51	44	49	15	-4	3	41	52	73	7	6	-5
Cl(2)	31	50	52	-7	3	4	39	45	58	-3	-8	-5
Cl(3)	73	60	27	-4	26	3	87 (isotropic)					
P	27	32	22	1	6	1	35	27	64	5	-2	-2

## B. Isotropic temperature factors.

	$\underline{1}$	$\underline{2}$		$\underline{1}$	$\underline{2}$
C(1)	41	30	C(21)	28	24
O	66	116	C(22)	35	39
C(2)	40		C(23)	43	62
C(3)	42		C(24)	45	55
C(4)	47		C(25)	43	56
C(5)	39		C(26)	42	45
C(6)	37		C(31)	33	43
C(7)	43		C(32)	44	54
C(8)	55		C(33)	56	73
C(9)		99	C(34)	51	57
Cl(4)		113	C(35)	52	74
Cl(5)		144	C(36)	45	67
C(11)	31	34	C(40)	32	61
C(12)	45	70	C(41)	32	42
C(13)	62	72	C(42)	36	60
C(14)	62	83	C(43)	52	80
C(15)	54	84	C(44)	65	71
C(16)	41	59	C(45)	57	63

TABLE A.3

Interatomic distances and angles in  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$  and $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})] \cdot 2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ 

Distances and angles in the complex anions. The symbols X(1) and X(2) represent the mid points of the C(2)-C(3) and C(5)-C(6) bonds respectively. Primed atoms are related to unprimed by the symmetry operation  $(-x, y, \frac{1}{2}-z)$ .

	(1)* ~	(2)* ~
Ru - Cl(1)	2.422(2)	2.374(6)
Ru - Cl(2)	2.429(2)	2.418(6)
Ru - Cl(3)	2.445(2)	2.48(3)
Ru - C(1)	1.837(7)	1.88(5)
Ru - C(2)	2.197(7)	
Ru - C(3)	2.246(7)	
Ru - X(1)	2.111(7)	
Ru - C(5)	2.234(7)	
Ru - C(6)	2.206(7)	
Ru - X(2)	2.154(7)	
C(1) - O	1.161(10)	0.98(8)
Cl(1) - Ru - Cl(2)	97.44(7)	89.1(2)
Cl(1) - Ru - Cl(3)	87.18(7)	91.8(6)
Cl(1) - Ru - C(1)	83.4(2)	94 (2)
Cl(1) - Ru - X(1)	165.4(2)	
Cl(1) - Ru - X(2)	96.2(2)	
Cl(2) - Ru - Cl(3)	86.59(7)	86.7(6)
Cl(2) - Ru - C(1)	83.5(2)	176 (2)
Cl(2) - Ru - X(1)	96.6(2)	
Cl(2) - Ru - X(2)	166.0(2)	
Cl(3) - Ru - C(1)	165.3(2)	92 (2)
Cl(3) - Ru - X(1)	97.4(2)	
Cl(3) - Ru - X(2)	97.2(2)	
C(1) - Ru - X(1)	94.6(3)	
C(1) - Ru - X(2)	95.0(3)	
X(1) - Ru - X(2)	69.5(3)	

TABLE A.3 (contd.)

(1) ~	(2) ~
Cl(1) - Ru - Cl(1)'	178.2(3)
Cl(1) - Ru - Cl(2)'	89.6(2)
Cl(2) - Ru - Cl(2)'	88.9(3)
Cl(3) - Ru - Cl(1)'	89.5(6)
Cl(3) - Ru - Cl(2)'	175.2(6)
C(1) - Ru - Cl(1)'	87 (2)
C(1) - Ru - Cl(2)'	92 (2)

TABLE A.3 (contd.)

Summary of subsidiary distances and angles. Mean  $\sigma$  values are based on the e.s.d.'s from least squares,  $\sigma$  (mean) values are from the spread of the  $n$  chemically equivalent values. Distances are given in Å and angles in degrees.

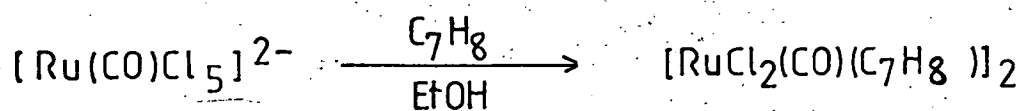
	n	min.	max.	mean	$\sigma$ (mean)	mean $\sigma$
Cation in 1						
C - C	24	1.359	1.402	1.383	0.012	0.011
C - C	1	-	-	1.506	-	0.009
P - C	4	1.793	1.818	1.799	0.006	0.007
C - C - C	24	118.9	121.8	120.0	0.7	0.7
C - P - C	6	107.1	111.5	109.5	1.7	0.3
Cation in 2						
C - C	24	1.306	1.464	1.377	0.045	0.036
C - C	1	-	-	1.505	-	0.031
P - C	4	1.801	1.834	1.815	0.016	0.020
C - C - C	24	114.8	123.3	120.0	2.0	2.3
C - P - C	6	107.3	112.7	109.5	2.0	1.0
Norbornadiene in 1						
C - C	2	1.377	1.380	1.379	-	0.010
C - C	6	1.528	1.544	1.536	0.006	0.011
$\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ in 2						
C - Cl	2	1.747	1.767	1.757	-	0.032
Cl - C - Cl	1	-	-	108.3	-	1.7

\* (1) is  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3][\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]$

(2) is  $[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})] \cdot 2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$

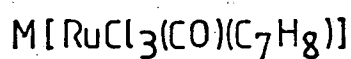
TABLE A.4Carbonyl i.r. modes for various carbonylchlorometallate anions

<u>Compound</u>	<u><math>\nu_{(\text{CO})}</math> (<math>\text{cm}^{-1}</math>)</u>	<u>Reference</u>
$[\text{NH}_4]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})]$	2059	133
$[\text{PhCH}_2\text{PPh}_3]_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})] \cdot 2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$	1994	128
$\text{Cs}_2[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})]$	2015	135
	(2038	134)
$\text{Cs}_2[\text{RuCl}_4(\text{CO})(\text{H}_2\text{O})]$	1951	135
$\text{Cs}_2[\text{RuCl}_4(\text{CO})_2]$	2035)	134
	1945)	
$\text{Cs}_2[\text{RhCl}_5(\text{CO})]$	2117	135
$\text{Cs}_2[\text{IrCl}_5(\text{CO})]$	2060	135
$\text{Cs}_3[\text{OsCl}_5(\text{CO})]$	1968	135



HCl / Cl<sup>-</sup>

MCl / HCl



SCHEME A.1 Formation of  $[\text{RuCl}_3(\text{CO})(\text{C}_7\text{H}_8)]^-$   
and  $[\text{RuCl}_5(\text{CO})]^{2-}$

APPENDIX 2

Abbreviations used in the text

py	=	pyridine
en	=	ethylenediamine
bipy	=	2,2'-bipyridyl
phen	=	1,10-phenanthroline
mediphos	=	bisdiphenylphosphinomethane
etdiphos	=	bisdiphenylphosphinoethane
Ph	=	phenyl
$C_7H_8$	=	bicyclo[2.2.1]hepta-2,5-diene (norbornadiene)
$C_8H_{12}$	=	1,5-cyclooctadiene

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List of Postgraduate Courses Attended

Aspects of n.m.r. Spectroscopy

by Dr. R.K. Harris

Double Resonance in n.m.r. Spectroscopy

by Dr. W. McFarlane

Optical Properties of Transition Metal Complexes by Dr. T.A. Stephenson

X-ray and Neutron Elastic Scattering

by Dr. R. Nelmes

E.R.C.C. Course on Programming in FORTRAN

University of Strathclyde Club Conferences 1976, 1977 and 1978

Departmental seminars and colloquia